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MANUAL

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

BY

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROUN.

PARTS V., VI., VII.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

NEW ZEALAND:
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PREFACE.

The following work consists of Parts V., VI., and VII. of the Manual of the New Zealand Coleoptera, by Captain Thomas Broun, of Auckland. The former parts, I. to IV., comprising 973 pages octavo, were printed by Government as one of the series of natural-history publications issued by the Geological Survey and Museum Department between 1880 and 1886.

In those early parts 1,756 species were described, and in the present work 836 new species are added to the list, making the total number of New Zealand beetles known to science to be 2,592; and Captain Broun considers that over seven hundred species still remain undescribed.

Of the present additions, 660 have been described by Captain Broun, 172 by Dr. David Sharp, four by Mr. Matthews, and one by M. Fauvel; and, in order to place these species in proper systematic position, the author, Captain Broun, has found it necessary to establish several new genera.

The part now published, having formed a succession of communications to the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Institute between 1886 and 1892, is now published by the Board of Governors as a separate volume, being too voluminous for insertion in the annual volume of Transactions.

JAMES HECTOR,

Director.

Colonial Museum, Wellington,
14th January, 1893.

AMENDMENTS OF NOMENCLATURE.

The following alterations of generic and specific names have become necessary :—

No. 291, *Platysoma cognatum*, Sharp, is the Australian *P. bakewelli*, Marseul.

No. 298, *Saprinus pedator*, Sharp, belongs to the genus *Pachylopus*.

No. 1162, *Saprinus lepidulus*, Broun, is a *Pachylopus*. No. 1163, *Saprinus latipes*, Broun, must stand, as the *S. latipes*, Bon., 1872, is a *Dendrophilus*.

Mr. G. Lewis was kind enough, unasked, to send the above information on the *Histeridæ*.

No. 482, *Buprestis cnysi*, Sharp, is, according to Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, a *Nascio*.

No. 492, *Thoramus obscurus*, Sharp, is the same as *T. wakefieldi*.

No. 541, *Geranus crassus*, Sharp, is the female of *G. lineicollis*, White.

No. 136, *Hydroporus wakefieldi*, Sharp, and No. 137, *Hydroporus duplex*, Sharp, belong to the genus *Antiporus*.

ERRATA AND AUTHOR'S AMENDMENTS.

PAGE.	
977.	Line 14 from bottom—"Castelnau's is" should read "Castelnau's description is."
981.	*D. ovipenne*, 7th line—Before "the thorax" read "base of."
985.	Line 4 from bottom—After "deeply" read "grooved."
987.	Line 16—For "freely" read "feebly."
988.	Line 5 from foot—For "no genoral swelling" read "no genal swelling."
989.	Line 9 from foot—For "nitideis" read "nitidis."
992.	The number 1872, *P. ovatellus*, should be "82."
999.	*P. insidiosus*, line 3 from end of description—For "fine setæ" read "five setæ."
1003.	At end of Nos. 1797 and 1798 insert habitat—"Mount Arthur. Cheeseman."
1005.	At end of No. 1801 insert, "Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines. Mount Arthur. Cheeseman."
1006.	Line 14—For "basal organs" read "basal angles."
1025.	Line 5 from foot—For "apex" read "base."
1045.	Line 5 from foot—For "between" read "towards."
1100.	Line 2—For "unctate" read "punctate."
1111.	No. 1969, line 2 from end—For "set" read "sex."
1112.	No. 1993, line 3—For "angustate" read "angustato."
1157.	Line 15—For "convexly transverse" read "transversely convex."
1175.	*Cecyropa*, line 1—After "Rostrum breve," insert "crassum."
1179.	Line 9—For "variegatis" read "variegatus."
1204.	Line 9 from bottom—For "hind margin" read "front margin."
1232.	Line 8—For "generally" read "gradually."
1246.	No. 2194, line 20—For "groove" read "grooves."
1256.	Line 10—For "pubescent" read "rufescent."
1262.	Line 2—For "brands" read "bands."
1308.	Line 10—For "Palpi articulo" read "Palpi maxillares articulo."
1324.	Line 4—For "setigerous seta" read "setigerous puncture."
1335.	No. 2342, line 7—For "point" read "front."
1337.	No. 2391, line 5—For "intersection" read "insertion."
1369.	Line 1—For "point" read "front."
1393.	*Vericobius*, line 2—For "within" read "with a."

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

PART V.

Group—CICINDELIDÆ.

Cicindela.

1757. **C. helmsi,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 358.) *Nigra*, parum metalliscente, labro elytrorumque margine albidis; hoc haud lato, post humerum interrupto, post medium fasciam sat elongatum emittente; pronoti margine laterale simplice.

Long., 8mm.

Antennæ entirely dull-black, rather elongate; *head* small; *labrum* large, pallid-yellow, slightly oblique on each side (in the male), and with a short tooth in the middle; sculpture of head and *thorax* very fine; *elytra* moderately broad, of a dull-slate colour, with a few indistinct green spots scattered over them; the cream-coloured margin is narrow, and is interrupted, so that the basal portion forms a slender lunule; the post-median fascia is slender and irregular; the *legs* are elongate, the femora green, the tibiæ dark, slightly fuscescent at the knees.

This insect is allied to *C. feredayi*, Bates, from which it differs by the surface of the elytra being smooth, the very numerous blue specks seen in *C. feredayi* being here very obsolete and very few, while on the other hand there are some larger, round, green spots scattered over the surface, not arranged in a series; the humeral lunule is small and isolated, and the post-median fascia short and irregular. It more resembles *C. austro-montana*, Bates, but that species is remarkable by the large development and duplication of the side margin of the pronotum.

The only specimen I have seen of this species was sent me some years ago from Texas, North America, by Mr. Belfrage, who also informed me that it came from Greymouth. It was probably found there by the naturalist who has been so persevering and successful in collecting the invertebrates of New Zealand, and after whom I have, with much pleasure, named it.

[*Notes added during press.*—Both sexes of this species have now been received; and, although the examples are in bad preservation, they are sufficient to confirm the species as a very distinct one; the surface of the wing-cases is much marked by large but extremely obsolete pits; the pallid lateral margin has some brown specks in its

apical portion; the female is rather larger and broader than the male, and has, at the extremity of the suture, a deep, remarkably definite, narrow, common excision. The interruption near the base of the pallid lateral margin is constant.]

Mecodema.

1758. **M. ducale,** *n.s.* *(Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886.) Major, elongatum nigrum, haud nitidum; prothorace basi fortiter coarctato, lateribus crenatis, dorso, præsertim versus latera, transversim strigoso; elytris interne lævigatis, externe rugulose foveolatis.

Long., 30mm.

Length of thorax rather more than three-fourths of the greatest width, the sides strongly rounded, abruptly contracted behind, the hind angles rectangular, the lateral margin much interrupted, so as to be conspicuously crenate; along the middle is a very definite longitudinal channel, and the surface has distinct, rather distant transverse wrinkles, which are only very slightly impressed or obsolete over a great part of the surface, being a little more distinct near the sides and the median channel; touching the lateral margin at its point of constriction there is a small deep fovea not extending to the base, the hind margin distinctly emarginate in the middle; elytra elongate, near the sides with deep, coarse, regular foveæ, but more than half the surface is smooth.

This is probably the most remarkable carabideous insect yet discovered in New Zealand, and will be readily distinguished by the peculiar sculpture of the wing-cases.

A single female was sent by Helms; it was captured at Ahaura, near Greymouth, in 1884.

1759. **M. rugiceps,** *n.s.* *(Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc.*, Nov., 1886.) Parum latum, nigrum, capite thoraceque profunde rugosis, hoc lateribus crenatis, elytris ubique subæqualiter variolosis.

Long., 21mm.

Head with very prominent eyes, which are placed rather nearer to the thoracic margin than they are in *M. sculpturatum*, the surface bearing deep, coarse rugæ, which are distant on the disc, denser on the vertex, where also they are chiefly transverse in their direction, and appear to a certain extent to consist of large punctures. *Thorax* rather flat, the length nearly seven-eighths of the greatest width, the sides rounded, much constricted behind, the hind angles rectangular, the base truncate, the lateral margin numerously interrupted, with about eight intramarginal tactile setæ on each side, the surface evenly covered with deep, quite uninterrupted transverse lines, and bearing a longitudinal channel which does not quite attain the front or the hind margin; close to both these margins there are short longitudinal plicæ; there is a small impression at the point of constriction on each side, not attaining the base. *Elytra* regularly covered with impressions placed in series, deep at the sides, more

shallow towards the suture. Legs black; middle tibiæ very asperate externally.

None of the descriptions of other species at all accord with the sculpture of this insect.

Three examples were found by Helms, near Bealey, in 1884.

1760. **M. metallicum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc.*, 1861.) *Angustulum*, nigro-piceum, supra æneum, antennis pedibusque piceis, femoribus rufis; capite subrugoso, vertice latius punctato; prothorace elongato, lateribus obsolete crenatis, dorso parum profunde transversim rugoso; elytris ubique subæqualiter variolosis.

Long., 18mm.

Antennæ and palpi dark-red; head very irregularly rugose, the rugæ not elongate or very definite, the vertex coarsely punctate. *Thorax* elongate, very nearly as long as broad, with a channel on the middle becoming obsolete before attaining the front margin, the surface with rather distant, coarse, but not deeply impressed, transverse rugæ; the base has distinct longitudinal plicæ; the sides are but little rounded, but are narrowed behind, and sinuate so as to form a rather well marked contraction close to the base; the base is a little emarginate in the middle, and the hind angles rather obtuse; at the point of contraction there is a depression not reaching the base; the lateral margin is not truly crenate, though it has the appearance of being broken owing to its being impinged on by the punctures in which the intra-marginal tactile setæ are placed; these latter are nine or ten in number on each side, the three or four anterior being placed rather near one another. The *elytra* are narrow, the shoulders being excessively diminished, and they bear series of impressions or large punctures, the external ones being deep, those near the suture rather smaller and less deep.

Greymouth. I received my example of this species from Mr. Helms four or five years ago, but have not described it hitherto, hoping I might be able to compare it with *M. crenicolle*, Cast., to which it is probably allied. Although I have not been able to make the acquaintance of Castelnau's species, I feel little doubt the two are distinct, though Castelnau's is very brief and imperfect.

Note.—*Metaglymma punctifer*, No. 1323, and *M. æneoniger*, No. 1453, must be placed in the genus *Mecodema*. In both species the tibiæ are not dilated apically, and the seven terminal articulations of the antennæ are pubescent.—T.B.

1761. **M. suteri,** *n.s.* Black, shining; tarsi, antennæ, and palpi piceous.

Head finely punctured behind, with short longitudinal striolæ in front, sides longitudinally rugose, the middle and posterior portions obsoletely and irregularly wrinkled; *mandibles* striate; *eyes* prominent. *Antennæ* moderate, second joint as long as third; basal four joints glabrous, except for the presence of a few fine hairs at the extremity, the other joints pubescent. *Thorax* broader than long ($3\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines), base slightly incurved, apex nearly truncate, hardly

wider at the middle than in front, a good deal narrowed behind (sinuously), basal angles rectangular; sides not truly crenate, there being only three or four notches before the middle, and, on each side, eight or ten hairs or tactile setæ; dorsal groove not reaching apex, sometimes falling short of the base; basal fossæ deep, with some punctures near them, situated close to the angles; the middle indistinctly transversely wrinkled; there are some small punctures in front half-way between the middle and sides, and a few short, feeble longitudinal grooves. *Elytra* elongate, much wider behind the posterior femora than at the shoulders; each with four moderate costæ, between which are placed two rows of punctures generally accompanied by numerous short, irregular, aciculate impressions; the sculpture more indefinite behind, and deeper near the sides than at the suture.

Underside glossy-black, head with fine, short, irregular rugosities, flanks of prosternum more or less punctate.

Legs stout, middle tibiæ with four or five asperities; the posterior a little curvate inwardly (towards the front), apex simple; the others a little produced at extremity; *tarsi* with first four joints (anterior) produced outwardly in front, the intermediate pair more slightly.

♂. Length, 11½; breadth, 3¾ lines.

Mount Cook, near the Hermitage. Mr. Suter sent me ten specimens for examination, under three different numbers, some in rather bad order as regards legs and tarsi. Sometimes the head is more distinctly sculptured; in other cases the thorax is more or less punctate along the base; in another example the elytral punctures near the suture are replaced by numerous short, irregular scratch-like marks, similar to those seen in *M. sculpturatum*. These different forms, after prolonged study, I deem to be only varieties of one species, which should, I think, be placed near the typical one.

Metaglymma.

1762. **M. asperum,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, moderately convex; black, rather dull; antennæ, legs, and palpi rufo-piceous.

Head moderately broad, not distinctly contracted behind the prominent eyes, without rugæ, but bearing two obvious punctiform impressions on its vertex. *Antennæ* stout, not pubescent, having but three or four yellow hairs on each joint. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, base incurved, slightly rounded laterally, not abruptly narrowed behind, posterior angles obtuse; side rims not regularly crenate, appearing as if broken by the punctures in which the intramarginal hairs are placed; with a punctated dorsal line, basal fossæ well developed, almost circular, with an indefinite connecting impression. *Elytra* moderately broad, narrowed at the shoulders, distinctly punctate-striate, most shallow near the suture, interstices broad, feebly lineated transversely; the sculpture more irregular behind, where, indeed, several small granular-like elevations occur, the seventh stria with three hairs or setæ. *Tibiæ* with well-marked apical prolongations.

Larger than my example of *M. monilifer*, the thoracic margins and channels different, and distinguished from all the other recorded species by the two large interocular punctures. The minute asperities on the hinder portion of the wing-cases may be detected on *M. rufipes*, but that insect is altogether more brilliant and otherwise dissimilar.

♂. Length, 9½; breadth, 3 lines.

One, found by Mr. S. W. Fulton, 9th November, 1882, at the sea-beach, Taieri.

1763. **M. junctum,** *n.s.* *Black*, not glossy, legs rufo-piceous; palpi, tarsi, and antennæ paler.

Very much like *M. asperum*, but the thorax is relatively broader and of much more rounded outline, the marginal channels are diminished, and its base is truncate. The hind tibiæ are less asperate, and not so much prolongated apically.

Length, 8; breadth, 2¾ lines.

I am indebted to Mr. S. W. Fulton for my specimen, which was found at Strath-Taieri.

Note.—*Metaglymma puncticeps* (No. 1323) and *M. æneoniger* (No. 1453) must be placed in the genus *Mecodema*. In both these species the seven terminal articulations of the antennæ are pubescent, and the tibiæ are not dilated apically.

1764. **M. sulcatum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc.*, Nov., 1886.) *Nigrum*, antennis pedibusque piceis; *prothorace* impunctato, canalicula longitudinali impresso; *elytris* fortiter profundeque punctato-sulcatis.

Long., 18mm.

Head without punctures or wrinkles; with prominent eyes, and very indistinct postocular constriction. *Thorax* with a length nearly seven-eighths of the width, a little rounded at the sides, considerably narrowed behind, and with a gentle, not abrupt, basal sinuation; the surface without sculpture, transversely convex; the side margin not crenate, but infringed on by the punctures bearing the intramarginal tactile setæ, of which there are six on each side; hind angles rather obtuse, the lateral foveæ indistinct. *Elytra* large, parallel-sided, with regular, very broad, deep striæ, bearing coarse punctures. Front *tibiæ* with moderately long apical prolongation; middle tibiæ a little, hind tibiæ scarcely at all, incrassate at tip.

This bears a considerable resemblance to *M. monilifer*, Bates, the typical species of the genus, but is distinct by some important characters; the antennæ are shorter, and the pubescent areæ on their upper and lower margins are greater; the thorax has a basal prolongation; the elytra are deeply sulcate, and the tibiæ much less dilated at the extremity.

Picton. Helms; three examples, in bad condition.

Note.—Dr. Sharp states that he considers Castelnau's *Metaglymma clivinoides*, No. 29, to be a *Diglymma*.—T.B.

1765. **M. tersatum,** *n.s.* *Convex*, moderately shining, black, legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

Head impunctate, not rugose, interantennal sulcus straight and deep; eyes prominent; mandibles feebly striate. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, much contracted behind; lateral margins moderately explanate and rugose, disappearing near the base, so that the large fossæ are bordered externally by a narrow, short, and not very straight carina; the sides are not crenate, but five or six setiferous punctures make them look as if they were; the discoidal groove does not reach the apex, and it ends in a rather large fovea near the base; there are a few fine, irregular striæ, but no punctures; the posterior angles are obtuse or ill-defined, they cannot be termed rectangular. *Elytra* oblong, their sides a little curved; strongly punctate-striate, the sculpture confused behind, consisting chiefly of large punctiform impressions, the lateral sculpture coarser than the sutural; the four inner striæ, on each elytron, reach the base; the interstice between the fifth and sixth disappears near the base, where these two striæ are represented by one series of three or four cavities; the same thing occurs in the case of the next two striæ; the seventh interstice reaches the base, and appears more convex than those near it; those near the suture are rather broad and flat.

Tibiæ normal, the anterior moderately prolonged at the outer angle, the middle asperate and strongly angulated, the posterior moderately. *Antennæ* almost without fine pubescence.

The nearest allies are *M. monilifer* and *M. sulcatum*. It differs from the former in having the labrum more strongly curved, the thoracic margins less widened, and the sutural striæ less distinct near the apex. From the latter it differs in the elytral sculpture, and by the large basal fossæ.

Length, 8; breadth, 2½ lines.

Lake Te Kapo region. One male; Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

Diglymma.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 360.)

Ex affinitate generis *Mecodemæ*. *Antennæ* breves, moniliformes, articulis 5–11 ubique pubescentibus. *Palpi* graciles, articulo ultimo tenue, præcedente vix crassiore. *Tibiæ* anteriores sat latæ, extus rectæ, angulo apicale externo haud producto. *Tarsi* breves.

The two species for which I propose this name are allied to *Metaglymma*, from which they differ by the unproduced angle of the front tibiæ, and by the strongly pubescent antennæ, as well as by the mandibles, which in *Metaglymma* are elongate, and have no seta in the scrobe, whereas in *Diglymma* the scrobe is setigerous.

They have the terminal joint of the *palpi* more slender than in any of the other yet described New Zealand Broscini, and in this respect differ strongly from *Oregus*, which also has front tibiæ simple at the apex. *Diglymma* differs from *Mecodema* by the tibial structure, and by the shorter tarsi and more slender palpi. The only

other New Zealand genus of the Broscini is *Brullea*, and, although I am not acquainted with it except by description, it is evident that it is very different from *Diglymma*. According to Putzeys (*Ann. Mus. Gen.*, 1873, p. 318) it has the palpi slender like *Diglymma*, but the structure of the tibiæ must be remarkably different. *Metaglymma clivinoides*, Cast., redescribed at length by Putzeys in his revision of the Australian and New Zealand Broscides (*op. sup. cit.*, p. 413), is, I think, probably a species of *Diglymma*, though it is strange that Putzeys should have placed it in *Metaglymma* if it has pubescent antennæ, as he makes the bare condition of those organs one of the most prominent characters of *Metaglymma*; he indicates, however, that *M. clivinoides* should probably form a new genus, without mentioning the grounds for his opinion. His words are: "Ces deux derniers insectes [*i.e.*, *M. clivinoides* and *M. dyschirioides*] appartiennent à peine au genre dans lequel je les laisse provisoirement."

1766. **D. ovipenne**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 361.) *Nigrum*, antennis pedibusque piceis; *prothorace* nitido, elongato, profunde canaliculato, utrinque ad basin foveolato, basi apiceque crebre punctatis; *elytris* regulariter profunde striatis, striis crebre punctatis.

Long., 12–14mm.

Antennæ short, not reaching so far back as the thorax. *Head* small, not much more than half as broad as the thorax, with a series of punctures extending across the vertex at a point in a line with the back of the eyes, where it is depressed, and also with a feeble punctuation on each side of the front. *Thorax* elongate, just as long as it is broad; the sides rounded, contracted behind and sinuate; the hind angles almost rectangular, but slightly obtuse; the lateral margin is entire; the surface is shining-black; there is a very deep channel along the middle which does not reach the base or apex, parallel with the front and also with the base there are numerous rather deep punctures, and across the middle a few extremely fine and obsolete transverse undulatory lines, and at each side at the point of constriction an elongate sinuous fovea reaching the base. The *elytra* are curved at the sides, and deeply striate, so that the interstices are a little converse; the striæ numerously and distinctly punctured.

Greymouth. Helms.

1767. **D. dubium**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 361.) *Nigrum*, antennis pedibusque piceis; *prothorace* nitido, elongato, profunde canaliculato, utrinque ad basin foveolato, basi apiceque punctatis; *elytris* regulariter striatis, striis punctatis versus apicem obsoletis.

Long., 11mm.

This is very closely allied to *D. ovipenne*, but is rather less elongate, and has the elytra more lightly striate, so that at the sides and extremity the striation becomes obsolete.

Mr. Bates, who kindly allowed me to examine his rich collection,

and aided me with his stores of knowledge, thought this might be the *Metaglymma clivinoides*, Cast.; but, after carefully reading Putzey's redescription of the species made from Castelnau's type, I do not think this can be the case, there being several discrepancies, especially the omission of any reference to the punctuation of the base and front of the thorax; the thoracic base, indeed, of *M. clivinoides* is said to be slightly rugose.

Bealey. Helms; two examples.

Obs.—No. 1454 belongs to this genus, and becomes *Diglymma obtusum*. There are some obsolete punctures near the sides of the head.—T.B.

1768. **D. punctipenne,** *n.s.* *Glossy*, black, elytra somewhat rufescent behind; legs pitchy-red, antennæ and palpi paler.

Head, along each side, with a deep groove, this is separate from the usual elongate frontal impression by a raised space; it is much contracted behind the eyes, across this part are numerous rather shallow punctures similar to those near the frontal impressions. *Labrum* obliquely curved towards the middle, which, therefore, appears emarginate. *Eyes* prominent. *Thorax* just about as long as broad, finely margined, oviform, slightly wider near the front than it is elsewhere, the sides but little curved, much more so towards the base, so that the hind angles are obtuse or obsolete; dorsal groove deep, not reaching the base or apex, there are some fine scratch-like impressions; the basal fossæ are moderately deep, sinuous, and narrow, the intervening space is irregularly punctured, there are no well-marked punctures in front, but round shallow impressions are distributed over the surface, especially near the sides. *Elytra* elongate, oval, rather broader than thorax, convex; only moderately punctate-striate, the sculpture less distinct near the sides and apex; interstices with numerous scattered punctures, some as small as those in the striæ, others larger.

Male. Front *tarsi* with the basal joints dilated, not at the outer angle only, but along the whole side.

The elytral sculpture is distinctive. The terminal joint of the *palpi*, though elongate, is oviform and rather thick. The *antennæ* have moniliform joints; the pubescence begins with the fourth joint, but does not wholly cover it. The basal portion of the thorax is not so abruptly narrowed as it is in *Metaglymma*.

Length, 5½; breadth, 1⅝ lines.

Puysegur Point. I am indebted to Mr. Hansen for my specimen.

1769. **D. nigripes,** *n.s.* *Shining*, black; the legs and five basal joints of the antennæ piceo-niger; the remaining joints, and the palpi, rufescent; tarsi rufo-piceous.

Closely allied to *D. punctipenne;* the punctuation of the head, and that of the thorax, less distinct; the larger impressions on the thorax, and those on the elytral interstices, are absent; on the other hand, the striæ are rather deeper; the palpi are thinner. In

D. obtusum the head is less constricted behind the eyes, and the thorax is less oviform. *D. dubium*, I think, must be a broader insect with distinct punctures on the front of the thorax.

Length, 5½; breadth, 1⅞ lines.

Puysegur Point. Mr. Hansen.

Acallistus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 362.)

Ex affinitate generis *Promecoderi*, sed corpus superne subplanatum, et tarsi intermedii maris simplices, anteriores subtus imperfecte spongiosi.

The insect for which I establish this genus is very different from the other New Zealand *Broscidæ*, the thorax being finely margined at the sides, and furnished with only two tactile *setæ*, one some distance behind the front angle, and the other about equally as much in front of the hind angle. The *antennæ* are slender, pubescent from the fourth joint onwards; the front *tibiæ* are not at all prolonged externally; there is a seta in the scrobe of the *mandible*; the *labrum* is large, feebly emarginate—almost truncate, in fact—in front, and its setigerous punctures are minute. The *palpi* are all slender, with slightly truncate apex; the lobes of the *mentum* rather short, and its excision has a small triangular tooth in the middle. The front *tarsi* of the male are but little dilated; the basal joint is rather elongate, and is furnished with a transverse patch of spongy clothing at its extremity; the second and third joints are nearly entirely covered beneath, but the small fourth joint appears to have no sexual clothing, though that projecting from the third joint somewhat covers its base. The intermediate tarsi in this sex are not dilated, and are without clothing.

The characters bring this genus very close to the well-known Australian genus *Promecoderus*, but the appearance is very different, owing to the comparatively flat upper surface of the body; and, as the male feet present apparently well-marked differences from those of *Promecoderus*, it would not be proper to place the New Zealand insect in that genus.

1770. **A. simplex,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 363.) *Niger*, supra subviridescens, subopacus, antennis tarsisque piceo-rufis; *prothorace* posterius angustato, transversim subtiliter strigoso; *elytris* striatis, striis punctatis.

Long., 10½mm.

Head dull-black, without sculpture. *Thorax* just as long as broad, truncate in front, curved at the sides, considerably more narrowed behind than in front; hind angles extremely obtuse; the surface dull, without any punctuation; channelled along the middle, the channel equally abbreviate in front and behind, with a few fine, but distinct, transverse wrinkles. *Elytra* much curved at the sides, with distinct, but quite shallow, striæ, which are somewhat coarsely

but obsoletely punctate, and are obsolete at the sides and apex. The *legs* are black, the tarsi pitchy-red.

New Zealand. Castelnau; a single example. This insect has, perhaps, more the facies of *Adelium aucklandicum*, Broun—one of the *Heteromera*—than of any New Zealand *Carabidæ*.

Ctenognathus.

(*Fairmaire; Ann. Soc. Entom. France*, 1843.)

This genus includes such species of *Anchomenidæ* as possess only one tactile seta on each side of the thorax, placed in front of the middle. This character is substituted for Fairmaire's by Dr. Sharp.

1771. **C. munroi,** *n.s.* *Robust*, broad, not depressed, shining-black; tarsi and palpi pitchy-red; the basal four articulations of antennæ piceous, the others pale fusco-rufous.

Head oviform, nearly smooth; eyes prominent; labrum truncate, or nearly so. *Thorax* very little broader than long, almost regularly rounded laterally, but, though narrowed, nearly straight behind the middle, posterior angles obtuse; base and apex truncate; lateral margins distinct and somewhat reflexed, not angulated medially; disc almost convex, basal depressions large, prolonged forwards to beyond the middle, yet separated from the marginal channels; dorsal groove well marked, furcate near the front. *Scutellum* triangular, smooth. *Elytra* oviform, broader than thorax, widest before the middle, narrowed and sinuated apically; apices, conjointly, with a sutural, almost semicircular, excision; humeral angles rounded; they are somewhat convex, especially the suture, which is raised, and appears smooth and shining as compared with the finely shagreened and rather dull but silky-looking surface, this smooth sutural space widened in front and there impressed with a short groove or row of punctures; they are distinctly striate, with regular punctures in the striæ, interstices without punctures.

Underside glossy, pitchy-black; both sexes with two faint setigerous punctures near the apex of the last ventral segment.

Male. *Tarsi* estriate, or with only very feebly-marked impressions on the anterior.

Its nearest ally is undoubtedly No. 1455, but in that species the elytral apices are much narrower and more prolonged; the thorax is shorter, broader, incurved in front, transversely strigose, and its basal angles are more rounded; the labrum is emarginate.

♂, ♀. Length, 7–7¾ lines; breadth, 2¾ lines.

Clevedon, South; Wairoa. The name of its discoverer, Mr. George Munro, has been applied to this fine species.

45. **C. latipennis** (new name). (Anchomenus elevatus, *Bates; Ann. Nat. Hist.*, xiii., p. 10 (reprint), *nec* White. *Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 363.) *Robustus*, latior, niger, antennis palpisque rufis, pedibus piceis; prothorace lato angulis posterioribus perobtusis; elytris profunde striatis, striis haud punctatis, interstitio secundo puncto unico versus apicem sito.

Long., 13½mm.

The salient characters of this species have been mentioned by Mr. Bates as above.

The *thorax* is very broad, the length, however, being more than three-fourths of the width, without sculpture, with the lateral margin rather broadly and evenly reflexed from base to apex, the base a little narrower than the front, the hind angles unusually obtuse. The *elytra* are very broad, rather short, very deeply and evenly striate, with a single puncture placed near the extremity of the second interstice. The grooving of the *tarsi* is variable in its development; it may be, and usually is, nearly entirely absent, but in other examples there is a distinct groove on each side of the middle of the basal joints, extending sometimes as far as the fourth. The male has three, the female five, setigerous punctures on each side of the hind margin of the last ventral segment. It is allied by the single puncture on the second interstice to *Colpodes neo-zealandicus*, Chaud. Whether this latter species be *C. norœ-zealandiœ*, Fairm., or not I cannot say; Fairmaire's species is not alluded to by Chaudoir.

It may here be useful to state, for the information of New Zealand naturalists, that in the *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France*, 1878, Chaudoir has described five species from New Zealand purporting to be new—viz., *Colpodes neo-zealandicus*, p. 294; *bidens*, p. 303; *crenatus*, p. 304; *cardiophorus*, p. 305; *macropterus*, p. 370. These are not alluded to by Broun, so that it is probable that some of his numerous species may be synonymous with those of Chaudoir.

1772. **C. pictonensis**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 364.) *Niger*, antennis pedibusque læte rufis; prothorace cordato, secundum latera fortiter depresso, angulis posterioribus argute rectis; elytris fortiter profundeque punctatis, apicibus prolongatis, interstitio secundo ante apicem puncto unico notato.

Long., 11mm.

This species is distinguishable by the bright-coloured legs and antennæ, the deep striation of the *elytra*, and the very cordate *thorax*, whose hind angles are sharply rectangular; the lateral margin of the thorax appears much elevated, owing to a depression extending parallel to it, and within this there is a second curvate feeble impression; the surface near the hind angles is greatly depressed, the median channel and the anterior transverse impression very deep; there is no distinct punctuation or rugosity. The very deep elytral striæ are, when strongly magnified, seen to be only very indistinctly punctured; their apices are gently sinuate, and a good deal prolonged. The tooth of the *mentum* is entire, but broad and truncate at the apex; the fourth joint of the hind tarsus feebly emarginate, the surface of the tarsus deeply on each side of the middle, and with a less distinct lateral groove.

This is readily distinguished from *Anchomenus helmsi*, which has similarly-coloured legs and antennæ, by the remarkably deep stria-

tion of the elytra, and by there being only one tactile seta on each side of the thorax.

Picton. Helms ; a good series.

Obs.—The genus *Ctenognathus* now consists of the undermentioned species :—

Nos.		Nos.	
45.	C. latipennis, *Sharp.*	52.	C. perrugithorax, *Broun.*
43.	C. parabilis, *Broun.*	1455.	C. lucifugus, „
46.	C. politulus, „	1686.	C. adamsi, „
44.	C. batesi, „		C. pictonensis, „
42.	C. deformipes, „		C. bidens, *Chaudoir.*
57.	C. cheesemani, „		C. munroi, *Broun.*
51.	C. suborbithorax, „		

N.B.—1686 : No setæ present in my specimen. I judge by the appearance of the parts whereon the seta should be seen.—T.B.

Group—FERONIDÆ.

The following list is intended to facilitate the identification of the species hitherto placed in *Rhytisternus* and *Trichosternus* :—

Rhytisternus.

Metathoracic epimera elongate.

R. rugifrons, *Broun.*
R. erythrognathus, *Broun.*

Trichosternus.

Prosternum with setæ at tip.

T. antarcticus, *Chaudoir.*
T. guerinii, „
T. capito, *White.*
T. sylvius, *Bates.*
T. temukensis, „
T. aucklandicus, *Broun.*
T. difformipes, *Bates.*
T. lobipes, „
T. enysi, *Broun.*
T. rectangulus, *Chaudoir.*
T. planiusculus, *White.*
T. rectalis, *Broun.*
T. humeralis, „
T. cephalotes, „
T. alternus, „
T. urquharti, „
T. virens, „
T. compressus, *Sharp.*
T. polychætus, *Broun.*

Pterostichus.

Prosternum without setæ.

P. dentiferus, *Broun.*
P. fultoni, „
P. waihorensis, „
P. monticola, „
P. æruginosus, „
P. asperatus, „
P. chloris, „
P. grassator, „
P. amicus (1464), „
P. fusulus, „
P. curvipes, „
P. optabilis (1634), „
P. meritus, „
P. angulatus, „
P. meliusculus (1637), „
P. agriotis, „
P. erraticus, „
P. deceptus (1640), „
P. curtulus, „
P. suspicax, „
P. amplicollis, „
P. sandageri, „
P. helmsi, *Sharp.*

Zeopœcilus.

Basal joints of antennæ impressed.

Z. putus, *Broun.*
Z. opulentus (princeps), „
Z. calcaratus, *Sharp.*
Z. achilles „

Note.—New names have been given to Nos. 1464, 1634, 1637, and 1640, in case the old ones should be objected to.

Rhytisternus.

1773. **R. erythrognathus,** *n.s. Black,* moderately shining,

head and legs rufo-piceous, the mandibles and basal joint of antennæ dark-red, tarsi and palpi paler.

Head with well-marked interantennal impressions; labrum truncate; eyes prominent. *Antennæ* reaching the intermediate femora, the first three joints and the base of the fourth glabrous; third evidently longer than fourth, nearly twice the length of the second. *Thorax* one-fifth broader than long, the sides moderately rounded, somewhat narrowed behind the middle, a little sinuate in front of the rectangular basal angles; basal fossæ narrow and elongate, situated half-way between the middle and the sides, with a feeble impression near the latter; it is nearly smooth; the median channel does not quite reach the base or apex, both of which are subtruncate. *Scutellum* estriate. *Elytra* about one-third broader than the thorax, and double its length, oblong-oval, sinuously narrowed behind; each with five deep, regular, impunctate striæ, the sixth and seventh not so deep, very freely impressed sometimes; there are no scutellar striolæ. There are two setigerous punctures on each side of the last abdominal segment. The *prosternum* is longitudinally striate near the sides.

Like the Australian *R. duella*, but with a larger and broader thorax, rather longer labrum, broader elytral grooves, and more convex interstices. There is, apparently, only one seta on each side of the thorax, placed just before the middle. The coloration, too, is different.

Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines.

Howick. One female.

Trichosternus.

1774. **T. compressus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 366.) *Niger*, supra fusco-æneus, limbo anguste viridescente, antennis pedibusque piceis; *prothorace* anterius minus lato, prope angulos anteriores depresso, angulis posterioribus rectis; *elytris* sat profunde striatis, striis impunctatis.

Long., 21–23mm.

This is one of the allies of *T. sylvius*, Bates, a group of species, or perhaps varieties, very difficult at present to distinguish; it is, however, not so green in colour as *T. sylvius*; the striæ of the *elytra* are almost impunctate, and the *thorax* is rather longer, the basal portion, as shown by the sinuation at the sides, being longer, and the male front *tarsi* considerably less dilated. The hind angles of the *thorax* are not at all directed outwards, and are nearly rectangular, very slightly obtuse; the tooth formed by the basal margin of the wing-case is very distinct. *T. rectangulus*, Chaud., and *T. capito*, White, have the thorax broader at the front margin, and this is also the case with *T. aucklandicus*.

Picton. Helms; a series of ten individuals, showing but little variation.

1775. **T. polychætus,** *n.s.* *Black*, shining, sides and base of thorax tinged with bluish-green, the palpi and front tarsi pitchy-red.

Head moderately elongate. *Thorax* nearly one-fourth broader than long, more incurved at the base than it is in front; the sides only moderately rounded, sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, very slightly protuberant; it is a little convex, the basal fossæ are large and situated nearer the sides than the middle; the discoidal groove is well marked, but does not reach the front margin, near which there is an obsolete curvate impression. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, humeral angles prominent, apical sinuations long but not abrupt; their striæ well marked, the punctures fine but quite distinct though not very close; interstices a little convex, the third with three or four, the fourth with one (before the middle), and the seventh with about six punctures.

Only two species of *Trichosternus* have been found in Otago as yet, *T. virens* from Oamaru is the other; in it the last abdominal segment of the male has two setigerous punctures on each side of the middle, whereas in *T. polychætus* there are altogether eight or nine in a row, along the posterior margin: this, of itself, distinguishes it from the other *Trichosterni*. The femora are stout, the intermediate rather abruptly contracted near the extremity.

♂. Length, 10; breadth, $3\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Taieri. S. W. Fulton; one individual.

Pterostichus.

1776. **P. sandageri,** *n.s. Black:* tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ nigro-piceous; labrum and mandibles more rufescent, palpi rufo-piceous; body oblong, slightly convex, shining.

Labrum widely emarginate and setigerous in front. *Head* large, frontal impressions rather shallow; eyes prominent. *Thorax* about one-third broader than long, widest near the middle; the sides moderately rounded, a good deal sinuously narrowed behind, the margins a little reflexed, posterior angles rectangular; the surface finely transversely lineated, median furrow well marked throughout; basal fossæ large, united by a large basal depression; there are also two frontal impressions. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* rather broader than thorax, very gently rounded laterally, strongly sinuated behind; basal margins broad, humeral angles prominent; they are evidently striate, the striæ are finely punctured, and each has a short scutellar striola; interstices a little convex, the third with three, the fifth with two, the seventh with five punctures. *Legs* simple. Terminal ventral segment broadly raised along the sides, and with four apical setigerous punctures.

This is a large, easily-recognised species, not exactly like any other. It is broader than No. 75; the eyes are prominent, but have no general swelling behind them. The prosternum is without setæ at the tip.

♂. Length, 13; breadth, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Puysegur Point. One male from Mr. Sandager, after whom it is named.

Steropus.

1777. **S. helmsi,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, vol. xx., p. 25.) *Elongatus*, niger, superne plus minusve metallico-tinctus; *prothorace* elongato, posterius angustato, mox ante angulos posteriores sinuato, his rectis, basi utrinque fovea magna, impunctata, impressa; *elytris* ad apicem acuminatis, lateribus curvatis haud parallelis, profunde striatis, striis haud perspicue punctatis, interstitiis absque punctis impressis, ad apicem leviter transversim depressis itaque subundulatis apparent.

Long., 18mm.; lat., 6½–7mm.

Var. femoribus rufis.

This is, so I am informed by Mr. Helms, the only carabideous insect of considerable size that is at all common near Greymouth; it is remarkable that it should not have been detected in other parts of the Islands, especially as it belongs to a subgenus not known before to occur in New Zealand; this subgenus (*Steropus*) is recorded by Chaudoir (*Bull. Mosc.*, 1865, p. 97) as possessing several species in Australia characterized by their elytra being acuminate at the extremity, and possessing some large punctures on the third interstice. *Steropus helmsi* agrees in the former of these respects with the Australian *Steropi*, but has no punctures on the third interstice, so that it should apparently form a separate section in *Steropus*. From all the other New Zealand *Pterostichi* of large or moderate size known to me *S. helmsi* is readily distinguished by its more slender form and the more prolonged apical portion of the elytra. The undulated appearance on the posterior part of the wing-cases is somewhat variable, and the metallic tinting of the upper surface is very variable, and occasionally very slight.

Zeopœcilus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 365.)

Prosternum without setæ at tip. Basal joint of antennæ impressed and subcarinate.

1778. **Z. calcaratus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 366.) *Niger*, supra fusco-æneus, *prothorace* cupreo-aurato, antennis pedibusque piceis; *elytris* profunde striatis, striis subtiliter punctatis.

Long., 20–22mm.

Mas, elytris nitideis, interstitiis convexis; tibiis posterioribus apice intus calcare acuminato-hamato armatis.

Fem., elytris opacis, interstitiis haud convexis.

Antennæ with a depression on the upper face of the basal joint. *Thorax* strongly transverse, with much-rounded sides; these sinuate behind, so as to give rise to a well-marked basal constriction; hind angles rectangular; surface coppery, more golden about the foveæ; these broad, quite impunctate, not touching the lateral margin. *Elytra* with rounded sides, strong humeral denticulation, and very

regular striæ ; the interstices of these a little transversely waved on the apical portion. The male has one, the female two, setæ on each side of the hind margin of the last ventral segment. The sexes differ a good deal in the elytral sculpture, as mentioned above.

Picton. Helms ; a good series of nearly twenty examples.

1779. **Z. achilles,** *n.s.* (*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 367.) *Niger*, supra fusco-æneus, *prothorace* cupreo-aurato, antennis pedibusque piceis ; *elytris* elongatis, sat profunde striatis, striis vix perspicue punctatis, interstitiis convexis, postice transversim subimpressis.

Long., 21–23mm.

Mas, tibiis posterioribus apice calcare robusto apice rotundato-hamato armatis ; tarsis articulo basale intus dilatato.

Thorax strongly transverse, the sides rounded, a good deal narrowed behind ; the basal impressions large ; the hind angles rectangular, slightly obtuse ; the surface coppery, about the foveæ more golden.

This species is closely allied to *Z. calcaratus*, but, so far as the male is concerned, can be readily distinguished by the form of the basal joint of the hind tarsus, and by the broader less acuminate prolongation of the tibia ; it has, too, the basal portion of the thorax shorter, and the elytra more elongate and oblong, and these two latter characters will probably permit the discrimination of the females. The latter sex I do not know, but probably it will be extremely similar to *Z. calcaratus* ♀ .

Picton. Helms ; two male examples.

Obs.—These two species of Dr. Sharp's are closely related to my species Nos. 1330 and 1457. These latter must become *Zeopœcilus putus* (No. 1330) and *Z. princeps* (No. 1457) ; the name *opulentus* having been used for an Australian Notonomus, *princeps* is substituted.

Z. putus is distinguished from Dr. Sharp's two species by the laterally-compressed basal joint of the hind tarsus, which is, moreover, broadly grooved underneath. In *Z. princeps* the same joint is also compressed, but in such a way as to form a sort of ridge along its lower surface. In both these species (Nos. 1330 and 1457) the interstices of the elytra are somewhat uneven or undulate behind.

The genus *Holcaspis* is now abandoned, because of the unreliable character by which Baron Chaudoir proposed to distinguish it from *Pterostichus*.

Dr. Sharp considers the number of tactile setæ on the sides of the thorax a better distinction, and indicates three groups, without, however, giving names to them.

After a careful inspection of all the specimens in my collection, I think it advisable to place the species in four groups, according to the following list, under the older name (*Pterostichus*).

This arrangement is not altogether satisfactory, as the allies of *Trichosternus*, which must remain under the name *Pterostichus*, are not sufficiently distinguished as a series or group from one section

of this list, and, moreover, one group, the first, is made up of species belonging to two subgenera.

As regards the setæ, I may state that careful discrimination is necessary, as is the case with the subgenus *Trichosternus*, owing to their liability of removal in the process of cleaning.

Thorax with two setæ on each side.

P. prolixus, *Broun.*
P. integratus, *Bates.*
P. cavelli, *Broun.*
P. procerulus, *Brown.*
P. ovatellus, *Chaudoir.*
P. placidulus, *Broun.*
P. impiger, „
P. minor „
P. mordax, *Broun.*
P. longiformis, *Sharp.*
P. sternalis, *Broun.*
P. oscillator, *Sharp.*
P. perfidiosus, *Broun.*
P. hunuensis, „
P. maorinus, *Bates.*

Thorax with three setæ on each side.

P. elongellus, *White.*

Thorax with four setæ on each side.

P. hispidulus, *Broun.*
P. cribralis, „
P. myrmidon, *Sharp.*
P. hybridus, *Broun.*
P. præcox, „
P. brounianus, *Sharp.*
P. constrictellus, „
P. detractus, *Broun.*
P. subæneus, *Guerin.*
P. œdicnemus, *Bates.*
P. pastoricius, *Broun.*
P. inconstans, „
P. egmontensis, „
P. irregularis, „

Doubtful.

P. angustulus, *Chaudoir.*
P. sylvaticus, „
P. vigil, *White.*
P. politissima, *White.*
P. pellax, *Broun.*

Thorax with five or six setæ on each side.

P. catenulatus, *Broun.*
P. mucronatus, „
P. iusidiosus, *Broun.*

Pterostichus.

1780. **P. cavelli,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, slightly convex; black, occasionally tinged with red; palpi pitchy-red.

Thorax widest near the middle, as broad as long, much narrowed behind, and distinctly sinuate before the acute, rectangular posterior angles; apex emarginate; basal fossæ large and elongate, medial groove sometimes abbreviated, the disc faintly transversely striate. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* elongate, curved laterally, apices rounded; their striæ well developed and finely punctured. Two lateral thoracic *setæ*.

Although *P. helmsi* is very similar, according to description, this species differs therefrom in having the elytral grooves distinctly yet finely punctated; the elytra are not at all acuminate, being, in fact, rather broad behind; the interstices have feeble impressions across them.

Length, 9½; breadth, 3 lines.

Boatman's, near Reefton. It affords me pleasure to attach the name of its discoverer (Mr. A. T. Cavell) to this species.

1781. **P. longiformis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 369.) *Minor*, angustulus subparallelus nigro-piceus,

nitidus, antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis; *prothorace* elongato, basi utrinque bifoveolato, angulis posterioribus rectis; *elytris* oblongis, regulariter profunde striatis, striis impunctatis. *Scutello* basi striato.

Long., 11mm.

A distinct species belonging to the group with only two lateral thoracic setæ, and probably allied to *P. sylvaticus*. The *thorax* is elongate, the length being five-sixths of the width. The sides are very gently sinuate behind, the external angles being rectangular, quite minutely prominent externally. The two basal foveæ on each side are shallow and indefinite, the outer one small. The striæ on the base of the *scutellum* are deep and definite; the *elytra* are narrow, parallel, flat, with slight humeral denticle, and very regular, deep striation, the striæ being simple. In the male the hind *femora* are much swollen, and are angular in the middle. There is only one puncture on each side of the last ventral segment. The female is unknown.

This appears to be allied to *P. angustulus*, Chaud. (*elongatus*, Blanchd.), as well as to *P. sylvaticus*, Chaud., but does not sufficiently agree with either description.

Christchurch, Wakefield. A single example.

1782. **P. ovatellus,** *Chaudoir. (Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 370.) *Nigerrimus*, femoribus piceis; *prothorace* evidenter transverso, basi utrinque unifoveolato, angulis posterioribus subrotundatis; *elytris* profunde fortiterque striatis, striis punctatis, interstitio tertio bi- vel tri-punctato. *Scutello* basi striato.

Long., 17mm.

This is a peculiar species, with *thorax* only three-fourths of its width in length; a single deep fovea on each side the thorax, without any trace of external plication; only two lateral setæ on the thorax. The *elytral striæ* very deep, and with two or three punctures (placed variably and irregularly) on the third interstice, and the shoulder and basal margin of the elytra formed as in *P. constrictellus* and *elongellus*. It quite agrees with these two species in appearance, but departs greatly from them by the number of the thoracic setæ, and by the interstitial punctures on the wing-case. The male has the front *tarsi* much dilated, the hind *femora* a little thickened in the middle, but not angular, and two punctures on each side of the hind margin of the last ventral segment.

New Zealand. Castelnau. Chaudoir was not acquainted with the male, and I have not seen the female. Chaudoir's examples, like my own, came from Castelnau, and I feel little doubt of the correct identification.

1782. **P. brounianus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 367.) *Robustus*, niger, antennis pedibusque piceis; *prothoracis* lateribus rotundatis, angulis posterioribus valde obtusis; *elytris* profunde striatis, striis vix punctatis, hic inde parum conspicue interruptis. *Scutello* basi minus argute plicato.

Long., 19–20mm.

This species, belonging to the group with four setæ on each side of the *thorax*, is distinguished by the unusually great curvation of the sides of the thorax, and the very obtuse hind angles, as well as by the large size. There is no denticulation of the humeral angles, and the striation of the *elytra* is deep, so that the interstices are distinctly convex; the indistinct punctures of the striæ are less close than usual, and the striæ are only vaguely and indistinctly interrupted. There is a simple deep fovea on each side of the thorax at the base, distant from the lateral margin. The male has the hind *femora* angularly dilated in the middle, and only a single seta on each side of the hind margin of the last segment, whereas in the female there are two setæ on each side.

I have named this species in honour of Captain Thomas Broun, who has rendered great service to entomology by the discovery of a great number of New Zealand insects whose existence was previously unsuspected.

Picton. Helms; a good series.

1783. **P. myrmidon**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 368.) *Elongatus*, supra subplanatus niger, antennis tarsisque piceis; *prothorace* vix transverso, angulis posterioribus argutis fere rectis; *elytris* striatis, striis ubique a basi ad apicem interruptis. *Scutello* basi striato.

Long., 16–17mm.

This species is very different from the others of the group with four thoracic setæ, the thorax being more quadrate, and the general outline more parallel. The *thorax* is but little curvate, and is slightly narrowed behind, but its outline is only very slightly sinuous. There is an extremely minute projection outwards of the hind angle itself, so that the angles, which, except for this, would be slightly obtuse, are almost rectangular. The surface is feebly transversely rugose; the basal foveæ are large and deep, distant from the sides; and between each and the outside there is at the base a distinct plication. The striation of the *elytra* is interrupted throughout in a very distinct and almost regular manner. The hind *femora* of the male are much swollen in the middle, so as to form an angular prominence; they are also very broad in the female, but in this sex the prominence does not form an angle. In each sex there are two punctures on each side of the middle of the hind margin of the last ventral plate.

I have little doubt that *Holcaspis cribralis*, Broun, is allied to this species, but it is described as possessing a rugose head, and a more remarkable development of the peculiar sculpture of the elytra. *P. myrmidon* bears a considerable resemblance in size, form, and sculpture to *P. cribratus*, Dej., found on Monte Rosa, in Europe. *Holcaspis hispidulus*, Broun, no doubt pertains also to this group, as shown by the number of thoracic setæ mentioned in his description. It has apparently a very different sculpture of feeble abbreviate striæ.

Picton. Helms; a good series.

1784. **P. constrictellus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 368.) *Angustulus*, niger, antennis tarsisque piceis; *prothorace* posterius angustato, angulis posterioribus obtusis; *elytris* striatis, striis punctatis. Scutello basi striato.

Long., 11–12mm.

Thorax a good deal broader than long, the sides a little curved, considerably narrowed behind, so that the base is evidently a little narrower than the front margin, without the least sinuation at the sides, so that the hind angles are obtuse; the basal foveæ deep, distant from the sides. *Elytra* narrow, without humeral denticle, the striæ regular, rather deep, closely and regularly punctate, not interrupted; the interstices in the male rather more convex than in the female. In the male the hind *femora* are a little dilated in the middle, so as to form an obtuse prominence, not an angle; in each sex there are two punctures on each side of the hind margin of the last ventral ring.

The individuals of this species are the smallest I am acquainted with of the group having four lateral tactile setæ to the thorax. *P. subænea*, Guer., Bates, is very similar, but has the sides of the throax sinuate behind, and the striation coarser and less regular. This is the species treated by Bates as the *F. elongella*, White, and it is indeed so similar thereto that I also myself, previously to noting the difference in the thoracic setæ, considered it a small variety thereof; hence my remarks in *New Zealand Journal of Science*, 1884, p. 298, on White's *Feronia elongella* require correction as regards the occurrence of *F. elongella* at Christchurch; it being *P. constrictellus* that has been found there. *F. elongella* has the peculiarity—unique, so far as I know, among the New Zealand species—of possessing three lateral thoracic setæ, one at the hind angle, one a little behind the front angle, and one just about the middle.

Christchurch, Wakefield: Helms. Greymouth: Helms. One example from each source.

1785. **P. pastoricius,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, slightly convex, very glossy black; legs and antennæ rufo-piceous; front tarsi, and the palpi, pitchy-red.

Head nearly smooth, frontal impressions narrow. *Thorax* hardly any broader than long, its sides slightly rounded, gradually narrowed behind the middle, basal angles very slightly prominent, rectangular; dorsal groove a little expanded near the extremities, barely reaching the apex, basal fossæ distinctly duplicate, the transverse waved discoidal impressions rather vague. *Scutellum* multistriate at base. *Elytra* nearly twice as long as broad, the shoulders slightly dentiform, apical sinuosities rather abrupt; each with seven series of elongate impressions (exclusive of the marginal punctiform impressions), often with small ones interposed, all more or less connected by fine striæ, the sculpture becoming more irregular behind; the interstices are plane. *Femora* rather short and stout, the posterior distinctly angulated beyond the middle, the space between that

point and the base hollowed for the accommodation of the elongate trochanters; hind *tibiæ* curvate, with long terminal spurs, gradually dilated; the intermediate tibiæ distinctly dilated near the extremity along the front or lower face. In both sexes there are two punctures at each side of the last ventral segment. Four thoracic setæ at each side.

Fem. Legs more slender, though similar in form; the thorax less narrowed behind, and only feebly rounded laterally.

P. cribralis is larger, and there is only one basal fossa at each side. *P. ædicnemus* is the nearest ally.

Length, 7½; breadth, 2½ lines.

Wangapeka Valley. Mr. T. F. Cheeseman was kind enough to bring me a pair which he found there.

1786. **P. oscillator,** *n.s.* *(Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.,* 1886, p. 369.) *Nigerrimus,* antennis extrorsum tarsisque piceis; antennis gracilibus, oculis convexis; *prothorace* basi utrinque fovea elongata lineare, angulis posterioribus exacte rectis; *elytris* regulariter sat profunde striatis, striis fere impunctatis, interstitio tertio bi- vel tri-punctato. *Scutello* lævigato.

Long., 13mm.

Antennæ slender, with the fourth joint rather longer than the third. *Head* short, with prominent eyes, and with two foveæ near the front. *Thorax* flat, about one-fourth broader than long, the sides a little narrowed, and slightly sinuate behind; the central channel deep, extending from base to the front margin, half-way between it and the side with an elongate channel-like fovea. *Elytra* with slightly-rounded shoulders, destitute of denticle, the striation regular and rather deep, with two or three large punctures placed on the third interstice touching the third stria. The male has the hind femora simple, and one seta on each side of the last ventral segment.

This is, no doubt, allied to *Haptoderus maorinus,* Bates, which, however, is only 7mm. or 8mm. long, and is almost destitute of frontal impressions. Although, no doubt, the type of a distinct group or subgenus of New Zealand *Pterostichi,* I somewhat doubt the propriety of associating this insect with the European *Haptoderi,* though no doubt the structural characters of the New Zealand and European species, so far as yet observed, are very similar. The *labrum* in the New Zealand insects is very short and broad, the *mandibles* short and stout, smooth, not striate above, the left one with slender and elongate incurved apex, the fourth joint of *antennæ* longer than the third, the *thorax* with a front margin, two lateral setæ, and the *scutellum* estriate.

Dunedin and Otago. Sent by Professor Hutton in 1876 and 1877; two male examples.

1787. **P. perfidiosus,** *n.s.* *Shining,* black; legs pitchy-black, tarsi rufo-piceous; mandibles rufescent, as are the first four joints of the antennæ at the base.

Head much narrowed behind the prominent eyes, longitudinally wrinkled at the sides, transversely behind, the space near the back of each eye rather densely rugose; the frontal impressions well marked, as is a puncture near each mandible; labrum broad, widely incurved. *Thorax* about one-fourth broader than long, rather more deeply incurved at the base than it is in front; the sides well rounded before the middle, sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular; median groove deep, extending from base to apex, basal fossæ elongate, narrow, and deep, situated half-way between the middle and the sides; there are also a few feeble transverse impressions, and a shallow rounded one near each eye. *Scutellum* slightly striate at the base. *Elytra* oblong, slightly curvate laterally, feebly sinuate behind; rather deeply and regularly striate, the striæ indistinctly punctured; interstices but little convex, the third rather broader than the others, with three punctures on the outer edge; shoulders without denticle. *Femora* simple, the hind pair not angulated underneath.

P. sternalis is the species most nearly resembling this, which has the head differently sculptured; its thorax is not quite as flat, being more convex in front; the elytral striæ are a little deeper; there are no oblique scutellar striæ. Dr. Sharp's *P. oscillator* is another near ally; in *P. perfidiosus* both mandibles are slender and acute at the extremity; and the fourth antennal joint is not perceptibly longer than the third.

♂. Length, 5½; breadth, 2 lines.

Dunedin (Flagstaff Hill). One male, found by Mr. T. Chalmer.

1788. **P. hunuensis,** *n.s.* *Black*, shining; tarsi, antennæ, and mandibles rufo-piceous.

Head constricted behind: eyes very prominent; apex of left mandible more curvate than its fellow; labrum truncate in front. *Thorax* somewhat flattened above, only slightly broader than long, moderately rounded laterally, almost as much narrowed in front as it is behind, with a slight sinuosity near the base, posterior angles rectangular, apex subtruncate, the base medially incurved; dorsal furrow deep, extending from the base and almost touching the front margin; basal fossæ long, narrow, and deep, as far from the sides as they are from the middle. Some feeble striæ in front of *scutellum*. *Elytra* deeply and regularly striate, the striæ moderately closely, distinctly, but not coarsely, punctured; the third interstice with one large puncture behind extending across the third stria.

Another ally of *P. sternalis*. The humeral angles are very slightly prominent; elytral striæ rather deeper and broader, with very distinct and regular punctures, without scutellar striolæ; the thorax oviform; the eyes even more convex.

Length, 6; breadth, 2 lines.

Described from a female found in the Hunua, near Papakura.

1789. **P. detractus,** *n.s.* *Shining*, black, antennæ and tarsi piceous.

Head nearly smooth, with the usual impressions; labrum subtruncate, rather short; eyes moderately prominent. *Thorax* rather short, about one-third broader than long, its sides almost regularly rounded, rather narrower behind than in front, posterior angles quite obtuse, apex subtruncate, base incurved; dorsal groove not deep, not reaching the base or apex; basal fossæ rather large, placed nearer to the sides than to the middle; it is slightly convex, and not smooth, there being a round impression in front of each of the fossæ, besides some others, all shallow however, on the disc. *Scutellum* striate at base. *Elytra* with moderately-rounded sides, rather strongly sinuated apically, shoulders without projections; the striæ irregular, not deep, more or less interrupted behind the middle, the surface there indistinctly waved, the punctuation ill-defined, never coarse, sometimes narrow and elongate, in the female more regular and distinct. *Legs* robust, all the femora inflated, the posterior angulate below; tibiæ thick; front tarsi strongly dilated. *Abdomen* with four punctures on the apical segment.

Thoracic setæ in my three males rubbed off; but in a headless female, the only one I have seen, I can detect four on one side.

♂. Length, 6; breadth, $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines.

Castle Hill, Canterbury. Mr. J. D. Enys collected the three males and one female.

1790. **P. egmontensis,** *n.s.* *Subparallel*, slightly convex; glossy-black; antennæ, tarsi, and palpi rufo-piceous, tips of the terminal joints of these last ferrugineous.

A careful comparison with the male of No. 1335 *(P. cribralis)* results in the following differences being observed:—

P. egmontensis is smaller, the trophii and tarsi are much darker; the *legs* are shorter, notably the posterior; intermediate *tibiæ* obtusely prominent or swollen along the lower half of their front or inner face (as is also the case in No. 1335), but less denticulate or asperate, only feebly indeed, and with more spiniform setæ on the external face. *Thorax* more quadrate ($2\frac{1}{4}$ lines broad, 2 long; No. 1335 measures $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ lines), slightly rounded near the front, the sides beyond very gradually narrowed and slightly curvate, and a little sinuate towards the basal angles, which are quite rectangular, and sometimes just perceptibly projecting. In No. 1335 the sides are gently but regularly rounded, so that there is no apparent sinuation behind. The superficial sculpture is similar in both, on the head as well as the thorax, the rugosities or aciculate marks being distinct or obsolete, but some slight notches can be seen before the posterior angles on the margins which are absent in No. 1335. *Elytra* shorter ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$; in No. 1335, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ lines), less narrowed towards the prominent shoulders; there is a short scutellar stria; the seven dorsal striæ are more deeply impressed, and, when interrupted, as most of them are, consist of about double the number of depressions or punctures; the sutural three reach the apex, all reach the base; the third, fifth, and seventh interstices are very slightly wider than the others, the broad lateral one between the seventh

and marginal striæ is rather more convex than in No. 1335. *Abdomen* with two setigerous punctures near each side of the last segment in both sexes (No. 1335 is the same). In both species there are four ferruginous hairs or tactile *setæ* on each side of the thorax, three before the middle and one on the hind angle. The posterior *femora*, though very thick and angulate below, are not dentate as in No. 80, which, moreover, has the greatest width of the thorax at the middle, instead of near the front as in the present species.

♂. Length, $8\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $2\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Mount Egmont. Found four or five years ago. Mr. A. T. Urquhart also brought some specimens in February, 1890. The scutellum is striate at the base.

1791. **P. irregularis,** *n.s. Subparallel,* nearly plane above; with a somewhat silky gloss, black; legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

Head rather narrow and elongate, finely but distinctly and irregularly wrinkled; labrum incurved in front. *Thorax* rather elongate, the length and breadth exactly the same, slightly convex, apex subtruncate, base medially incurved; its sides very little rounded, almost straight behind, without any sinuosity there; posterior angles rectangular, not acute, the anterior depressed; the surface finely, distinctly, transversely wrinkled, with a few short longitudinal striæ in front and behind, more feebly impressed than the others however; dorsal sulcus unusually broad and deep, expanded behind, not reaching base or apex; basal fossæ elongate (intervening space depressed), with a second smaller, but obvious, one near each angle. *Elytra* wider behind than in front, humeral angles prominent, their sides but little curved; each elytron has seven rows of irregular, rather deep impressions, a few quite small and round, the majority long and rather broad, all distinctly separated from one another by intervals on about the same level as the longitudinal interstices; marginal sculpture also irregular.

Male. Posterior *femora* much swollen, deeply hollowed for the reception of the trochanters, so as to be quite acutely angulated below; intermediate *tibiæ* somewhat distended inwardly near the extremity; front *tarsi* furnished beneath with rather coarse, elongate, ferruginous hairs, in addition to the ordinary sponge-like vestiture.

This is a very handsome, peculiarly sculptured species. The thorax is narrower and more depressed in front than is the case with its allies, *P. cribralis*, *P. egmontensis*, *P. myrmidon*, and others like them. The elytral striæ, if I may so call their series of large depressions, are unusually interrupted. The wrinkles on the head and thorax are quite obvious, and the head itself is narrower than usual. The prosternal process, and the metasternum, are distinctly channelled longitudinally, and the abdominal process is acutely prolonged forwards, being similar in these respects to *P. cribralis*. The hind-body is rather flat, and at each side of the scutellum there is an oblique depression.

Thorax with four tactile setæ at each side.
Thorax with two fossæ at each side, at the base.
Scutellum striate at base.
Abdomen with four setæ on apical ventral segment.
Length, 9 lines; breadth, $2\frac{5}{8}$ lines.
Boatman's, near Reefton. Mr. A. T. Cavell is the discoverer.

1792. **P. insidiosus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subparallel, slightly convex; glossy-black; tarsi nigro-piceous.

Allied to *P. catenulatus*. The *labrum* not deeply emarginate as it is in that species. *Head* more constricted behind the eyes, not wrinkled. *Thorax* of similar proportions, one-eighth broader than long; more narrowed behind than in front, only a little curvate laterally, without any sinuation behind; base medially incurved, slightly rounded towards the angles, so that these are ill-defined; lateral margins and channels narrower than in No. 1335; disc obsoletely striate; dorsal groove distinct, not quite reaching the front margin, expanded near the extremities; basal fossæ large, about midway from the sides and middle. *Scutellum* deeply striate at base. *Elytra* nearly twice as long as broad, shoulders only slightly prominent, their sides a little rounded, the posterior narrowing rather abrupt, more so than in No. 1336; they are moderately punctate-striate, with scutellar striæ; interstices not wrinkled transversely, the third, fourth, and sixth with two or three punctiform impressions; these are not, however, regular; the sculpture appears a little irregular, and becomes more confused behind, where the punctuation is obsolete. *Legs* rather short and thick; posterior femora subangulate below. *Underside* shining; the head and prosternum without the fine rugose sculpture of *P. catenulatus*. *Abdomen* with two punctures on each side of the hind margin. Thorax with fine *setæ* on each side, one on the basal angle, the others about equidistant from each other and extending from the front to just behind the middle.

♂. Length, 7–$7\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, 2–$2\frac{1}{8}$ lines.
Invercargill. Mr. T. Chalmers; two males.

1793. **P. inconstans,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subparallel, slightly convex, glossy-black, femora rufescent.

This species is very much like *P. insidiosus;* the *thighs* are red; the *thorax* is exactly as long as broad, with four lateral setæ on each side, and there is an evident curved impression near the front; *scutellum* not striate, yet not quite smooth; *elytra* with finely punctured striæ, not always regular, the third interstice on one elytron, and the sixth on the other, with slight catenulate sculpture; *labrum* distinctly emarginate; *abdomen* with four punctures along the posterior margin.

♂. Length, 7; breadth, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines.
Invercargill. Mr. Chalmer; one male.

Group—ANISODACTYLIDÆ.

Lecanomerus.

1794. **L. marginatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, vol. xx., p. 25.) *Ovatus*, nigricans; palpis, pedibus, elytrorumque margine externo testaceis; antennis, tibiarum apice, tarsisque fuscis, illis basi testaceo; corpore subtus variegato; *prothorace* transverso, posterius angustato, basi lævigato vix impresso; *elytris* sat profunde striatis, striis haud punctatis.

Long., 6mm.

This species is distinguished from the other New Zealand *Lecanomeri* by the more variegate surface, in which respect it resembles the New Caledonian *Acupalpus domesticus* (a species which should also be referred to the genus *Lecanomerus*). The *antennæ* are rather stout, and the basal joint clear yellow; the raised margin of the *prothorax* is yellowish, as is also the scutellum, and the same colour forms a broad definite border of variable width along the sides of the elytra; on the under-surface the head and the hind coxæ are yellow, and the ventral segments are maculate at the sides. The dilatation of the male *tarsi* is moderate, the fourth joint being not very short and broad.

This species occurs at Auckland, where it has been found by Messrs. Broun and Lawson: it is probable that Captain Broun's record of the occurrence of *L. latimanus* at Tairua and Whangarei refers rather to this species; Mr. Bates, having at first supposed the *L. marginatus* to be a variety of *L. latimanus*, so named specimens, and thus the error has arisen.

Group—ZOLINI.

Zolus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1885.)

The insect for which this generic name is proposed has peculiar characters, so that its position and affinities cannot be determined with precision at present, and must be a subject for future discussion; meanwhile it may be treated as forming a distinct group, which will perhaps be best placed near the *Zabrini*, and will be called *Zolini*.

The *size* is rather small, and the appearance that of the smaller *Pterostichi*, such as *Haptoderus* or *Argutor*. The base of the thorax is very closely adapted to the base of the elytra, which it overlaps. The basal joint of the front *tarsus* in the male is large, and its front side is produced so as to form an angle and make the joint unsymmetrical in form. The second joint is much smaller than the first, but is similarly formed; the third and fourth joints being small and symmetrical in form. The under-surface of the two dilated joints bears fine elongate hairs, and the anterior side (*i.e.*, the side most produced) bears also papery-like squamæ; the middle tarsi are simple, as also are the claws. There is only one orbital seta. The

mentum and ligula are of ordinary Pterostichoid form, the former with a strong tooth in the middle, the latter slightly acuminate in the middle, with small paraglossa projecting beyond it on each side. The second joint of the labial *palpus* is very feebly bisetose, the terminal joint about as long as the second; rather slender acuminate. The *maxillary* lobes are not very long, and are of very ordinary form; the corresponding palpi are not stout; the second and third joints subequal in length; the third broadest at its apex, where it is rather closely connected with the terminal joint, which is slender and acuminate, scarcely so long as the third joint. The *mandibles* are short, and the right one is very obviously armed with a single tooth in the middle, and there is a feeble external seta. The *labrum* is transverse, with straight front margin, bearing six setæ. The *thorax* is well margined at the sides, and is destitute of tactile setæ. The *scutellum* is visible, and its broad short extremity penetrates between the basal margins of the wing-cases. The *elytra* have no erect setæ, and no larger lateral punctures, except that near the base there are close to the side margin three or four feeble punctures bearing very feeble setæ. The elytra are not in the least truncate, only feebly sinuate near the extremity, and at the point of sinuation the thin edge is traversed by an oblique groove. There are no wings, but the elytra are not soldered. The *prosternal process* is short and bent upwards. The *mesosternal epimera* are quite slender, well separated from the coxal cavities; the *metasternum* small, with short, broad episterna; the hind coxæ contiguous; the ambulatorial setæ of the ventral segments feeble.

It will be seen from the above characters that this insect departs from the *Pterostichini* by the important characters of the form and condition of the male tarsi, and by there being but one orbital seta. I have not yet alluded to the condition of the *antennæ*, because these are in a singularly doubtful condition as to the pubescence of the basal joints: the first is free from pubescence; the rather elongate second joint is scantily pubescent on the apical part; the third joint is very elongate, and is glabrous at the base, pubescent elsewhere, the following joints being closely pubescent; thus the second and third joints show a gradual transition from the glabrous to the pubescent condition. The form of the male tarsus is an affinity with *Pogonus*. The position in the New Zealand catalogue will be between the *Pterostichini* and *Harpalini*. It should be remarked that in this genus the mandibular *seta* is of little importance; always very feeble, it appears to be occasionally entirely absent from one or the other mandible.

1795. **Z. helmsi**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 372.) *Piceo-castaneus*, antennis rufis, pedibus castaneis; prothorace anterius fortiter rotundato, basi truncato, ante basin punctato, utrinque prope latus argute plicato; elytris profunde striatis, utrinque versus apicem plica elevata, interstitio tertio obsolete tripunctato.

Long., 8mm.

The *head* is quite short, deeply impressed on each side between the eyes, which are rather large. The *antennæ* are slender and rather long, each joint being much longer than broad, and the second joint about as long as the basal. The *thorax* is not much broader than long, with rectangular hind angles, and broader at the base than at the front margin. Very near the lateral margin at the base there is a very distinct straight plica; and within this plica the surface is depressed, uneven, and punctate, the punctuation not quite reaching the plica itself. The median channel does not reach the front, but extends to the base, though indistinct behind, owing to the sculpture there. The striation of the *elytra* is regular, and there is a striole near the scutellum. The striæ are not punctate, the interstices are flat, the plication behind very distinct. The first of the three punctures on the third interstice is placed as far forward as the termination of the scutellar stria, the second as far behind it as it is from the base, while the third is remote, placed at about two-thirds of the length.

Greymouth. Helms. I have much pleasure in connecting Mr. Helms's name with this interesting form. Some years ago I received a specimen from him which I could do nothing with, as it was a female; after waiting a long time he has been able to send me the male.

1796. **Z. atratus,** *n.s.* *Body* black, elytral margins slightly rufescent; legs, palpi, and antennæ dark-red; moderately shining.

The elytral striæ are finely punctate, the three punctures on the third interstice are about equidistant, and there are as many punctures on the posterior portion of the side of each wing-case as there are near the shoulder.

These characters distinguish this from the typical species.

The form, and other details of sculpture, are similar to No. 1339, so that I need not redescribe them. That insect, referred provisionally to *Oöpterus*, must be placed with the preceding species so as to become *Zolus carinatus*. The wings of the *mentum* are large and prominent, but the tooth is small. There are, too, three or four lateral punctures on each elytron behind. The fourth antennal joint is as long as the third, and its basal portion is glabrous underneath.

Length, 4; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

I found one female under a stone, in the bed of a stream, just below the snow-line on Mount Egmont.

Group—POGONIDÆ.

Oöpterus (Gen., p. 54).

1797. **O. collaris,** *n.s.* *Shining*, pitchy-black; legs, antennæ, palpi, and elytral margins rufous.

Prothorax moderately convex, almost as long as broad, widest at the middle, its sides but little rounded, and having only a short and slight sinuation in front of the rectangular posterior angles; central

groove distinct, basal fossæ large and separated from the lateral margins by carinæ, the whole basal region more or less finely punctured. *Elytra* much broader than thorax, oviform, widely marginated, a little convex; feebly punctate-striate, the sutural sculpture most obvious, the lateral obsolete; interstices plane, the third with three setigerous punctures.

Similar in size to *O. lævicollis* and *O. fulvipes*, differentiated from the former by having three instead of four interstitial punctures, &c., and from the latter in having a decidedly longer and narrower thorax, which is not broadest before the middle, whilst the sides of the wing-cases are less strongly rounded, and, consequently, of more oblong form. There are some elongate slender setæ or hairs similar to those near the eyes and hind angles of thorax along the sides of the hind-body, but the ones in the interstitial punctures are minute.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, nearly $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

1798. **O. pallidipes,** *n.s. Convex*, glossy rufo-fuscous, sides and apex of hind-body paler, femora pale-yellow; tibiæ, palpi, and antennæ testaceous.

Head uneven, the space between the ocular groove and frontal fovea rather flat, and with a distinct setigerous puncture. *Prothorax* rather small, transverse, widest at the middle, its sides well rounded and sinuously narrowed posteriorly, but with a short space in front of the hind angles quite straight, so that these latter, though rectangular, appear unusually conspicuous; disc convex, with a fine channel down the middle, two more or less evident curved frontal impressions, and with the basal fossæ very near the angles, so that there is only a fine raised line between them and the side rims; there are three or four punctiform impressions near the base, but no close punctuation. *Elytra* convex, quite oval, rather large, punctate-striate, the striæ rather broader and the punctures rather larger than usual, but not very regularly impressed; the common posterior carinæ present but not strongly developed; interstices convex, without obvious punctures, though indications of three may be seen.

This is the smallest species known to me. It is distinguished by the form and sculpture of the thorax, and by the unusually convex hind-body, which is, moreover, considerably contracted towards the base and apex.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Tarastethus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, vol. xx., p. 23, 1883.)

Form short and convex, surface glabrous. Mesothoracic *epimera* linear, not reaching the coxæ. *Head* with two ocular setæ on each side; scrobe with an exserted seta in front. *Metasternum* excessively short, so that the middle coxæ almost touch the hind ones. *Antennæ* with the three basal joints glabrous, the others pubescent, but not densely so, so that there is not a very abrupt contrast

between the glabrous and the pubescent joints. *Elytra* not at all truncate; with a slight sinuation near the extremity. Last joint of maxillary *palpus* longer and rather stouter than the preceding joint, narrowed towards the extremity and acuminate. Second joint of labial palpi short and stout, minutely bisetose; *mentum* with large acute tooth in the middle. Male anterior *tarsi* with the two basal joints a little dilated, their inner angles a little produced and acute, squamæ very obscure. *Prothorax* with a single lateral seta on the side at the middle, and a minute one at the hind angles, none in front; base truncate, reposing on the base of the elytra, which possesses a well-marked margin.

This genus of small *Carabidæ* is allied to *Cyclothorax*, from which it differs by the convex form, the remarkably abbreviate metasternum, and by the structure of the male tarsi; the condition of these feet I am not, however, able to ascertain very thoroughly.

1799. **T. puncticollis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, vol. xx., p. 24.) *Nigro-piceus*, nitidus; antennis, palpis, pedibusque testaceis; *prothorace* lateribus sinuatis, basi truncato, utrinque impresso, et crebre punctato, angulis posterioribus fere rectis; *elytris* profunde striatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis parum convexis lævigatis; *abdomine* utrinque fortiter punctato.

Long., 5mm.

Thorax narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, with an elongate channel along the middle, with an impression at the base on each side nearly equidistant from the middle and the outer margin; the whole of the base punctate, the disc nearly impunctate. *Elytra* short and broad, convex, the shoulders much curved, the eighth interstice elevated at the extremity so as to form a plica.

I received a specimen found at Greymouth formerly from Herr Reitter, and have now received the insect from Mr. Helms. I have not, however, seen the male.

1800. **T. læviventris,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, vol. xx., p. 24.) *Nigro-piceus*, nitidus; antennis, palpis, pedibusque testaceis; *prothorace* lateribus sinuatis, basi truncato, utrinque bi-impresso, fere lævigato; *elytris* interne striatis, striis remote punctatis; *abdomine* lævigato.

Long., 5mm.

This species differs from *T. puncticollis* in numerous respects; the *thorax* is less sinuate at the sides, and is almost without punctuation, there being only about four or five punctures on each side about the middle of the base; the basal impression is differently formed, so that, viewed in a certain manner, there appears to be a second impression near the outer margin; the outer striæ of the *elytra* are quite obsolete, but the eighth interstice forms an elevated plica at the extremity.

It is from this insect that my description of the male tarsus in the generic description is taken; one of the front legs, however,

being gone, I am not very sure about the details: there is no seta in this species at the hind angle of the thorax.

Also sent by Mr. Helms from Greymouth.

1801. **T. alpinalis,** *n.s.* *Convex*, subovate; pitchy-black, nitid; palpi, antennæ, and legs rufo-testaceous.

Head with broad, shallow, frontal foveæ, and, at inner side of each eye, a well-marked narrow channel. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, bearing slender yellow setæ and pubescence, their three basal joints glabrous. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, narrower than elytra, rounded laterally, and distinctly sinuated before the rectangular posterior angles, narrower in front than behind; disc smooth, canaliculate, the whole base more or less depressed and punctate, the fossæ large and equidistant from the middle and sides, the space (small) at each hind angle depressed and punctate. *Elytra* longer than broad, convex, their sides strongly marginated and well rounded; distinctly punctate-striate, the punctures large, the striæ obsolete near the base, interstices smooth and convex, the eighth carinate behind.

Agrees in most respects with the description of *T. laeviventris*, but the whole base of the thorax is more or less punctate, and the external elytral striæ are about as obvious as the others. The terminal articulation of the labial palpus is stout, and very abruptly truncate at the extremity. The setæ on the hind angles of the thorax are distinct, and there are others on the wing-cases.

1802. **T. debilis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 373.) *Piceus*, antennis pedibusque testaceis; *prothorace* basi punctato, angulis posterioribus minute prominulis, subobtusis; *elytris* sat profunde striatis, striis subcrenato-punctatis.

Long., $4\frac{3}{4}$mm.

Antennæ rather feeble. *Head* rather narrow; eyes small and not prominent. *Thorax* finely and very evenly margined at the sides; the sides much curved, scarcely at all sinuate behind; the base a little rounded on each side, so that the hind angles would be quite obtuse except that they are a little prominent externally; finely punctate across the basal portion, with fine median channel, but without lateral impression. *Elytra* with the sutural striæ rather deep, the external finer; their punctuation of a rather peculiar nature, so that it is intermediate between crenation and punctuation.

This species has a very *Trechoid* appearance, and will be distinguished by its small, smooth eyes. Although I have seen only two females, I do not detect anything to distinguish it from this genus.

Bealey. Helms; two examples.

1803. **T. cinctus,** *n.s.* *Broad*, slightly convex, moderately glossy; nigro-fuscous; the sides of thorax and elytra, and a large apical space on these latter, as well as the femora and antennæ, more or less testaceous; tibiæ and tarsi rather more rufescent.

Head smooth behind, interocular impressions short. *Thorax* transverse; anterior angles obtusely prominent, so that the apex seems as if widely emarginated; widest at the middle; rounded towards the front, gradually narrowed behind; basal angles rectangular but not at all protuberant; median sulcus fine and abbreviated; basal fossæ rather narrow, situated midway between the middle and sides, its surface free from distinct punctuation, slightly uneven, with some feeble transverse wrinkles. *Elytra* broader than thorax; ovate-oblong, sinuated posteriorly, margins reflexed; very finely punctate-striate; interstices broad; third unipunctate, eighth carinate behind.

The body is rather flatter than usual. The thorax is like that of No. 1456, its nearest ally, but in it the front angles are quite different, and the basal organs are a little projecting.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Mount Cook, near the Hermitage. Mr. H. Suter.

Sympiestus.

Nov. gen.

(Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc., Nov., 1886, p. 372.)

Labrum very short, deeply emarginate, so that its angles are prominent. *Mandibles* rather elongate, little curved, with external seta. *Palpi* with the terminal joint a little incrassate, oval and acuminate, that of the maxillary palpi twice or three times as long as the penultimate joint, which is much abbreviated; excision of the *mentum* shallow, not toothed. *Antennæ* with the three basal joints glabrous, the third joint being, however, feebly pubescent above. Head with two orbital setæ. *Thorax* margined laterally, with two lateral setæ, normally placed; closely applied to the base of the elytra. *Epipleura* oblique, grooved near the apex. Metasternum very small. Male anterior *tarsi* with three joints feebly dilated and furnished beneath with squamæ.

The insect for which this genus is established has quite the appearance of a small *Pterostichus*, but will be very readily identified by the peculiar palpi and labrum. It should, I think, be placed near *Cyclothorax* and *Tarastethus*. The former genus is at present placed by systematists in the *Anchomenini*, but it must be removed from thence, as the epipleuræ are traversed near the apex by a slender deep groove, as in the present genus. *Tropopterus* should be removed from the New Zealand list, and its species placed in *Tarastethus*. These obscure New Zealand genera are of rather difficult classification, and will, perhaps, ultimately form a distinct tribe near the *Pterostichini* and *Trechini*.

1804. **S. syntheticus**, *n.s.* *(Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 373.) *Subparallelus*, niger, antennis rufis, articulo basali pedibusque piceis; prothorace subquadrato, basi utrinque fovea elongata sulciforme; elytris parum profunde striatis, striis conspicue punctatis.

Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$mm.

Antennæ rather short; basal joint stout, darker than the others; second joint short, not half the length of the first; third greatly longer than the second, equal to the fourth. Head narrow, with small but convex eyes, and two large depressions in front. *Thorax* elongate, but a good deal shorter than broad; the sides finely marginate, a little narrowed and sinuate behind; hind angles nearly rectangular, a little obtuse, the base slightly broader than the front margin; the surface very shining, with a median channel starting from the base but not reaching the front; base impunctate, with a rather elongate canalicular fovea half-way between the channel and the side. Exposed portion of *scutellum* broad, extremely short. *Elytra* with the posterior line of basal margin reaching only as far inwards as the fourth stria. Their surface is rather dull, and the two or three striæ towards the side are almost obliterated. There is no raised apical plica.

Bealey. Helms; three examples.

1805. **S. fallax,** *n.s.* *Testaceous,* shining; subparallel, slightly convex, with some minute brassy setæ on elytra.

Head, including the long mandibles, quite as long as thorax but narrower, its frontal impressions rather broad and not sharply defined; eyes convex. *Thorax* somewhat broader than long, widest before the middle, its sides finely margined and moderately sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, not obtuse; disc impunctate, mesial groove rather fine, not attaining the apex, between this and each side there is an elongate narrow fossa. *Elytra* broader than thorax, not sinuated apically; their striæ not deep, rather narrow, and finely punctate, the outer striæ and posterior sculpture less evident; the hind line of basal margin extending inwards to the fourth stria.

With the exception of the coloration and some minor details this species seems to agree pretty well with the typical species, but the elytra are not dull, and the basal angles of the thorax are not at all obtuse.

Length, 3; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Castle Hill Station, Canterbury. Mr. J. D. Enys was kind enough to send me a specimen some time ago.

Obs.—No. 1338, referred with doubt to Castelnau's genus *Cerabilia,* must be removed to *Sympiestus.* In the description, page 754, I indicated the generic characters, almost exactly as Dr. Sharp has described them.

Bembidium.

1806. **B. clevedonense,** *n.s.* *Shining,* æneo-fuscous; each elytron with a humeral spot, a lateral (before the middle), one near the hind thigh, and most of the apex, testaceous; legs and first three joints of the antennæ also testaceous, the remaining joints dark-fuscous.

Head large, frontal foveæ broad, rather shallow; eyes large and prominent. *Thorax* widest before the middle, strongly rounded,

considerably narrowed behind, posterior angles quite obtuse, lateral margins simple; basal fossæ small and elongate, placed close to the angles, disc evenly convex, without well-marked median groove, but with the common frontal impression, densely and minutely sculptured, much more finely than the head, and with a few obsolete transverse wrinkles. *Elytra* oblong-oval, striate-punctate, the punctures rather coarse; the sutural and lateral striæ reach the apices, but the other sculpture ceases in line with the hind thighs; third interstices bipunctate, the anterior punctures large and shallow. *Tarsi* with the first two joints dilated and strongly produced inwardly at the extremity, first joint very large. Palpi with white setæ.

Must be located near *B. anchonoderum*, but most nearly resembling *B. custictum*, from which it differs in having more oblong wing-cases, obtuse thoracic angles, larger eyes, &c.

♂. Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

One of the numerous discoveries of Mr. George Munro, near Clevedon, Southern Wairoa, Auckland.

1807. **B. diaphanum**, *n.s.* *Nitid*, robust, moderately convex, finely shagreened; head, thorax, and scutellar region æneous (greenish); elytra with some ill-defined spaces also æneous, the rest of their surface a sort of ivory-white; mandibles fusco-rufous; palpi, four basal joints of antennæ, and the legs, almost transparent white, remaining antennal joints slightly infuscate; knees and tarsi tipped with testaceous.

Head large, with large uneven frontal impressions. *Eyes* large and prominent. *Palpi* stout, terminal joint needle-shaped, the penultimate large, with white setæ. *Thorax* cordate, strongly rounded laterally, considerably contracted behind, posterior angles not well marked; the dorsal groove extends almost from base to apex, there is a curved impression near the front, several fine undulating transverse striæ on the disc, the front and base are feebly longitudinally striate, the basal fossæ are narrow and close to the sides; lateral margins a good deal widened near the middle, but quite obsolete near the front and basal angles. *Elytra* ovate, more narrowed behind than at the shoulders, which are rounded, margins narrow near the base, gradually but considerably expanded posteriorly, apical sinuations feeble; they are distinctly punctate-striate, the two sutural striæ of each elytron are confluent and reach the base, the others do not; the punctuation becomes obsolete behind, but the striæ are not obliterated there; interstices broad, rather flat, the third with three setigerous punctures. *Legs* elongate, rather slender, hind tibiæ slightly incurved; anterior tarsi stout, basal joint elongate rather than oblong, strongly produced at the extremity, second short, its inner angle similarly prominent, hind tarsi elongate. *Underside* pale-fuscous.

In form somewhat similar to *B. musæ*, rather larger and broader, and with more elongate legs.

♂. Length, 3; breadth, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Manawatu River, Palmerston. One example from Mr. G. V. Hudson.

1808. **B. dehiscens,** *n.s.* *Subdepressed*, broad, shining, æneo-niger; legs and antennæ fuscous, basal joint of the latter, the palpi, and tarsi paler; mandibulæ rufescent.

Head with large uneven frontal impressions, ocular punctures large and deep. *Eyes* large and prominent. *Antennæ* slender and elongate, reaching backwards beyond the middle thighs. *Thorax* small in proportion to the ample elytra, narrow, convex, cordiform, rather gradually but considerably narrowed towards the base, lateral margins narrow, posterior angles obtusely rectangular, not at all prominent; median furrow rather fine, not distinct at base or apex, basal region depressed; there is a very slight curvate frontal impression, and a few feeble transverse striæ; the basal foveæ are small and situated close to the angles. *Elytra* large and rather flat, apices rather narrow and so sharply rounded as to cause an elongate sutural gap, they are widest near the hind thighs and quite oblong; evidently punctate-striate, the striæ sometimes obsolete at the base, the sutural only extend to the extremity, and recurve there, the others are effaced behind the posterior femora; interstices flat, rather broad, the third with three, the fifth with two punctures, these have conspicuous brassy setæ; the oblique apical sulci are well marked. *Legs* long and slender, the four hind tibiæ slightly bent; front tarsus with a moderately-long basal joint, which, as well as the second, is moderately prolonged at the inner angle. *Palpi* with a long, hairy penultimate joint.

This is an easily recognised species. The relative proportions of the head, thorax, and elytra resemble those of *Actenonyx*.

♂. Length, 3¼; breadth, 1¼ lines.

Pakuratahi Stream, Rimutaki Range. Discovered by Mr. G. V. Hudson, of Wellington.

1809. **B. antipodum,** *n.s.* *Piceo-niger*, faintly tinged with violaceous, legs and basal joint of antennæ fusco-rufous, joints 4–11 opaque and infuscate; it is but little shining, moderately convex, and finely shagreened.

Head moderately broad, rather smooth, frontal impressions well marked and slightly rugose. *Thorax* cordiform, strongly rounded from the anterior angles to beyond the middle, behind this very much narrowed, quite straight near the rectangular, but not projecting, basal angles, the side rims distinct and rather regular; basal fossæ small, situated close to the angles, basal region not depressed, there are a few obsolete transversal discoidal striæ, the dorsal furrow is shallow and abbreviated, and there is a feeble impression in point. *Elytra* subovate, not flat, shoulders rounded, obliquely narrowed behind; they are punctate-striate, the striæ are narrow, the punctures are of moderate size, the intervals between them as large as the punctures themselves, the scutellar striæ well marked, the two sutural deep behind, the other striæ just reach the

top of the hind slope, and are rather feebly impressed there, the punctuation becomes less distinct behind the middle; the third interstices with two punctures. *Tibiæ* rather slender; basal joint of front tarsi oblong, and, like the second, not strongly produced at the inner extremity.

The insect is subopaque. The contraction of the thorax behind the middle is rather abrupt, somewhat similar to what may be seen in the genus *Metaglymma*.

♂. Length, 2 lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Manawatu River, near Palmerston. One male, found by Mr. G. V. Hudson.

1810. **B. tersatum,** *n.s.* *Suboblong*, somewhat depressed, shining, chestnut-red or fulvescent, the legs and two basal articulations of the antennæ yellowish, the other joints infuscate, elytra sometimes with fuscous marks.

Head with elongate frontal impressions, and distinct interocular punctures with long, yellow setæ. *Mandibles* elongate, curvate at apex only. *Eyes* prominent. Penultimate joint of maxillary *palpi* large, somewhat rounded at one side, infuscate, densely pubescent; terminal joint minute, scarcely perceptible. *Prothorax* transverse, broadest before the middle, strongly rounded, a good deal sinuate behind; basal angles acute, rectangular, somewhat prominent, disc slightly convex, median groove rather fine, basal foveæ small, close to the angles; near the basal margin there is a transverse depression, which has a row of punctures; lateral margins well developed, the basal distinct from the angles as far as half-way to the middle. *Elytra* oblong, broader than thorax, humeral angles rounded, the sides a little curved, not distinctly sinuated behind; the punctate sutural stria extends from the base and recurves at the apex, forming a distinct curvate carina directed forwards nearly in line with the third interstice, but the punctuation ceases near the hind slope; there are two other punctate striæ which scarcely reach the hind thighs, and do not touch the basal margin; beyond these are two series of moderately large punctures, not extending as far back as the second and third striæ, the external row, indeed, has only six or eight punctures; near the basal margin there are two large round impressions. Front *legs* robust, the others rather slender; hind tarsi with elongate joints.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mokohinou Island. Found by Mr. Sandager amongst the roots of native grass near pools of water.

Cillenum (?).

1811. **C. subcæcum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 375.) *Minutissimum*, testaceum, impunctatum, brevissime setigerum; oculis minimis.

Long., 1½mm.

Antennæ very feeble, almost white; second joint elongate, longer than the third. *Head* narrow, eyes very minute, interocular grooves

shallow. *Thorax* transverse, sides curved, narrowed but not sinuate behind; hind angles extremely obtuse, median channel subobsolete, basal impressions very obscure. *Elytra* narrow, humeral angles rounded, lateral margin well marked, apices subtruncate, without punctuation, but under a half-inch power appearing finely reticulate, studded with minute setæ, especially on the lateral margins. Front *tibiæ* stout.

This is one of the most minute of the *Carabidæ*, and its almost blind condition renders it possible that it may be one of a group of species with subterranean habits, analogous to the minute European *Scotodipni* and *Anilli*. I obtained it some years ago from Herr Reitter, and I expect that when specimens come to hand to enable it to be thoroughly investigated it will prove to be sufficiently generically distinct. I cannot place it in *Scotodipnus* nor *Anillus*, though it is apparently nearer to the former than to the latter of these two genera; and, as it has somewhat the form of the New Zealand *Cillena*, I associate it provisionally with them. The robust front legs are rather remarkable in so minute and fragile an insect, but do not indicate any real affinity with the Dyschirioid genus *Reicheia*, which consists also of minute blind species.

Greymouth. Helms, ex Reitter.

Obs.—This species is either the same as my *Anillus pallidus* or else very closely allied thereto. Dr. Sharp's description of *Cillenum bates* is not transcribed, as it is identical with *Cillenum chalmeri* (No. 1568).—T.B.

Tachys.

1812. **T. latipennis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 374.) *Testaceus*, plus minusve picescens, nitidus; antennis, palpis, pedibusque testaceis; *prothorace* cordato, angulis posterioribus rectis; *elytris* striis duabus ad suturam sat profundis, striaque tertia minus distincta.

Long., 2–2½mm.

Antennæ feeble, second joint elongate, longer than third. *Eyes* small, *head* bi-impressed between them, the impressions rather widely separated. *Thorax* a little curved at the sides, narrowed and sinuate behind, the hind angles sharply defined, exactly rectangular. There is a rather fine channel along the middle, and a fovea at the base on each side. The *elytra* are broad and short, with the shoulders perfectly rounded. The sutural stria is deep, and extends to the apex. The second stria is also rather deep, but does not extend on to the apical portion; and there is a third indistinct stria. The striæ external to these are almost entirely obliterated. The apical plica is very distinct, and there are two obsolete setigerous punctures on the third interstice. The oblique truncation of the anterior *tibiæ* is excessively slight.

Greymouth and Kumara. Helms.

Scopodes.

1813. **S. nigrinus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 77.) *Gracilis*, nigerrimus, subopacus, parum sculpturatus,

antennis articulis 2–4 plus minusve testaceo-tinctis; oculis valde prominulis; *thorace* subtiliter strigoso, haud nitido, profunde canaliculato, angulis posterioribus obsoletissimis; *elytris* irregulariter parum profunde striatis, versus suturam foveolis tribus parvulis.

Long., 4mm.

Head rather narrow for this genus, but the eyes excessively prominent, the space between them not great, somewhat finely, but very definitely, strigose. *Thorax* small, the surface only obsoletely strigose, with a channel along the middle, which, seen in one direction, appears very deep, and with anterior transverse depression, the front angles very rounded, the lateral margin very distinct, and bearing in front of the middle an angular prominence, behind this narrowed in a straight line to the base, and there the margin is very slightly turned inwards, becoming quite obsolete close to the angle. *Elytra* with the surface uneven, owing to indefinite striation, and with three very indistinct impressions near the base.

Greymouth. Helms.

1814. **S. basalis,** *n.s.* *Glossy,* almost wholly black, with some very minute grey hairs on the wing-cases.

Head nearly smooth between the large prominent eyes, elsewhere more or less irregularly strigose. *Thorax* transverse, widest very near the front, with a long slender seta or hair, but no distinct angulation at that point; from thence narrowed, but hardly sinuate, towards the rectangular posterior angles; these, however, owing to the broad margins, which are, as it were, flattened or explanate, appear somewhat prominent, through in reality they do not project; the dorsal furrow is deep, and ends in a well-marked frontal impression, the base somewhat depressed transversely, its whole surface densely, finely, and irregularly rugose. *Elytra* widest behind, narrowed towards the base, side rims distinct, apices oblique, but scarcely at all curvate; with two broad basal impressions; each elytron has a fine sutural stria, and many very minute punctures arranged almost in rows, there are also indications of extremely fine, longitudinal, aciculate impressions, but the sutural striæ only can be easily seen, the surface therefore seems smooth.

In appearance like *S. lævigatus,* distinguished therefrom by the form and sculpture of the thorax.

S. lævistriatus is another near ally; the thorax, however, is much smaller and differently formed.

Length, 1⅝ lines; breadth, ⅝ line.

Mount Maungatua, Otago. One example, from Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1815. **S. speciosus,** *n.s.* *Subdepressed,* head and thorax glossy metallic green; elytra less shining, tinged with blue, legs pale-fuscous, joints 2–4 of antennæ of similar colour, the others smoky-black; palpi variegate, fuscous, tarsi blackish.

Head larger than thorax, finely irregularly strigose; eyes large and prominent. *Thorax* finely transversely strigose, dorsal groove

slender, base plane, frontal impression indistinct; sides rounded in front, widest near the front, with a dentiform angulation at the broadest part and another near the base, the intervening space forming one wide undulation; hind angles quite obsolete. *Elytra* large, oblong, shoulders rounded, apices obliquely sinuated so as to appear somewhat obtusely prolonged at the suture; their surface slightly uneven, the striæ ill-defined, consisting sometimes of elongate impressions, the foveæ small.

This, I have no doubt, is closely allied to *S. prasinus*. The side of the thorax, however, if it were not for the denticle near the base, would seem to be gradually narrowed from the widest part to the base; the lateral margin ceases at the ante-basal angulation.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Mount Cook. One example, a female, from Mr. H. Suter.

Obs.—No. 1751 (*Scopodes antennalis*). A variety occurs near Reefton, at Boatman's, differing from the type in having the antero-lateral angulation well marked, but the minute punctate-rugose sculpture of the thorax is wanting, or nearly so; the elytral striæ are more developed, and there are, as in the type, numerous minute grey hairs behind.

No. 134 (*S. lævigatus*). From the same locality, also forwarded by Mr. Cavell, I have a variety of this species in which the head does not seem to be unusually narrow; the elytra are not ovate, merely narrowed towards the base, bearing distinct but small foveæ. Length, 2 lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Huxelhydrus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1882.)

Prosternal process elongate, parallel-sided; intercoxal process of metasternum not attaining the mesosternal fork; hind *tibiæ* with a distinct, slender basal portion. *Coxal lines* shorter than the prosternal process.

Under this name I have separated a species (*H. syntheticus*) that has in some respects the appearance of the members of *Bidessus*, and likewise is similar to that aggregate in much of its structure: it, however, departs from them by some very interesting characters; the prosternal process is much more largely developed and elongate, it is flat and only faintly margined at the sides; the mesosternum is joined to the metasternum at a very obtuse angle; the hind coxal cavities are more widely separated from one another; the coxal lines are extremely rudimentary, being very fine and short, and visible only in the immediate vicinity of the cavities. To these peculiarities may be added, as of minor importance, that the prothorax is straight at the sides or rather slightly narrowed towards the base; that the under-surface is densely, finely, and evenly punctured, and the elytra are truncate at the apices; and that the terminal joint of the front and middle tarsi is much more elongate than in any of the *Bidessi*. Many of the peculiarities of this insect are repeated to a greater or

less extent in some of the *Bidessi*, and in the isolated *Sternopriscus*, and even in some of the *Hydroporini*.

The *Huxelhydrus syntheticus* occurs either in Australia or New Zealand, and possibly in each of those regions.

I have made this generic name, as well as *Tyndallhydrus*, *Darwinhydrus*, and *Spencerhydrus*, in reference to some men whose clear thinking and able writing have placed us under a load of obligation, my recognition of which I am glad to express.

1816. **H. virgatus,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, subdepressed, slightly shining, closely and finely punctured, with minute grey hairs; testaceous or fusco-testaceous; most part of the head, the frontal and basal margins of the thorax, and the apical portion of all but the two or three basal joints of the antennæ fuscous; there are two blackish stripes on each elytron, these do not reach the base, the outer is shorter than the inner, the latter is often recurved in front of the apex, the suture also is of a dark colour.

Head with an impression near each eye. *Thorax* about twice as broad as long, the sides a little curvate before the middle, nearly straight but a little narrowed behind; there are two oblique basal plicæ, and the space on the inside of these is depressed. *Elytra* narrowed behind, apices obliquely truncate; at the base there are two short, broad grooves, a little nearer to the middle than the thoracic plicæ, and two oblique ones behind the scutellar region; there are no sutural striæ, but the inner dark lines are somewhat depressed, and have on each a series of larger punctures than are seen on most of their surface; similar punctures occur on the external dark streaks also.

Underside nigro-fuscous, densely sculptured, and clothed with minute, depressed, grey hairs, but with longer ones near the extremity; metasternum canaliculate behind; prosternal process finely asperate, but not much larger proportionally than in *Bidessus plicatus*.

The truncature of the apices of the elytra is a sexual character only.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Cook Hermitage. Discovered by Mr. H. Suter. Dr. Sharp's *H. syntheticus* is at present a doubtful New Zealand species, but its description will be found further on along with some other water-beetles.

Obs.—No. 1689 having been found to belong to the genus *Copelatus*, I take this opportunity of renaming it *Copelatus sharpi*, in honour of the author of the work on Dytiscidæ. In this species there are no submarginal nor discoidal entire striæ on the elytra.

Group—HYDROPHILIDÆ.

Saphydrus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 467.)

Ex affinitate generis *Hydrobii*. *Palpi* maxillares breves, capite breviores, haud crassi, articulis inter se longitudine parum dissimile,

articulo ultimo quam præcedente paulo longiore et tenuiore; *mentum* latum valde transversum, anterius emarginatum. *Antennæ* 9-articulatæ, clava laxa elongata; *mesosternum* muticum; *femora* subtus pubescentia; tarsi posteriores nullo modo remiformes, breves, subtus pubescentes haud rigide ciliati, articulo basali brevissimo; unguiculi parvi simplices. *Pronotum* basi obsolete marginato; elytra striata.

This genus consists of insects having the appearance and coloration of convex *Philydri*, but is more nearly allied to *Hydrobius*, from which it differs by the more feeble palpi, broad and emarginate mentum, unarmed mesosternum, and by the more laxly articulated tarsal joints, furnished beneath with pubescence instead of rigid ciliæ. Although very different in size and appearance from the genus *Anacæna*, the systematic characters bring the two near together; but *Saphydrus* has striate elytra, and the inflexed epipleura is pubescent for all its length, and marked off by a raised line extending four-fifths of the length of the wing-case. It comes equally close to *Rygmodus*, but the claws are small, with indistinct basal lobe.

The genus will probably prove peculiar to New Zealand. The nearest ally I know of to it is a Chilian genus not yet described.

I have at present included in the genus insects having glabrous and others having punctate-pubescent femora; it is probable, however, that it will prove a correct course to ultimately separate the former as a distinct genus, between *Saphydrus* and *Rygmodus*; but, as the few species known to me appear to indicate that the sculpture of the femora may, when more species are known, not prove a sufficiently definite distinction, I do not think it necessary to propose two genera at present.

The four new species known to me may be tabulated thus:—

Femora punctate and pubescent beneath	1.	
Femora glabrous	2.	
1	Elytra with a pale humeral spot	S. suffusus.
	Elytra without	S. obesus.
2	First joint of antennal club scarcely so long as broad ..	S. longulus.
	First joint of antennal club longer than broad	S. antennatus.

1817. **S. suffusus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 468.) *Breviter* ovalis, sat convexus, dense punctatus; *elytris* pubescentia tenuissima ægre observanda vestitis; fuscus, elytris margine externa maculaque humerali pallidioribus; *prothoracis* lateribus argute testaceis, pedibus rufis, *antennis* palpisque fusco-testaceis, illarum clava fusca; *femoribus* posterioribus subtus punctato-pubescentibus.

Long., 5mm.; lat., 3¼mm.

The *head* and thorax are closely and rather coarsely punctate, shining, blackish, the anterior part of the clypeus more or less flavescent, and the sides of the thorax yellow. *Elytra* densely punctate, with a very fine indistinct pubescence, and with eight or nine rows of closely placed punctures, which are not very distinct amongst the general punctuation, while the external are quite in-

distinct; there is a well-marked pallid humeral spot; the *scutellum* is sparingly and finely punctate.

Greymouth and Maori Creek. Helms.

1818. **S. obesus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 469.) *Breviter* ovalis, latus, sat convexus, crebre punctatus, nigricans, elytrorum margine externo piceo, prothoracis lateribus argute testaceis, pedibus piceis tarsis dilutioribus, antennarum basi palpisque sordide testaceis; femoribus posterioribus subtus dense punctato-pubescentibus.

Long., 6½mm.; lat., 4mm.

Very similar to *S. suffusus*, but larger, of darker colour, the *elytra* almost quite destitute of pubescence, and not quite so densely punctate; the nine or ten series of punctures rather more distinct, and with no pallid humeral spot; the club of the *antenna* also is more elongate, and the very dense and distinct punctuation of the *femora* leaves no doubt the species is distinct.

Greymouth. Helms.

1819. **S. antennatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 469.) *Ovalis*, sat convexus, nitidus, piceus, limbo dilutiore, pedibus testaceis, antennarum basi palpisque fusco-testaceis; crebre punctatus, et in elytra profunde seriatim punctatus, seriebus postice profundioribus; femora posteriora glabra.

Long., 6mm.; lat., 3¼mm.

Extremely similar to *S. longulus*, but with much larger antennal club and longer legs, and also with the palpi and base of the antennæ darker; the elongation of the legs is accompanied by a considerably greater development of the claws and their lobe, so that the species approximates much to the genus *Rygmodus*.

Greymouth. Helms.

1820. **S. longulus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 469.) *Ovalis*, sat convexus, nitidus, piceus, limbo dilutiore, antennarum basi, palpis pedibusque testaceis; crebre punctatus et in elytra profunde seriatim punctatus, seriebus postice profundioribus, femora posteriora glabra.

Long., 6½mm.; lat., 3¼mm.

Head blackish, with the epistome indefinitely broadly pale, rather closely and finely punctate, very shining. *Thorax* also very shining, moderately closely and coarsely punctate, the punctuation more effaced on the disc than at the sides. *Scutellum* almost impunctate. *Elytra* coarsely punctate, and with very distinct series of punctures.

Greymouth. Helms. I have only two examples, both in bad preservation.

Rygmodus.

1821. **R. femoratus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 471.) *Ovalis*, nitidus, niger, femoribus læte rufo-testaceis, elytris vel cyaneo-nigris vel viridi-nigris.

Long., 8mm.; lat., 4½mm.

This species is readily distinguished by the bright-coloured *femora*. In general aspect it is excessively similar to the larger, more obscurely coloured varieties of *R. modestus*, and differs but little from it in details; it has, however, the punctuation on the disc of the *thorax* less effaced, that of the interstices of the *wing-cases* slightly more distinct, and the explanate or flattened-out side of the thorax broader. It varies a good deal in the punctuation, and in the convexity of the interstices; it is not a mere variety of *R. modestus*, as, besides the evident, though slight, distinctions of sculpture and of the colour of the legs, the minute pubescent punctuation of the under-surface is much denser than in *R. modestus*, and the antennal club is a good deal more elongate.

Mr. Helms has sent me several specimens of this insect from Greymouth.

1822. **R. tibialis,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, rather broad, moderately convex, shining; black, head and thorax bluish-black, elytra nigro-cyaneous; antennæ and palpi fuscous, the basal joint of the former and the tips of the other joints, as well as of the palpi, paler; femora rufo-testaceous; tibiæ reddish, not much darker than the thighs; club opaque.

This species is most nearly allied to *R. femoratus*. *Head* closely and distinctly punctate; the frontal and lateral margins scarcely at all raised, the former a little incurved. *Thorax* more closely (yet quite finely) punctured than in *R. modestus*, more coarsely near the sides, these latter more flattened, basal foveæ well marked. *Scutellum* with a few fine punctures. *Elytra* punctato-striate; interstices convex, their punctuation not more distinct than in *R. modestus;* the lateral rims more expanded or prominent, and somewhat rufescent.

In some examples the head has the frontal margin considerably elevated and projecting a little beyond the raised sides: these, I believe, are males.

Length, 4; breadth, $2\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

Mount Arthur. Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams.

1823. **R. ovalis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 472.) *Ovalis*, angustulus, parum convexus, niger, elytris cyaneis; dense punctatus, prætereaque in elytris seriatim punctatur.

Long., 8mm.; lat., 4mm.

Of narrower and more elongate form than the other species, and readily distinguished by the dense comparatively evenly distributed punctuation of the upper surface, the elytral striæ being on the other hand reduced, so that they are inconspicuous amongst the diffuse punctuation. The *antennæ* and palpi are quite black; the punctuation of the *thorax* is the same at the sides and on the middle, and the base of the thorax is more rounded and less bisinuate than in the other species; the striation of the *elytra* is quite distinct at the apex, but at the base is only to be distinguished as rather larger punctures placed in a serial manner amongst the other punctuation,

which is close and rather coarse. The pubescent punctuation of the under-surface is very dense and fine. The tarsal claws are rather more feeble than in the other species.

Mr. Wakefield gave me a specimen found on the West Coast by Mr. Slack; and Mr. Helms has recently met with three examples at Bealey, on the road between Greymouth and Christchurch.

Obs.—*R. ovalis* is extremely like No. 1346.

R. modestus has the front margin of the head medially effaced and incurved.

R. puncticeps has the front margin of the head distinctly elevated throughout, and almost quite truncate.

R. cyaneus has the hind angles of the thorax more rounded than is the case in *R. modestus*, its sides more explanate, and the surface more closely punctured. The elytra are much less striate, the interstices flatter, scarcely at all raised near the base, and more closely and distinctly punctate.

R. opimus is the largest species. Dr. Sharp describes a *R. unguicularis*, but I do not give the description here for the simple reason that the insect is really *R. opimus*.—T. B.

Philydrus.

1824. **P. abditus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 473.) *Oblongo-ovalis*, parum convexus, niger, supra fusco-niger, lateribus pallidioribus, tibiis, tarsis, antennarum basi, palpisque testaceis, his apice summo fuscescente, capite utrinque macula parum distincta testacea; corpore supra nitido, crebre sat fortiter punctato; mesosterni lamina parva.

Long., 4mm.

The colour above is of a dilute black, getting paler at the margins, with the head quite black; I cannot detect any serial punctuation amongst the diffuse punctuation of the wing-cases, but very vague indications of an obsolete striation can be seen here and there. The maxillary palpi are comparatively short.

This species may be readily distinguished from the other two by the small stature and the diminished mesosternal lamina, which is hardly one-fourth the size of what it is in the larger species.

Tairua. Captain Broun; a single individual.

The three New Zealand species of this genus may thus be distinguished:—

Mesosternal lamina large		1.
Mesosternal lamina small		P. abditus.
1	Pitchy; head with obscure yellow spot on each side in front	P. tritus.
	Sordid-testaceous; the black head with large yellow spot on each side in front	P. variolorum.

Tormus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 474.)

Corpus superne valde convexum. *Labrum* transversum haud

occultum. *Oculi* indivisi. *Antennæ* 9-articulatæ, articulis 3–6 simplicibus, clava sat elongata articulis 7° et 8° transversis. *Pedes* intermedii contigui, mesosternum lamina erecta munitum; *femora* subtus haud punctato pubescentia, brevia, tibiæ spinosulæ, tarsi posteriores articulo basali perbrevi, secundo elongato. *Abdomen* e segmentis quinque, sat dense pubescentibus, compositum.

This genus is allied to the New World *Derallus*, with which, however, it is far from closely agreeing, and is systematically distinguished by the 9-jointed antennæ, and by the joint preceding the the club being simple. It may be placed in the New Zealand list near to *Saphydrus*, though it is far from being allied to that genus in most of the peculiarities of its structure.

1825. **T. helmsi.** (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 474.) *Ovalis*, omnium convexissimus, niger, supra æneus, antennis palpisque testaceis, pedibus rufis; nitidus, parce obsoleteque punctatus; elytris ad latera et posterius seriebus abbreviatis punctorum majorum.

Long., 3mm.; lat., $1\frac{2}{3}$mm.

The excessively convex *form*, and the shining brassy upper surface, together with the peculiar sculpture of the wing-cases, readily distinguish this from all the other New Zealand Hydrophilidæ. The base of the *thorax* is extremely rounded near the sides, so that the hind angles are very obtuse, almost quite rounded; on the posterior part of the *wing-cases* there are series of coarse punctures directed obliquely somewhat upwards, but quite absent from the anterior portions; on the wide interstices between these series are numerous finer punctures, but the basal region is only very finely and sparingly punctate; there is an abbreviated sutural stria, which does not reach half-way to the front.

I am greatly obliged to Mr. Helms for presenting me with the only example yet found of this insect. It was captured near Greymouth.

Hydrostygnus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 475.)

Corpus ovale, convexum; *labrum* porrectum, emarginatum, *palpi* maxillares crassiusculi, parum elongati, articulo pseudo-basali sat elongato, sequente longiore, hoc quam ultimo paulo longiore; *mentum* haud latum, longitudine vix latius; *antennæ* 9-articulatæ, articulis intermediis omnino discretis; *pedes* intermediæ plus minusve distantes, metasternum inter eas productum, cum mesosterni processu conjunctum; *tibiis* crassis, mucronibus elongatis præsertim anteriorum, *femoribus* posterioribus subtus punctatis, sed vix perspicue pubescentibus, *tarsis* omnibus subtus densius pubescentibus, posteriorum articulo basali brevi quam secundo triplo breviore; *corpore* subtus omnium densissime subtilissime pubescente.

This is another peculiar genus; it bears a great resemblance in appearance to *Cyclonotum*, but belongs rather to the Hydrobiini in

the neighbourhood of *Saphydrus* and *Rygmodus;* the large exposed labrum, the thick legs, and the tarsi hairy beneath, are characters which, taken conjointly, distinguish this from all the other New Zealand forms of Hydrophilidæ. The two species known to me, though similar in general appearance, differ in some important sculptural characters, which will be alluded to in the specific descriptions; at present there would be no advantage in treating them as distinct genera.

1826. **H. linsi,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 476.) *Ovalis*, latus, niger, sat nitidus, antennis palpisque rufis, tarsis piceis; corpore supra dense punctato, elytrisque præterea seriebus decem punctorum majorum, seriebus internis obsoletescentibus sed suturali apicem versus in striam continuata; tibiis crassis rude scabrosis.

Long., 7½mm.; lat., 5mm.

This very remarkable Hydrophilid is readily identifiable by the thick, densely scabrous middle and hind *tibiæ*; the punctures of the external series of the *elytra* are remarkably large and definite, but give rise to no appearance of striation; the sutural series is scarcely distinguishable in front, but behind forms a fine well-marked stria. The mesosternal portion of the pectoral prominence is rather large, quite as long as it is broad, and the middle legs are comparatively slightly separated; the hind *tarsi* are quite laxly articulated, and are furnished with long bushy pubescence beneath.

We are indebted to Mr. Lins, of Maori Creek, about sixteen miles from Greymouth, for the discovery of this and some other species of Coleoptera. Mr. Lins is placed in a district which certainly supplies some remarkable insects, and it will be a great benefit to science if he can devote some time to their research.

Obs.—*Hydrostygnus brouni*, the second species alluded to by Dr. Sharp in the generic diagnosis, being exactly the same as No. 155, must be sunk as a synonym of *Hydrostygnus frontalis*, the name No. 155 must now bear. It is certainly an extraordinary circumstance that Dr. Sharp could not reconcile the insect (*Hydrostygnus brouni*), of which he received a specimen from me, with any of the descriptions in the Man. N.Z. Coleopt.—T. B.

1827. **H. minor,** *n. s. Convex,* broad, oviform, piceous, legs red, antennæ and palpi fulvous.

The following characters distinguish this species from *H. frontalis* (*H. brouni*, Sharp): The *body* is shorter and broader, and, consequently, less oval; it is redder in *colour*, the head and thorax being evidently rufescent; the *legs* are quite red; the *antennæ* are decidedly more slender, though similar in structure; the *eyes* are more distinctly facetted, only very finely however; the *tarsi* are more closely jointed; in both species the sculpture is nearly similar.

Length, 2¼; breadth, 1⅜ lines.

Howick. One example..

1828. **H. bifoveatus,** *n.s. Shining,* glabrous, pitchy-black, antennæ yellow, tarsi and palpi rufo-fulvous, legs red.

Very much like *H. minor,* the body more oval, labrum distinctly longer; *thorax* rather less transverse, with less rufescent sides, and with two well-marked round foveæ on the middle; *elytra* rufescent behind, apical margins slightly explanate; intermediate *tibiæ* rather more scabrous; basal joint of hind *tarsi* very short, scarcely projecting beyond the coarse ciliæ at the extremity of the tibiæ, the other joints more evidently articulated.

Length, 2½; breadth, nearly 1⅝ lines.

Clevedon. One example, found by Mr. G. Munro.

Tormissus.

Nov. gen.

The structural characters of *Hydrostygnus* are, to a great extent, exhibited in *Tormissus,* which, however, differs in some important points. The basal joint of the *antenna* is more elongate, being quite as long as the five following joints taken together. The basal joint of the hind *tarsus* is quite one-half the length of the second. The posterior *femora* are very minutely and densely punctured, but are without pubescence. The middle of the *metasternum* is only feebly sculptured, and its intercoxal process is narrower. The mesosternal portion of the *pectoral prominence* is conspicuous and quite erect.

From *Tormus* it is distinguished by the emarginate labrum and epistome, by the structure of the tarsi, and by the evidently separated middle legs, &c.

1829. **T. marginatus,** *n.s. Oval,* convex, glabrous, shining, nigro-piceous, tarsi dark-red, labrum reddish, antennæ and palpi fulvescent.

Body closely and moderately punctured. *Eyes* smooth. *Thorax* transverse, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, hind angles not quite rectangular, but not widely rounded, the lateral margins thicker behind than in front. *Elytra* with, on each, ten series of well-marked large punctures, the sutural striæ quite distinct behind, the punctuation not so evident and regular on the hind slope as it is in front.

The *labrum* not as large as in *Hydrostygnus,* its frontal incurvature, and that of the epistome too, not so deep. The *legs* similar. *Tarsi* not so densely pubescent, moderately laxly articulated. Anterior *coxæ* larger, densely and finely pubescent, the femora similarly clothed, as, indeed, is most of the under-surface of the body. *Antennæ* with the club and intermediate joints like those of *Hydrostygnus frontalis.* The body rather more oval.

Length, 3¾; breadth, 2⅛ lines.

Mokohinou. One damaged specimen, found by Mr. Sandager.

1830. **T. magnulus,** *n.s. Convex,* oval, slightly nitid; black, tarsi red, legs darker, antennæ and palpi pale-ferruginous.

Head densely and finely punctured; eyes not prominent, with

minute facets. *Antennæ* with joints 4–6 short; club densely but finely pubescent. *Prothorax* transverse, sculptured like the head. *Scutellum* large, curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* closely but moderately finely punctated; each elytron with ten rows of punctures, the external much coarser than the sutural; these series cause a somewhat striate appearance, especially behind, but none quite reach the base. *Tarsi* furnished with bright-yellow hairs underneath.

From *T. marginatus* it differs but little; the *labrum*, however, is rather larger; the curved terminal processes of the anterior *tibiæ* are much shorter, and the tibiæ themselves along the outer face bear more numerous yellow ciliæ; the middle tibiæ are more thickly studded with short, spine-like asperities. The *metasternum* on its middle portion is not coarsely sculptured as in No. 155, though the punctures are evident enough.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, 2 lines.

Wellington. Two examples, from Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Cyloma.

1831. **C. thomsonus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 477.) *Ovalis*, convex, parum nitidus, niger, antennarum basi palpisque sordide testaceis, elytrorum apice late maculaque humerali flavis; supra crebre æqualiter punctatus, et in elytris præterea seriebus punctorum majorum.

Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$mm.; lat., $2\frac{3}{4}$mm.

The very large yellow apex of, and the conspicuous humeral spot on, the *elytra* render this distinguishable as a glance; the apical yellow spot runs forward along the lateral margin near the base, and in some examples reaches the humeral spot. The elytral series of punctures are very distinct, and are of about uniform coarseness throughout, except that the two next the suture are much finer, and that the sutural is deepened into an impressed stria behind.

I have long had a small series of this species from an old collection in my possession, and have recently received an example from G. M. Thomson, Esq., of Dunedin, confirming it as beyond doubt a New Zealand insect.

1832. **C. guttulatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 477.) *Ovalis*, convexus, testaceus, capite thoraceque medio elytrisque fuscis, his sutura margineque externo testaceis, ad basin et ante apicem guttulis albidis numerosis, abdomine nigricante.

Long., 3mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$mm.

Head very densely punctate, yellow at the sides, broadly fuscous or piceous along the middle. *Thorax* rather sparingly and finely punctate on the middle, at the sides with numerous coarse punctures mixed with the finer ones. *Elytra* each with ten series of coarse punctures extending from base to apex, the interstices almost impunctate, except near the suture; they are broadly testaceous at the apex, along the outer margin, and the suture, so that a large patch on each is left dark; and at the base there are numerous

spots, some larger, some smaller, of a whitish or ivory colour; and there is another transverse series of similar marks behind the middle. The *legs* and antennæ are yellow, the club of the latter being a little infuscate; the tarsi are short.

Greymouth. A single individual, sent by Mr. Helms.

Adolopus.

1833. **A. helmsi,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 478.) *Piceus*, limbo dilutiore, elytrorum apice irregulariter pallido, pedibus rufis; tarsis, palpis, antennisque testaceis, harum clava fusca; *corpore* supra crebre punctato, et in elytris seriatim fortiter punctatis, seriebus ad basin desinentibus.

Long., 3mm.; lat., fere 2mm.

The *punctuation* on the head, thorax, and basal portions of the elytra is close and rather coarse; on the *head* it becomes finer in front, so that on the epistome it is excessively fine, the surface there being opaque and alutaceous; the series of punctures on the *elytra* are coarse behind, and at the sides none of them extend to the base, the outer ones stopping short rather abruptly at about one-fifth of the length; those nearer the suture extend very nearly to the base, becoming, however, very fine in front, and the one or two next the suture hardly extend so far forwards as the two or three outside them; the sutural series becomes deepened behind into an impunctate stria.

Greymouth. Helms.

Adolopus altulus (No. 158) is extremely similar to *A. helmsi*, but is a trifle smaller, has the serial punctures of the elytra behind much coarser, the series near the suture very much shorter, and the margins explanate behind; the punctuation of the thorax is also finer and more scanty.

Phelerosus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 480.)

Antennæ 7-articulatæ; *palpi* maxillares parum elongati, articulis longitudine subæqualibus; *prothorace* elytris angustiore basi quam apice haud latiore; *prosternum* ante coxas omnium brevissimum. *Femora* posteriora glabra. Generi *Berosi* proximus, sed femora posteriora tantum ad summum basin pubescentia discedit.

Although so close to the widely-distributed genus *Berosus*, I think this insect had better be isolated therefrom, the hind *femora* being pubescent only where they touch the coxæ; the side-pieces of the prosternum are less prolonged inwardly than they are in Berosus, and the prothorax is slightly impressed on the middle.

1834. **P. pallidipennis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1884, p. 480.) *Capite* thoraceque æneis, densissime punctatis, hujus margine anteriore et lateribus cumque elytris pallide testaceis; subtus

niger; pedibus, palpis, antennisque testaceis, femoribus basi nigro, palpis apice infuscato; elytris striatis, interstitiis parce obsoleteque punctatis.

Long., 4mm.

Eyes very prominent; *thorax* sinuate at the sides, with the angles rounded, and a broad, rather indistinct impression on the disc, and a slight ciliation near the front angles; *scutellum* metallic, closely punctate; *elytra* convex, very regularly and distinctly striate, the the striæ distinctly punctured, the scanty punctuation of the interstices quite indistinct.

A specimen of this species was first sent to me by G. M. Thompson, Esq., from Dunedin, and shortly afterwards Mr. Helms sent three individuals from Greymouth.

Obs.—In *Berosus mergus* the two hind pairs of *femora* are densely and minutely sculptured and pubescent near the base, but beyond there are numerous distinct punctures with short grey hairs proceeding from them. The *thorax* has a feeble dorsal impression, and its basal angles are just about rectangular though not at all acute. The *scutellum* is metallic. The elytral *striæ* differ from those of *P. pallidipennis*.—T. B.

Group—ALEOCHARIDÆ.

Aphytopus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 375.)

Tarsi omnes quinque articulati, articulis quatuor primis subæqualibus, articulo ultimo inflato, unguiculis magnis.

The minute insect for which I propose the above generic name can scarcely fail to be distinguished from all the known genera of *Aleocharini* by the very peculiar structure of the *tarsi*, the terminal joint being not only incrassate, but of peculiar shape, looking in fact as if it were a bilobed joint, and the lobes were folded along the middle, and their underfaces applied to one another. The large *unguiculi* are but little curved, and, as they project considerably beyond the joint itself, the foot has at first sight the appearance of being like that of the *Phytophaga*. The basal joint of the maxillary *palpi* is minute, the second elongate and slender, the third oval, the fourth very minute; the other parts of the mouth I cannot see sufficiently for description. The *antennæ* are inserted near the front of the head, and there is no trace of any tubercle at their point of insertion; they are eleven-jointed. The *genæ* are strongly margined. The *side-piece* of the thorax is large, almost triangular in form, and projects downwards and inwards, so that in its form and position it much resembles that of the *Pæderini*. The front *coxæ* are very exserted, and of the ordinary *Aleocharoid* form. The middle coxæ are contiguous, the metasternum rather elongate.

This peculiar little form is, I have little doubt, correctly placed in the *Aleocharini*, though the thoracic structure is a little like that of the *Pæderini*. The number of joints in the tarsi ranges it in the *Aleocharates*, but I do not know of any near ally to it.

1835. **A. gracilis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 376.) *Angustulus*, rufotestaceus, elytris versus apicem, abdomine ante apicem, antennisque extrorsum fuscescentibus; *prothorace* subquadrato dense fortiterque punctato, dorso vix perspicue longitudinaliter bi-impresso.

Long., 3mm.

Antennæ slender, but distinctly thicker from the third joint to the apex; second remarkably elongate, equal to the first, and twice as long the slender third joint; the two penultimate joints transverse; terminal joint rather elongate, acuminate. *Head* narrow, narrower than the thorax, and only about half as broad as the elytra, gradually narrowed behind the eyes, rather closely punctate, and bearing a fine erect pubescence. *Thorax* much narrower than the elytra, broader than long; the base and sides nearly straight, the latter rounded at the front angles; the surface dull, unusually densely and distinctly punctate. *Elytra* a good deal longer than the thorax, rather coarsely, not densely punctate. Hind-body with the basal segments densely, the apical obsoletely, punctate. *Legs* pale-yellow.

The only example I have seen was sent to me many years ago by Mr. Lawson from Auckland.

Group—TACHYPORIDÆ.

Conurus.

1836. **C. maorinus,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, head and thorax pale-chestnut; the elytra, the hind-body, a transverse line and two spots along the base of the thorax, nigro-fuscous; antennæ and legs sordid-testaceous, the three or four terminal joints of the former infuscate; clothed with fine depressed, inconspicuous, ash-coloured pubescence; sculpture fine and indistinct, on the sides of the thorax sublinear.

The *eyes* are moderately large, with distinct facets, and are somewhat acuminate in front. The *antennæ* extend backwards to beyond the middle of the elytra. The *thorax* is truncate at the apex, but the posterior angles are prolonged outside the shoulders.

Scutellum short and broad. *Elytra* about as broad as they are long, their apices obliquely curved towards the suture.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Howick. One example.

Group—XANTHOLINIDÆ.

Othius.

1837. **O. angustus,** *n.s. Narrow*, elongate, moderately shining, castaneo-fuscous, legs, antennæ, and palpi chestnut-red, mandibles rufo-piceous; pubescence yellowish.

Like *O. adustus*, decidedly narrower, and thus appearing very elongate; *clypeus* paler and more membranous; *labrum* rather larger, with more slender setæ, entire; *mandibles* inwardly angulate at the middle, and with a distinct tooth beyond that point. The *head* with two punctures near inner margin of the eye, two between it and the antenna, two behind the eye, and a row along the back. *Thorax* with two punctures on each side of the middle near the front, two or three near the front angles, the marginal punctures few and irregular. *Elytra* very short, their punctures closer, less regular, the interstices more rugosely sculptured. *Hind-body* more distinctly, yet finely, sculptured. Anterior *tibiæ* rather shorter, with shorter apical spines; *tarsi* more dilated.

Underside: Head with a frontal sulcus terminating in a triangular impression; penultimate ventral segment depressed along the middle, ciliated at apex, shortened in the middle, thus exposing the apical one, which has carinate borders to its medial depression.

Length, 7 lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Taieri. Mr. T. Chalmer.

Group—PÆDERIDÆ.

Phanophilus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 380.)

Labrum magnum, medio emarginatum; *caput* rotundatum, collo sat lato; *antennæ* graciles haud fractæ. *Tarsi* anteriores late dilatati; *tibiæ* anteriores intus subsimplices; tarsi posteriores sat graciles, articulo basale quam secundo vix longiore.

Generis typus *Lithocharis comptus*, Broun (No. 211: T.B.).

This genus, though without any very salient characters, is evidently abundantly distinct from any known, and should be placed near *Lathrobium* and *Domene*, and this also is M. Fauvel's opinion. It has not the facies of any of these forms, and is, I think, more like *Pæderus* in this respect. From *Lithocharis* it is abundantly distinct by the form of the labrum, by the strongly-dilated front tarsi, and the proportions of the joints of the hind feet. From *Lathrobium* and *Domene* it is distinguished by the almost simple front tibiæ, which are nearly straight externally, and have their lower portion only very slightly flattened or shaved off, as well as by the suborbicular thorax. The *mandibles* are elongate, strongly bidentate towards the base. The *head* is large, suborbicular, and the slender *antennæ* are very widely separated; the *clypeus* is apparent as a strip of white membrane behind the labrum. The

basal ventral segment is strongly carinate at the base. I am acquainted with only a single female; it has the last ventral plate angular in the middle, like many Lathrobia.

Group—OXYTELIDÆ.

Coprostygnus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 380.)

Generis *Coprophili* facie et affinitate. *Clypeus* sat magnus, sutura profunda, arcuata delimitatus; *mentum* in medio obtuse acuminatum, fere rotundatum; *palpi* breves, maxillarium articulo penultimo brevissimo, quam ultimo triplo breviore. *Tarsi* quinque articulati, articulis quatuor basalibus per-brevibus; *tibiæ* anteriores extus versus apicem parce breviterque spinulosæ.

The insect for which this genus is established is closely allied to the European *Coprophilus*, but the numerous differences in some points of detail, which are mentioned above, render it a proper course, I think, to separate it. The species has the slender build of the neighbouring genus *Acrognathus*.

1838. **C. sculptipennis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 380.) *Elongatus*, niger, nitidus, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis; *prothorace* fortiter punctato, inæquali; *elytris* lineis elevatis exaratis.

Long., 6–6½mm.

Antennæ stout, very loosely articulated, penultimate joint scarcely so long as broad. *Head* narrower than the thorax, with prominent eyes, coarsely and closely sculptured, the clypeus with only a few punctures. *Thorax* much narrower than the elytra, nearly as long as broad; front and hind margins straight; sides curved, slightly sinuate behind; hind angles rectangular, sharply marked; the surface is closely, deeply, and coarsely punctate, has a large impression on each side, two indistinct impressions at the base, and another on the middle. The *elytra* are much longer than the thorax, each traversed by about eight raised lines, those near the suture coarser than those external; the intervals between the lines sculptured in a rather indefinite, elongate manner. The *male* has the fourth and fifth joints of the antennæ dilated; an elevated tubercle at the sutural and apical angles of the wing-cases, a depression on each side of the three basal dorsal segments, and a sharply-elevated subhamate carina on the penultimate segment.

Greymouth. Helms; one pair.

Group—STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Quedius.

1839. **Q. fuscatus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, moderately shining, variegate; head and thorax fusco-niger, but the sides of the latter and a

space on each side of the former, behind the eyes, fusco-testaceous; elytra and hind-body variegate-brown; legs, palpi, and the three shining basal joints of the antennæ testaceous, remaining joints darker; mandibles reddish.

Head oviform, smooth, with two or three punctures near each eye, two smaller ones near the base, and behind the eye, at each side, there are large punctures and some shallow indefinite impressions; there are dark, elongate hairs arising from these punctures. *Antennæ* elongate, stout, gradually incrassated, first and third joints nearly equal, elongate; second longer than either fourth or fifth, which are of equal length; joints 6–10 much narrowed towards the base; eleventh larger than tenth; the last eight joints bear blackish hairs and appear somewhat asperate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, finely margined, apex truncate, sides but little curved; with two punctures in front, a row (transversal) of three or four before the middle, and several smaller ones on the basal margin; it is broader but not longer than the head, and bears hairs. *Elytra* longer than thorax, and becoming broader than it behind, their apices individually rounded, and almost truncated obliquely towards the suture; their punctation moderately close and distinct; they are clothed with short, yellowish hairs. *Abdomen* quite as long as or longer than the rest of the body, apical segment largest, the penultimate larger than the basal ones; more or less finely punctate, sparingly clothed with fine yellowish hairs, and with longer blackish ones on the sides and near the extremity. *Legs* robust, tibiæ spinose along the outer face, the posterior with a rather long spur; anterior *tarsi* strongly dilated, intermediate less so, the hind pair elongate.

Altogether narrower than *Q. variegatus*, Fauvel, the thorax and wing-cases longer, the head much narrower, eyes less prominent and less obviously facetted, the terminal articulations of the antennæ more moniliform. In general outline it more nearly resembles No. 210 (*Quedius arctifrons*).

Length, 4–4½ lines; breadth, ⅞ line.

My specimen is from Mount Arthur, and is one of many other species that were found there by my friends T. F. Cheeseman and J. Adams.

1840. **Q. antipodum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 378.) *Major*, latus, nigerrimus; *clypeo* membranaceo, flavo; *prothorace* amplo, elytris latiore.

Long., 15–21mm.

Antennæ entirely black, rather stout, penultimate joint scarcely so long as broad. *Head* short and broad, with large yellow membranous clypeus, to which is attached the large labrum; this is broadly emarginate in the middle, armed with very long black setæ, and increased by a large membranous border. An irregular series of large punctures extends from front to back, along the inner margin of the eye, and there are some fine punctures on the side behind the eye. *Thorax* more than one and a half times as broad as long, with excessively broadly rounded hind angles, the front margin

sinuate on each side. *Scutellum* and *elytra* closely punctate, dull. *Hind-body* broad, closely punctate, black, with some iridescent reflections. Male with a broad shallow emargination on the last ventral ring, and the front tarsi rather strongly dilated. Female with the tarsi rather less dilated.

This is another species, very distinct from its New Zealand congeners, and suggesting by its form, size, and colours an affinity with the European genus *Velleius*. I sent it some years ago, under the above name, to M. Fauvel, and he intended to describe under the name of *Q. flavilabris*. As this is not a very good name, the labrum not being yellow, I have preserved the name I first suggested.

Dunedin: G. M. Thomson. Greymouth: Helms.

1841. **Q. edwardsi,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 378.) *Elongatus*, angustus, piceus, nitidus; *elytris* prothoracis longitudine, fortiter punctatis; *abdomine* elongato, fortiter punctato.

Long., 13mm.

Antennæ slender, obscure-red, tenth joint much longer than broad. *Head* short, clypeus distinctly marked off by a suture, but quite horny, the surface sparingly and finely punctate, eyes occupying rather more than half the length of the side, genæ not margined. *Thorax* transverse, a little rounded at the sides in front; the surface sparingly punctate, and with a large puncture on each side of the middle distant from the front margin, in addition to the marginal punctures. *Scutellum* large, coarsely punctate, like the elytra. *Hind-body* coarsely punctate, rather shining, with iridescent reflections; terminal styles very long. Male with a small excision on the hind margin of the last ventral plate.

This is a very different species from any others known from New Zealand. I received an example of it from Mr. Henry Edwards about twenty years ago, and have named it after him. It has now been found by Helms at Picton.

1842. **Q. insolitus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 379.) *Elongatus*, angustulus, niger; antennis, palpis, tarsisque piceis; *prothorace* antrorsum fortiter angustato, angulis anterioribus valde depressis, disco utrinque punctis quatuor impressis; *elytris* elongatis, dense subtiliter punctatis.

Long., 13mm.

Antennæ long and slender, basal joint rather darker than the rest. *Head* oblong, eyes rather small, not occupying one-half the length; clypeus extremely short, horny, vertex over a large extent closely punctate, anterior portion of the surface quite smooth; genal sutures quite obliterated. *Thorax* quite as long as broad, of the usual form at the base, but much narrowed towards the front, and at the front margin with the angles so greatly deflexed that the sides appear sinuate; the surface is shining-black, with some sericeous reflections, and is remarkable by the four punctures placed

near one another on each side of the middle. *Scutellum* elongate, densely and finely punctate. *Elytra* longer than the thorax, closely and finely punctate, dull. *Hind-body* black, with some iridescent reflections, densely and rather finely punctate. Male unknown; female with the front tarsi a little dilated.

This peculiar insect will, no doubt, form the type of a distinct genus, though at present I cannot point to any character that appears to be of generic importance to distinguish it, except it be the comparatively short and stout basal joint on the hind feet.

New Zealand: Henry Edwards. Dunedin: Hutton, 1878.

1843. **Q. latifrons,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 379.) *Subdepressus*, niger, capite thoraceque subæneis, elytris guttulis minutus obscure testaceis; abdomine iridescente, segmentis ad basin elytrisque ad latera setulis flavis parce variegatis.

Long., 10mm.

Antennæ rather slender, fuscous, the basal joints rufo-fuscous or piceous. *Head* broad and short, eyes large and prominent; a series of punctures along the margin of the eye, and two large impressions on the front; clypeus very short and broad, membranaceous, dusky; labrum rounded in middle, but increased by a pallid membrane, which is emarginate in the middle. *Thorax* short and broad, shining brassy, with two deep punctures in front of the middle. *Elytra* slightly longer than the thorax, slightly shining, rather finely, moderately closely punctate, blackish, with two or three minute and obscure flavescent spots on their apical portion, with a few flavescent hairs across the middle, most distinct at the sides. *Hind-body* beautifully iridescent, rather closely punctate, with some flavescent hairs at the base of each segment, arranged so as to form two indistinct spots; terminal styles lurid-red; tarsi obscure-red.

This species is one of a group found in New Zealand. Its nearest ally is *Quedius wakefieldi*, Fauv. in litt., but the two differ in almost all their details.

Bealey. Helms; one female.

1844. **Q. discrepans,** *n.s.* *Narrow*, elongate, shining, pitchy-black, hind-body with iridescent or violaceous reflections. legs pitchy-red, palpi and antennæ red.

Head short, rounded, finely and distantly punctured, more closely behind the eyes, with three large punctures along the inner margin of each eye, one behind it and two on the back part; *clypeus* apparently horny, nearly vertical; *labrum* deeply emarginate, quite to its base indeed, with a membranous frontal appendage; eyes half the length of the side. *Antennæ* rather slender, reaching beyond base of thorax, all the joints evidently longer than broad. *Thorax* a little broader than long, slightly curvedly narrowed towards the front, posterior angles moderately distinct; more finely sculptured than the head, more distinctly, yet quite finely, at the sides, with four discoidal punctures, two close to the front, and others at the sides and base.

Scutellum triangular, not elongate, punctate. *Elytra* short, rather broader than long, scarcely longer than thorax, apices obliquely truncated towards the suture, moderately closely and coarsely sculptured. *Hind-body* very elongate, its punctures quite elongate; terminal styles very long, dark-red. *Tarsi* fulvescent, anterior strongly dilated. *Clothing* yellowish or ash-coloured; on the thorax exceedingly minute, slender, brassy hairs are disposed transversely.

This species makes a near approach to *Q. edwardsi*.

Length, 6½ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Wellington. One male; Mr. G. V. Hudson.

1845. **Q. latimanus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subparallel, piceous, head and thorax bronzed, almost infuscate, glossy; femora, labrum, and basal joint of antennæ testaceous, remaining joints and the tibiæ more fulvescent, mandibles red, vestiture yellowish.

Head very short, rounded, with a curved series of three very shallow punctures in front, three deep ones along inner margin of each eye, a smaller one behind, besides the minute punctuation between the eye and thorax; eyes standing half-way along the sides; *clypeus* very short, testaceous, frontal suture straight; *labrum* also short, with a narrow medial notch, setæ fuscous, and furnished with a large membranous appendage which is covered with golden pubescence. *Antennæ* very short, hardly reaching base of thorax, slender, tenth joint not so long as broad. *Thorax* very little broader than long, very slightly narrowed in front, posterior angles more rounded than the anterior, apex truncate; with two distinct discoidal punctures placed before the middle, two close to the front margin, besides those at the sides and base; there are some very shallow indefinite punctiform impressions arranged without order. *Elytra* very short, one-third broader than long, one-third shorter than thorax, apices obliquely cut away towards the suture; closely sculptured, and with several irregular, large impressions or punctures; clothed with long, depressed yellowish hairs. *Hind-body* similarly clothed, more finely sculptured, very elongate, attenuated posteriorly, fourth segment widely incurved behind, terminal styles moderately long. *Legs* robust; front tarsi with very widely expanded and pilose basal joints.

Numerous characters render this one of the most easily recognised species as yet found in New Zealand.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, ⅞ line.

Otago. One male; Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1846. **Q. collinus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, head and thorax shining pitchy-black, elytra and hind-body variegated fuscous or castaneous, mandibulæ shining-red, femora fulvescent, tibiæ darker, palpi and tarsi fulvous; pubescence cinereous.

Head rotundate, not short, with two shallow frontal punctures, four along inner margin of eyes, one behind these; eyes occupying quite one-half of the sides; clypeus pallid, membranous; labrum

emarginate, about half its length, setæ fuscous, with a membranous border in front. *Antennæ* reaching base of thorax, their three basal joints shining, reddish, the others quite opaque, of a smoky colour, densely pubescent, each longer than broad, the terminal one unsymmetrical at the tip, as is the case also in the two preceding species. *Thorax* slightly transverse, a good deal depressed and narrowed in front, the hind angles and base forming an almost continuous curve; there are two punctures in front of the middle, but the sides and base are without well-marked impressions. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* about as long as broad, widely incurved behind, closely and finely punctate. *Hind-body* long, finely sculptured, terminal styles rather short.

Its nearest ally is No. 206 (*Q. æneoceps*), which has the labrum and clypeus very similar, but the antennæ are quite different, the dense dull vestiture of the eight terminal joints being, I think, peculiar to *Q. collinus*.

Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Waitakerei Range.

1847. **Q. cavelli,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrow, shining; head and thorax glossy-black; elytra and hind-body æneo-fuscous, legs rufo-fuscous, knees rather paler; three basal joints of antennæ reddish, the others black.

Head subrotundate, as large as thorax, with three punctures along the inner margin of the eyes, and one behind them; eyes covering more than half of the sides; clypeus short, its suture distinct, dark in colour and submembranous; labrum deeply notched in the middle, bearing long black setæ. *Antennæ* moderate, joints 5–10 subquadrate. *Thorax* rather broader than long, depressed and rounded in front, posterior angles broadly rounded; with two punctures in front of the middle, one at each side placed just behind the middle, and a series of less distinct ones along the basal margin. *Scutellum* finely punctate. *Elytra* quadrate, clothed with depressed greyish-yellow hairs, with some ill-defined obscure testaceous marks. *Hind-body* more finely punctured than the elytra, slightly iridescent, bearing (for the most part) rather coarse yellow hairs, most conspicuous near the sides. *Tarsi* but little dilated. *Palpi* with slender acuminate terminal joint.

About half the usual size of *Q. variegatus*, Fauvel, which is probably the species it most nearly resembles, but with differently-formed antennæ.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Boatman's. One female, forwarded by Mr. A. T. Cavell, in whose honour I have named it.

Obs.—I possess what I believe to be a specimen of *Q. insolitus*, found on Mount Arthur. The sides of the head bear numerous fine hairs, forming a sort of fringe behind the eyes. If this character is absent in typical specimens, mine must represent a new species, which may be designated *Q. mystacinus*.

Cafioquedus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 376.)

Prothorax lateribus ad basin mediocriter inflexis, antice haud inflexis, lineis marginalibus tantum ad angulos anteriores conjunctis, his valde deflexis, rotundatis, breviter liberis. *Genæ* immarginatæ. *Tarsi* anteriores in utroque sexu modice dilatati.

This curious insect may, I believe, be considered as an aberrant member of the *Quediina*. It has, perhaps, more the aspect of a *Cafius* than of any other known genus, but it differs totally therefrom by the structure of the side-piece of the prothorax. I have pointed out elsewhere that the essential character by which the *Quediina* are distinguished is that the prosternum is not placed quite at the front of the thorax, but leaves the anterior angles free and projecting. This is the case in *Cafioquedus*, though to a slighter extent than in the other genera of the group. Looking on the genus as a member of the *Quediina*, the very peculiar form of the prothoracic side-piece, which in front is scarcely at all inflexed, is diagnostic: both marginal lines are quite distinct till the front angles are reached, and exactly at this point they are joined. The other characters throw but little light on the affinities, though the general structure is apparently that of *Philonthus*. The *antennæ* are similar to those of the larger *Philonthi*: the *labrum* very short, quite divided; the *mandibles* long and slender, dentate in the middle. The *ligula* is apparently bilobed, but of this I am not quite sure. The labial *palpi* are rather slender, with the terminal joint quite slender, sublinear, a good deal longer than the penultimate joint. The penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi is broader at the apex than at the base; the terminal joint of very slender oval form, slightly shorter than the penultimate. The middle *coxæ* are slightly separated.

1848. **C. gularis**, *n.s.* (*Sharp : Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 377.) *Elongatus*, subcylindricus, niger, parce albido-pruinosus, capite subtus gula sanguinea; *prothorace* transversim fortiter convexo angulis anterioribus per-deflexis; *elytris* thorace longioribus, obsolete sculpturatis, opacis.

Long., 15mm.

Antennæ black, moderately slender; third joint longer than second; joints 4–10 each minutely red at the base, the penultimate three or four joints each slender at the base; the penultimate not so long as its greatest width; terminal joint short, strongly obliquely sinuate. *Head* rather elongate, eyes rather large, sides for some distance behind them almost straight, then distinctly narrowed to the broad neck; along the inner margin of the eyes is a series of coarse punctures, and between this series and the neck are some other coarse punctures, marking off a rather large space about the hind angles on each side, which is finely punctate, and bears a scanty white pubescence. *Thorax* rather long, black, shining, and

impunctate, except that there is a space along each side dull, obsoletely punctate, and bearing some white pubescence. *Scutellum* elongate. *Hind-body* rather closely and finely punctate, with scanty white pubescence. *Underside* of head and neck red; at each side behind the eye there is a dull punctate space bearing white hairs. *Legs* black, griseo-pubescent. *Underside* of hind-body rather obsoletely punctate, with some coarse numerous punctures irregularly placed on each segment. The male has a deep incision on the last ventral plate, and an emargination of the hind margin of that preceding it. The *tarsi* are moderately dilated in each sex.

North Island: Castelnau. Bealey: Helms.

Group—OXYTELIDÆ.

Holotrochus.

1849. **H. ferrugineus,** *n.s.* *Cylindric*, elongate, moderately convex transversely, slightly nitid, almost nude; infuscate-red, antennæ red, tarsi yellow.

Head narrower than thorax but rather longer, densely and minutely sculptured, and with numerous fine, distant punctures. *Eyes* not at all prominent. *Antennæ* with a yellow pubescence, gradually but only slightly thickened, as long as head and thorax; basal joint thick, partly concealed above; third about one-third longer than second, narrow at the base; fourth nearly obconical, about the same size as the fifth, which is smaller than the sixth; joints 6–9 moniliform, tenth subquadrate, eleventh broadly oval. *Thorax* transverse, its sides distinctly marginated, slightly rounded, nearly straight behind, posterior angles nearly rectangular but obtuse; its punctuation a little closer and coarser than that of the head. *Scutellum* finely sculptured. *Elytra* quadrate, the sutural striæ well marked, they are rather distantly punctured, and exhibit several irregular, shallow, longitudinal impressions. *Hind-body* finely sculptured, fifth segment largest and abruptly truncate behind, sixth narrow, deflexed. *Tibiæ* straight, the intermediate with many slender yellow spines.

Differs from *H. brouni*, Fauvel, in size, colour, and sculpture.

Length, $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Woodhill, near Kaipara Railway. One example.

1850. **H. brevipennis,** *n.s.* *Shining*, dark-brown, the head, base of thorax, and abdomen more rufescent; tarsi yellow, antennæ fulvous; it is sparsely clothed with short, greyish hairs.

Antennæ slender, third joint rather longer than second; 4–6 nearly equal, the fourth, however, rather smaller than fifth; 7–10 larger than the preceding ones. *Head* minutely sculptured and with a few shallow punctures. *Thorax* widely incurved at the base, basal angles rounded, with only very few scattered punctures. *Elytra* very short, quite transverse, the base minutely and densely strigose,

the rest of their sculpture fine but ill-defined. *Hind-body* minutely sculptured.

Remarkable on account of the very short wing-cases.

Length, 1¼ lines; breadth, quite ¼ line.

Mokohinou. One example, from Mr. Sandager.

Group—OMALIDÆ.

Omalium.

1851. **O. sagoloide**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 381.) *Haud* latum, anterius angustior, rufo-testaceum, capite thoraceque fuscescentibus, minus breviter pubescente; *capite* thoraceque inæqualibus, profundius impressis, hoc minus fortiter transverso, prosterius fortiter constricto; *elytris* minus punctatis, basi inæquale.

Long., 2⅓mm.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, strongly pubescent; joints 6–10 evidently broader than those preceding; penultimate slightly transverse. *Head* with the two frontal impressions deep and large. *Thorax* rather coarsely punctured, with two very deep impressions on the middle, and another at each side. *Elytra* about twice as long as the thorax, rather sparingly punctate, the punctures towards the apex obsolete, shining, strongly pubescent, with a transverse depression near the base, giving rise to the appearance of a slight callosity on each side of the scutellum.

This species is remarkable from its great resemblance to the more elongate of the species of the genus *Sagola*. It is allied to *O. hirtellum*, Fauv. in litt., but is readily distinguished by the more elongate form, less transverse thorax, and more uneven surface of the head and thorax.

Picton. Helms.

1852. **O. actobium**, *n.s.* *Variegate*, head and thorax black, elytra castaneous, hind-body blackish, but with the two terminal segments more or less castaneous, legs testaceous, tarsi and palpi fulvescent; the five basal joints of antennæ reddish, remaining ones opaque, dark smoky-brown.

Head narrower than thorax, subopaque, minutely and densely sculptured, and with numerous distinct but not large punctures, nearly smooth along the middle, the occipital foveæ well marked. *Antennæ* with the six terminal joints distinctly broader than the preceding ones, tenth joint transversely quadrate, third obviously longer than fourth. *Thorax* broader than long, base truncate, resting on elytra, narrower than they are; sides finely margined, much rounded, narrowed but nearly straight behind; posterior angles rectangular, not acute, anterior somewhat depressed and rounded; there are three almost smooth, narrow, longitudinal areas, confluent in front, the two intervening spaces a little depressed, and, like the rest of the surface, opaque, with the same sort of sculpture as the head; the pubescence scanty, mostly dark-grey. *Scutellum*

finely sculptured. *Elytra* oblong, very slightly narrowed towards the base; apices, singly, broadly rounded; feebly impressed before the middle, moderately closely and finely punctured, more distantly behind, with very indistinct costæ; clothed with short, erect, greyish-yellow hairs. *Hind-body* as broad as but rather longer than elytra, the sculpture closer and finer, the pubescence more slender but longer, greyish. Legs slender, tibiæ with fine yellow setæ; tarsi and claws rather elongate.

O. comicum, Fauv. in litt., also from Otago, is more oviform. *O. litoreum* is more glossy, and differently clothed and sculptured.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Sandspit, Port Chalmers. One example, sent by Mr. T. Chalmer.

1853. **O. carinigerum,** *n.s.* *Shining*, nigro-fuscous; legs, palpi, and five basal joints of antennæ testaceous, the two apical ventral segments pale-chestnut.

Head and neck minutely and closely sculptured, the central portion almost quite smooth, and with very few fine punctures, chiefly on the sides; occipital foveæ distinct. *Antennæ* with the last six joints opaque, fuscous, tenth quite transverse, third nearly twice as long as fourth or fifth. *Thorax* one-third broader than long, evidently narrower than elytra, not covering them at the base, only resting on them; sides rounded before the middle, straight, but a little narrowed behind, posterior angles obtusely rectangular, the anterior a little depressed and broadly rounded; disc nearly smooth, obsoletely bi-impressed, punctuation fine, rather shallow and distant, there are, however, two distinct punctures near the front and basal margins, and a shallow fovea in front of the small scutellum. *Elytra* just perceptibly longer than broad, apices nearly truncate, but strongly obliquely curved at the outer angles, parallel; with a feeble rounded impression on each before the middle, their sculpture ill-defined, rather close, consisting apparently of small shallow punctures, which are most easily seen at the sides. *Hind-body* rather longer than broad, not quite the width of elytra, finely sculptured. The hind-body bears greyish pubescence, the rest of the surface is nearly nude. *Tibiæ* with fine brassy setæ. *Underside* dark-fuscous; basal segment with a short but distinct carina not reaching the hind margin.

Somewhat similar to *O. actobium;* elytra rather smaller; head broader, less narrowed anteriorly, so as to appear subquadrate rather than trigonal; clothing and sculpture different.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Port Chalmers. One individual, found by Mr. T. Chalmer.

1854. **O. antipodum,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subparallel, clothed with short brassy hairs, somewhat shining, chestnut-red, antennæ fulvo-rufous, legs and palpi yellowish.

Head moderately finely punctate, frontal impressions not deep, the interocular round. *Antennæ* with elongate pubescence; second joint half the bulk of the basal one, third longer than broad, fourth

and fifth bead-like, joints 6–10 evidently broader than the preceding ones, eleventh longer than broad. *Thorax* transverse, cordiform, posterior angles rectangular; with two abbreviated discoidal impressions, and a large one at each side, near the middle; its punctuation similar to that of the head. *Elytra* nearly twice as long as broad, subtruncate behind, feebly depressed near the base, distinctly punctate. *Hind-body* half as long again as elytra, finely sculptured, terminal segment yellowish. *Tarsi* slender, apical joint longer than the other four taken together. *Palpi* with the last joint much longer than the third, slender.

Underside rather darker than the upper, similarly clothed, basal ventral segment medially carinate, terminal impressed.

A much narrower form than *O. hirtellum*, Fauvel, more parallel, &c. *O. sagoloide* is another cognate species.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Boatman's, Reefton. Two specimens, found by Mr. A. T. Cavell.

1855. **O. chalmeri,** *n.s.* *Shining*, castaneous, head blackish, legs fulvescent, palpi testaceous; five basal joints of antennæ reddish, remaining joints opaque, densely pubescent, dark-fuscous, apex of each paler.

Head trigonal, its middle portion nearly smooth, sides more distinctly but finely punctured, and, like the neck, with dense minute sculpture, the occipital foveæ distinct. *Antennæ* moderately elongate; tenth articulation transversely quadrate; third evidently longer than the contiguous ones. *Thorax* about one-third broader than long, base touching elytra; the sides a little rounded near the front only, anterior angles rounded but not depressed, slightly narrowed behind, posterior angles obtusely rectangular; with two broad, not shallow, impressions behind the middle, the surface moderately finely punctured, with the same kind of minute sculpture as the head, with a few fine greyish hairs. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* broader than thorax, subparallel, apices slightly curved, outer angles strongly; punctuation tolerably close, with, here and there, some larger punctures; they are a little depressed near the suture, and clothed with short griseous hairs. *Hind-body* not longer than elytra, about as broad as they are, closely, finely punctate, bearing slender, elongate, greyish pubescence, and on the middle of the basal segment with two small contiguous spots covered with extremely minute, decumbent, brassy setæ. *Tibiæ* with fine yellow setæ, the anterior with three or four slender spines near the extremity.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Dunedin. One example; named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. T. Chalmer.

1856. **O. micrarthrum,** *n.s.* *Shining*, dark-chestnut, the thorax and a large oblique space on each elytron paler and redder, legs fulvescent; six terminal joints of antennæ brownish-black, the others rufo-fulvous; clothed with yellowish-grey hairs, those on elytra shortest.

Head moderately broad, finely, regularly, and moderately closely punctured, frontal impressions elongate, posterior small, round; genæ a little dilated behind the eyes; neck nearly smooth. *Antennæ* moderate, fourth joint small and bead-like, tenth transverse. *Thorax* one-third broader than long, sides narrowed but nearly straight behind, rounded elsewhere, basal angles quite rectangular; rather evenly and finely punctate, discoidal impressions rather broad and shallow. *Scutellum* almost smooth. *Elytra* quite parallel-sided, oblong, apices truncate along the middle; dorsal impressions rather broad and long, so that the suture appears a little raised; closely and finely punctate. *Hind-body* not longer than elytra, scarcely as broad, very finely and densely sculptured, last segment very narrow and short.

The small fourth antennal joint, and the fact that only four broad dorsal segments are exposed, in conjunction with the slender simple tibiæ and small tarsal claws, render its identification easy.

Length, 1¼ lines; breadth, ⅜ line.

Stratford, near Mount Egmont. One female.

1857. **O. cognatum,** *n.s. Glossy,* nigro-castaneous, thorax castaneous, legs rufo-testaceous; tarsi and palpi fulvous; five basal joints of antennæ reddish, the others dark-fuscous; nearly nude, hind-body only pubescent, with minute greyish hairs.

Head broadly trigonal, a little uneven, except the smooth frontal portion, distinctly punctate; frontal impressions rather broad, not deep, the occipital small and round. *Thorax* transverse, sides rounded towards the front, sinuously narrowed behind; basal angles rectangular, anterior a little depressed; discoidal sculpture like that of the head, nowhere impunctate; its two depressions moderately shallow, the sides a little flattened towards the base and with fewer punctures there, the lateral impressions broad, extending from near the base to beyond the middle. *Scutellum* with minute sculpture near the base. *Elytra* broader than thorax, quite oblong, the apices, conjointly, forming one slight broad curvature, but strongly rounded at the angles; their punctuation in rows, with longitudinally-raised intervals, so as to appear striate. *Hind-body* just about as long and broad as the elytra, finely sculptured. *Tibiæ* with fine yellow setæ.

No. 216 is, without doubt, its nearest ally; the thoracic impressions are more strongly marked, but are without the smooth median interval and borders; in both species the frontal impressions, when examined sideways, appear to extend from the forehead to near the base, and seem to be limited in front by raised margins, which, however, do not extend right across; *O. sulcithorax* is more brightly coloured.

Length, 1⅛ lines; breadth, nearly ⅜ line.

Tuakau, Lower Waikato. One individual.

1858. **O. monilifer,** *n.s. Slender,* subdepressed, elongate, a little shining, smoky-brown, legs fuscous and testaceous, tarsi and palpi obscure-testaceous.

Head nearly as large as thorax, trigonal, moderately punctured, minutely longitudinally rugose near the eyes, nearly smooth in front; posterior foveæ small, frontal impressions oblong. *Antennæ* slender, not short, the last six joints fuscous, the others more or less testaceous; second joint barely half the bulk of the first, third slightly longer than second, slender at base; joints 4–6 almost moniliform, fourth very small, more slender than fifth: 6–11 broader than the preceding ones, ninth and tenth quite transverse. *Thorax* rather broader than long, strongly rounded laterally, narrowed, but nearly straight, behind the middle; posterior angles rectangular, the front ones depressed; the punctuation regularly distributed, discoidal impressions broad but not deep, with a few fine grey hairs. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* longer than broad, parallel, truncate behind; somewhat broadly but not deeply impressed lengthways behind the base, moderately closely and regularly punctured, almost in rows; they bear slender but not very short greyish hairs. *Hindbody* about equal to elytra in size, with rather longer pubescence, sculpture fine. *Tibiæ* with fine pallid setæ. *Underside* castaneous, finely sculptured and clothed; basal ventral segment with an extremely narrow carina, the fifth pallid and apparently membranous behind, appearing as if it were widely incurved behind, it is smoother than the others.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Whangarata, near Tuakau. Three examples, not agreeing exactly, one having dark concolorous antennæ.

1859. **O. debile,** *n.s. Narrow*, elongate, depressed, shining; clothed with small, inconspicuous, greyish hairs; almost wholly blackish, legs fusco-testaceous, five basal joints of antennæ nearly similar to the legs as regards colour.

Antennæ short; third, fourth, and fifth joints small, third rather longer than fourth; joints 6–10 transverse.

Very much like *O. monilifer;* antennæ very much shorter; body narrower, flatter; the pubescence less easily seen; basal dorsal segment densely fringed with minute grey hairs, and, like that species, with a small spot on the second segment formed of minute grey hairs or scales.

Underside closely sculptured, less shining than *O. monilifer*, abdominal segments simple.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{5}$ line.

Mount Egmont. Three individuals, probably all females.

1860. **O. prolixum,** *n.s. Narrow*, very elongate, shining, chestnut-red, legs fulvous, tarsi yellow; pubescence fine, greyish-yellow.

Head finely but distinctly punctate, frontal impressions well marked, the occipital small and round; eyes rather prominent. *Antennæ* rather slender, second joint about half the length of the first; third obconical, but little longer than broad; fourth and fifth small, bead-like; 6–10 more or less transverse; eleventh not

elongate. *Thorax* transverse, sides strongly rounded in front, sinuously narrowed behind; basal angles rectangular; the surface finely punctate, its two dorsal impressions well marked and extending forwards to beyond the middle, each side also impressed. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* somewhat longer than broad, parallel, slightly wider than thorax, apices nearly truncate; finely and closely punctured, feebly impressed near the base. *Hind-body* as wide as elytra, twice their length, not flat, lateral margins nearly plane, there being only a linear depression to distinguish them from the middle part, finely punctate. *Tibiæ* simple, the intermediate rather short.

In some respects like *O. sagoloida*, altogether narrower, colour different, elytral sculpture not obsolete behind.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Taieri, Otago. One specimen, from Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1861. **O. stenosoma,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrow, parallel, subdepressed, shining, clothed with distinct yellow hairs; chestnut-red, with slight variations, tarsi and palpi yellow, legs rather darker, antennæ fulvescent.

Head somewhat rounded, finely punctured, the space between the frontal impressions nearly smooth. *Palpi* with the terminal joint elongate and narrow. *Antennæ* elongate, the last six joints larger than the preceding ones, each broader than long. *Thorax* rather broader than long, widest near the front; its sides finely margined, strongly rounded, much narrowed behind, basal angles rectangular; its punctuation rather more distinct than that of the head; it has two broad dorsal depressions which extend nearly to the apex, and one at each side behind the middle. *Elytra* oblong, distinctly and regularly punctured, not striate, with an elongate depression at each side of the suture, apex truncate. *Hind-body* very much longer than the elytra, parallel, not depressed, broadly margined, very finely punctured. *Tibiæ* simple; the four basal joints of the tarsi shorter than the apical one.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mount Cook. One specimen, sent by Mr. H. Suter.

Ischnoderus.

1862. **I. pictulus,** *n.s.* *Depressed*, very elongate, parallel, shining; head rufo-piceous, frontal portion paler; thorax fulvescent, dark along the middle; elytra testaceous, suffused with a blackish colour behind; hind-body not so pale as basal portion of elytra, second, third, and fourth segments with a fuscous patch near each side, the fifth with a transverse band of the same colour; legs fulvescent; six last joints of antennæ opaque, densely pubescent, fuscous, the others reddish.

This species most nearly resembles *I. genalis* (No. 220); the *head* is shorter behind the eyes and altogether smaller. *Thorax* more transversal and more gradually narrowed behind. *Elytra* smaller,

yet quite oblong, their punctures not forming striæ. *Hind-body* longer, the extremity of each segment pallid, apparently membranous, and finely and densely sculptured. The whole insect much more elongate and slender.

Length, 1½ lines; breadth, nearly ¼ line.

One example, found near Howick.

1863. **I. morosus,** *n.s.* *Fusco-castaneous;* the sides and base of thorax, scutellum, and shoulders chestnut-red; hind-body castaneous, the basal and apical segments paler; legs, palpi, and five basal joints of antennæ rufo-fulvous, the other joints blackish.

Head large, slightly uneven, less distinctly punctured in front than elsewhere, its four impressions well marked; it bears some slender yellow hairs. *Thorax* transverse, its sides rounded in front, gradually narrowed behind, hind angles rectangular; the two discoidal impressions distinct, the surface clothed and sculptured like the head. *Elytra* oblong, apices subtruncate; their punctuation in series, appearing to form striæ, and with slightly-elevated longitudinal interstices; almost destitute of pubescence. *Hind-body* almost as broad as and rather longer than elytra, densely and minutely sculptured, and also with fine indistinct punctures; near the middle of each side of the four basal segments there is a small smooth spot; pubescence yellowish, shorter and more erect on the penultimate segment.

When compared with No. 220 it will be noticed that the head of this species is more narrowed in front so that it does not seem as large, it is also more rough-looking, owing to the larger punctures and rugose intervals; the sculpture of the thorax and elytra is coarser; the sides of the thorax towards the base are more depressed; the basal dorsal segment in my specimen is entirely exposed, instead of being more than half covered as in *I. genalis*.

Length, 1½ lines; breadth, ⅓ line.

One example, found near Howick.

1864. **I. fultoni,** *n.s.* *Subparallel,* depressed, a little shining; variegated-chestnut, thorax of a paler reddish-chestnut colour; the legs and five basal joints of antennæ rufo-fulvous, the other articulations fuscous.

Head as large as thorax, rather narrow for this genus, straight behind the eyes, minutely sculptured all over, and finely but distinctly punctured, but with fewer punctures in front; interocular impressions distinct; clypeus and labrum testaceous, membranous. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax; basal joint stout, slender at base; second much shorter and narrower; third longer than second, but more slender; fourth and fifth bead-like; 4–10 more or less transverse. *Thorax* a good deal broader than long, widest near the front; anterior angles rounded, the posterior rectangular, but not acute, the sides a little sinuated and narrowed in front of the latter; the entire surface is minutely sculptured, the punctuation moderate, more sparing along the middle and in front.

there are two dorsal impressions behind, and the sides are broadly impressed. *Scutellum* minutely transversely strigose. *Elytra* rather wider than thorax, oblong, slightly narrowed towards the base, apices subtruncate and densely minutely ciliated; punctuation distinct, nearly quite serial, a little less evident behind; they bear a few short, yellowish hairs. *Hind-body* longer than but hardly as broad as elytra, its pubescence elongate and slender, but very short and erect on the two apical segments; the basal segment fringed with minute brassy hairs, the second with a rounded median spot covered with similar pubescence; the sculpture fine.

Ischnoderus tectus, No. 219, is the nearest ally, which, however, has a shorter and flatter hind-body, and with the middle and posterior tibiæ straight, instead of being bent inwardly, as is the case in *I. fultoni*, which, moreover, is a rather larger insect. This species, I consider, forms a connecting link between *Omalium* and *Ischnoderus*.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Taieri. It bears the name of its discoverer, Mr. S. W. Fulton, of Outram.

Omalissus.

Nov. gen.

The following characters distinguish this genus from *Omalium*:—*Palpi* with the terminal joint much more slender, quite acuminate. *Labrum* large, deeply and widely emarginate in front, appearing bilobed. *Antennæ* inserted below the front edge of the forehead at the sides; the *forehead* quite truncate in the middle, exposing the large membranous clypeus; *antennæ* gradually thickened. *Mandibles* rather large and prominent. *Scutellum* absent. *Tarsi*, anterior and intermediate, with the four basal joints considerably expanded, the posterior elongate and slender; *claws* unequal, those of the hind tarsi well developed, the anterior quite minute.

1865. **O. castaneus**, *n.s.* *Parallel*, subdepressed, moderately shining; castaneous, head and thorax darker, lateral margins of the latter rufescent, legs and antennæ obscure-red, tarsi yellowish, mandibles glossy red, clypeus, labrum, and its membranous appendage more or less pallid.

Head subtrigonal, not contracted just behind the eyes, but abruptly narrowed towards the neck; finely punctate; ocelli not at all conspicuous, situated on the hind part close to the neck; frontal and occipital impressions obsolete or altogether wanting. *Antennæ* finely pubescent, rather short; second and third joints equal, rather shorter than first; joints 4–10 differing but little, 6–10 transversely quadrate, eleventh ovate. *Thorax* about one-third broader than long, base and apex truncate, touching the elytra; the sides finely margined, but little rounded, slightly narrowed behind, basal angles obtusely rectangular, the anterior rounded but scarcely depressed; disc slightly convex, without depressions, a little flattened near the hind angles, finely and closely punctured. *Elytra* a little broader

than thorax, oblong, subparallel, apices slightly curved, more strongly at the outer angles; they are feebly impressed behind the base, their sculpture similar to that of the thorax, and, like it, clothed with minute greyish hairs. *Hind-body* rather longer but hardly broader than the elytra, finely sculptured, clothed with distinct yellowish hairs. *Legs* rather short and stout, front tibiæ gradually expanded, apices oblique, spinulose; the two hind pairs with fine yellow setæ, the posterior rather slender.

♂. Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Port Chalmers. One male only, found by Mr. T. Chalmer.

Group—PSELAPHIDÆ.

Tyrus.

1866. **T. armatus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, somewhat narrowed anteriorly, nitid; head, thorax, hind-body, and antennæ dark-rufous, legs and elytra paler, palpi and tarsi yellow; sparingly clothed with elongate, erect, yellowish hairs.

Head about as broad as thorax, with interocular foveæ and a distinct interantennal furrow; eyes prominent. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, stout; basal joint large; second scarcely longer but thicker than third; fifth rather larger than contiguous ones; ninth and tenth much larger than eighth, obconical; eleventh largest, suboblong, not acuminate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, convex, widest near the middle; smooth, but with a curved impression near the base, terminating at each side in a fovea. *Elytra* rather longer than thorax, twice its breadth, rather broader behind than in front; each with a sutural stria, deepest at the base, and a short, deep intrahumeral impression; they are impunctate. *Hind-body* rather short, convex, much deflexed behind, without sculpture. *Legs* long and stout, two front pairs of tibiæ flexuous; posterior slightly bent and thickened, and on the inside, near the apex, armed with a large angular protuberance; tarsal claws small.

The armature of the hind tibiæ at once differentiates this species. The head is decidedly broader than in *T. mutandus*, the thorax is more convex and hardly contracted at all in front; the legs are more robust, and the antennæ are longer and stouter, the three last joints forming a long, laxly-articulated club.

♂. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Near Howick. One specimen.

Pselaphus.

1867. **P. citimus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrowed anteriorly, shining, scantily clothed with minute pallid hairs; red, palpi and tarsi yellow.

Head elongate, oviform, the channel between the frontal processes expanded into a broad interocular cavity, having a linear prolongation on the vertex; eyes moderate, coarsely granulated. *Antennæ* longer than the head and thorax, the two basal joints stout, cylindric, second half the length of the first, joints 3–8 differ but

little from one another; ninth and tenth large, about equal; eleventh larger than tenth, obliquely pointed. *Thorax* half the width of the elytra, longer than broad, convex, medially dilated, without impressions. *Elytra* as long as thorax, much narrowed towards the base; with well-marked sutural striæ, deepest in front, but without other definite sculpture. *Hind-body* broad, widely margined at the sides, basal segment ample, smooth. *Legs* elongate, posterior tibiæ straight inwardly, but, externally, curved and expanded near the extremity.

Underside of basal ventral segment densely fringed with bright-yellow pubescence, as in *P. delicatus*.

Allied to No. 1153, but at once differentiated by its smaller size and differently-formed maxillary palpi, which in this species are much shorter than the antennæ; the second and fourth joints are considerably bent, and the latter is terminated by the usually moderate, cleft club. The thorax, though convex, does not exhibit the longitudinally-ridged appearance of *P. dulcis*. *P. cæcus* and *P. delicatus* are abundantly distinct.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Howick. One individual only.

1868. **P. meliusculus,** *n.s.* *Shining,* chestnut-red, palpi and tarsi yellowish; sparsely clothed with short, slender yellow hairs.

Head ovate, the channel between the elongate, pubescent frontal elevations moderately broad and deep; between the eyes are two rounded foveæ, but, the frontal channel being interposed, the interocular space seems to consist of one large depression; the hinder portion is convex, with an indistinct median groove. *Thorax* elongate, narrow, more narrowed in front than behind, with a curved impression near the base, ending in a small fovea near each side. *Elytra,* behind, nearly twice as broad as thorax, much narrowed and curved towards the base; the sutural region depressed, and the striæ there well marked, the discoidal stria foveiform at the base but quite obliterated behind; each elytron with three rows of fine hairs, the apices ciliated. *Hind-body* with very few hairs; the basal segment large and broadly margined, second and third moderately short. *Legs* elongate; femora clavate, so that there appears to be a sort of constriction near the extremity of each; tibiæ somewhat expanded and curved towards the apex; tarsi with the second joint rather thick. *Antennæ* longer than the head and thorax, ninth joint rather longer than but not quite as broad as the tenth. *Palpi* (maxillary) elongate; fourth joint slender, much curved, its clavate portion cleft to the base and less than half the entire length.

Allied to P. *pauper*.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Maungatua, Otago. S. W. Fulton.

Obs.—The following remarks will facilitate the discrimination of the New Zealand species:—

Pselaphus pauper.—Clavate portion of terminal joint of palpi nearly half the entire length.

P. pilistriatus.—Clavate portion of terminal joint of palpi about one-third of the whole length.

P. cæcus.—Palpi extremely slender and elongate, the clavate portion of the fourth joint very small.

P. delicatus.—Clavate portion of the last joint of the palpi little more than one-fourth of the entire length. The femora punctate.

P. fuscopilus.—Clavate portion of the last joint of the palpi less than half the entire length.

P. citimus.—Clavate portion of terminal joint of palpi about one-third of the whole length.

P. dulcis.—Clavate portion of terminal joint of palpi about two-thirds of the whole length. The thorax much compressed laterally, so that the middle appears as if ridged and very convex.

Bryaxis.

1869. **B. euplectoides,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, much narrowed anteriorly, a little convex; sparingly clothed with pale, rather short, decumbent hairs, and a few longer erect ones behind; shining, red, legs and palpi rufo-testaceous, tarsi yellow.

Head nearly quadrate, rounded behind the prominent eyes, with two large foveæ, one near each eye, the front margin of these foveæ appearing as if raised towards the tubercles, the space in rear of the tubercles depressed but without obvious frontal foveæ. *Antennæ* two-thirds the length of the body; two basal joints stout; joints 3–7 nearly equal, each longer than broad; eighth little more than half the length of fifth; ninth larger than eighth; tenth twice the breadth of eighth; eleventh subovate, double the bulk of the preceding one. *Thorax* widest at the middle, its length and breadth about the same, sides strongly rounded; with a large fovea near each posterior angle and a smaller one intervening not distinctly united by a linear transverse impression. *Elytra* no longer than broad, a good deal narrowed towards the shoulders; sutural striæ broad and deep, the stria beyond abbreviated but nearly as well marked, sometimes prolonged to the apex as a curved aciculate impression; their surface seems as if marked with punctures or minute elevations, depending on the way they are looked at. *Hind-body* quite as broad as wing-cases, widely marginated, basal segment nearly twice as long as second, the others deflexed, impunctate. *Legs* elongate, posterior tibiæ slightly bent near the extremity.

Male. Sexual distinction, legs thickened.

Nearly related to *Startes sculpturata*, the head, however, much shorter, less elevated on the vertex, and not prolonged anteriorly. Eyes large and prominent, instead of being very small as in that species. Maxillary palpi shorter, the second articulation unusually slender from its base to the clavate apex. Antennæ more slender. It is quite distinct from any *Bryaxis* known to me, the elytra are less convex than in *B. inflata*, and much less curvedly narrowed between the base. The elytral striæ are peculiar.

The discovery of this species, which is intermediate between *Bryaxis* and *Startes*, would seem to invalidate the latter genus.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$–$\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Found near Howick. Three examples.

1870. **B. decens,** *n.s. Shining*, nearly glabrous: dark-red, elytra paler, legs chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi yellow.

Head broadly impressed in front, not distinctly foveate there, with two small foveæ on the vertex. *Thorax* widest behind the middle, unimpressed. *Elytra* moderately large, the sides rounded, widest behind the middle, with distinct sutural striæ. *Hind-body* deflexed, not distinctly pubescent. *Legs* elongate and slender; posterior tibiæ flexuous.

Underside reddish, with some fine hairs. *Metasternum* with a broad shallow impression behind. Basal segment of *abdomen* bituberculate, the tubercles bearing erect, slender, yellow setæ.

Antennæ moderately elongate; second joint narrow and shorter than the first; fifth distinctly longer than the third or fourth; sixth and seventh nearly equal, as broad as the fifth, but shorter; eighth small, subquadrate; ninth joint large, abruptly incrassate, its basal portion, at one side, where it is articulated to the preceding one, not half the width of the larger part; this is subquadrate, with its inner angle impressed and rectangular; the apex, at the other side, has a small spiniform process; tenth joint nearly as large as the ninth, its extremity rounded, and with an angular prominence near the side.

The form of the two terminal joints of the antennæ will enable entomologists to identify it.

♂. Length, $\frac{5}{6}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Paparoa, near Howick. Two males.

1871. **B. munroi,** *n.s. Impunctate*, shining, red, head and thorax darkest, tarsi fulvous; clothed with elongate conspicuous hairs.

Head uneven, the sides broadly raised, the interval depressed, owing to the foveæ appearing confluent, the interocular foveæ well marked. *Thorax* widest before the middle, each side with a fossa-like contraction behind. *Elytra* ample, somewhat curved laterally, sutural striæ fine but distinct. *Legs* elongate; posterior *tibiæ* a little bent near the extremity; basal articulation of hind *tarsi* armed with an elongate, spiniform, slender process extending more than half-way along the second joint. Underside pubescent.

Male. *Antennæ* hirsute, 10-articulate; basal joint longest, cylindric; second and third joints longer than broad; fourth rather shorter than these; fifth nearly twice the length of fourth; sixth shorter than the preceding one; seventh almost quadrate; eighth transverse; ninth largest, nearly obconical, not exactly truncate at apex, acuminate towards one side at the extremity; tenth almost rotundate, with a short, broad, terminal protuberance, hollowed out underneath; the two apical joints asperate. *Prosternum* somewhat granulated on the middle. Anterior *coxæ* armed with elongate spines. Basal segment of *abdomen* very large, bearing a pair of spiniform tubercles near its extremity; intermediate segments much reduced, almost linear.

Female. *Antennæ* similar in structure to those of the other sex, except as follows: 11-jointed; ninth joint considerably larger than

eighth, quadrate; tenth nearly twice the breadth of its predecessor: eleventh largest, subovate, obtusely prominent at apex.

In facies this species resembles Nos. 234, 235, and 1699. *B. dispar* is at once differentiated by the form of the terminal joints (9 and 10) of the antennæ. In *B. impressifrons* all but the four basal joints of the antennæ have a roughened aspect; and the protuberance of the penultimate articulation assumes the form of a hook directed backwards; and, moreover, the sculpture of the head and thorax is altogether different. In *B. fraudulenta* the last six antennal joints are rough-looking, and, what is more characteristic, the head is angularly produced between the antennæ, and seems plane above when viewed in certain ways.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

The species is dedicated to Mr. George Munro, of Clevedon, to whom I am indebted for seven specimens, as well as numerous examples of other species of this interesting group.

1872. **B. forficulida,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* convex, nitid: elytra and legs of a paler red than the other parts of the body.

Antennæ stout, not short, pubescent, 10-articulate; basal joint rather larger than second, and somewhat flattened above; third and fourth nearly equal, and bead-like; fifth not so large as second, yet larger than the preceding one; sixth shorter than fifth; seventh and eighth quite transverse; ninth large, subquadrate, oblique at apex, foveate below; tenth as broad as ninth, at least one-third longer, obtusely pointed; these two terminal joints roughish. *Head* smooth, frontal foveæ obsolete, the vertical small but distinct. *Thorax* unimpressed, widest before the middle. *Elytra* oblong, sutural striæ finely marked; they bear some minute brassy hairs. *Hind-body* much narrowed posteriorly, as long as elytra, not much deflexed, pubescent, its segments very distinct, the terminal furnished with a pair of yellow forceps. *Legs* elongate, hind tibiæ a little flexuous.

This very curious creature is, I believe, without parallel in the *Pselaphidæ*. The elytra and hind-body, conjointly, form an elongate-oval figure terminating in a pair of appendages not unlike those of an earwig. The antennæ nearly resemble those of Nos. 236, 239, and other allied forms. Fem. incog.

♂. Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

The only specimen I have seen was picked out from a collection which was sent by Mr. George Munro, of Clevedon.

1873. **B. foveatissima,** *n.s.* *Body* infuscate, glabrous, shining, and, owing to the abruptly-deflexed abdomen, appearing somewhat shortened behind, where it is broadest; legs and antennæ yellow.

Head subquadrate; antennal tubercles but little elevated, and seeming to form a continuous smooth linear space between the antennæ, immediately behind this there is a row of four small but distinct foveæ, and on the vertex two other foveæ. *Antennæ*

moderately short and stout, pubescent; second articulation nearly as long as the exposed portion of the basal one; third rather longer than fourth, both of which are narrowed towards the base; fifth distinctly broader but not longer than third, not symmetrical, being a little cut away towards one side; joints 6–8 broader than the preceding ones, transverse, united together by narrow central stalks, so that evident gaps exist between the wider parts; ninth largest, oblong, with a median cavity near the front; tenth half the bulk of the penultimate, obtusely produced, the two last-mentioned punctate. *Thorax* smooth, widest before the middle. *Elytra* large, widest behind, sutural grooves deeply impressed. *Hind-body* smooth, very sparingly and indistinctly clothed, nearly vertical. *Legs* stout; anterior tibiæ medially incrassate; intermediate gradually dilated, but tapered off near the extremity; posterior bicurvate, inwardly nearly the base and outwardly beyond.

The laxly-articulated sixth, seventh, and eighth antennal joints, and the presence of four frontal foveæ, will lead to the recognition of this species. The former character is not, I find, confined to this species. Its nearest allies are *B. impar* and *B. munda*. The structure of the underside I have been unable to examine.

♂. Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Discovered near Clevedon by Mr. G. Munro. Only one has been obtained as yet.

Dalmisus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 381.)

Antennæ rectæ, undecimarticulatæ. *Palpi* maxillares breves, simplices, articulo ultimo ovale. *Caput* superne subproductum, supra antennas fortiter tuberculato-elevatum, his sat approximatis. *Tarsi* unguiculo unico. *Abdomen* e segmentis ventralibus sex, dorsalibus quinque, compositum.

The insect for which I establish this genus is not at all closely allied to any other European or exotic form known to me. It has the aspect of a *Batrisus*, but in Reitter's arrangement of the family would apparently be placed in the *Pselaphini*. The first ventral segment behind the coxæ is quite short, and is strongly carinate-elevate between the coxæ which are approximate; the following segments are short, the second being, however, as long as the third and fourth together, the fifth short and transverse; the sixth in the male (from which this description is taken) is large at the side, but in the middle is cut away nearly to the base. The first visible dorsal segment is rather short, but longer than the second; this, as well as the third and fourth, are subequal, the apex much deflexed, the two or three basal segments obscurely margined at the sides, with greater inequality in the lengths of the segments. The *palpi* are similar to those of *Batrisus*. The front *coxæ* are exserted, and rather elongate. The *tarsi* consisting apparently of two elongate joints, but there is also really a minute basal joint; the single claw is elongate.

The genus in the New Zealand list should be placed before *Dalma*, from which it is distinguished by the shorter hind-body, and the produced front of the head.

In the *Verh. Ver. Brunn*, xx., p. 197, Reitter has briefly indicated a New Zealand genus which he calls *Adalmus* (hitherto without described species), but which, from the brief characters given, evidently cannot be the present genus.

1874. **D. batrisodes,** *n.s.* (*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 382.) *Subgracilis*, rufus, tenuiter pubescens, antennis pedibusque gracilibus ; *prothorace* elongato, tricanaliculato, canaliculis ad basin foveolatis, impressione basale transverso profundo. *Elytris* elongatis, basi intra humeros profunde impresso.

Long., 2¼mm.

Antennæ with the basal joint thicker than those following, and about as long as the second, third, and fourth together ; the three terminal joints slender, though stouter than the others. *Head* with small eyes, which are prominent only in front ; in front of them a good deal produced, the genæ delicately but elongately setose. *Thorax* as long as broad, much narrowed in front and behind. Elytra without punctuation, but with a sutural stria, and a large deep intrahumeral impression. The male has a very small spine on the intermediate trochanters.

This species was sent me from Greymouth by Mr. Helms some time ago. Though it is probably known to Herr Reitter, as Mr. Helms has been in the habit of transmitting his Pselaphidæ to him, it does not appear to have been yet described.

Sagola (Gen., p. 134).

1875. **S. insignis,** *n.s.* *Nitid ;* elytra and legs yellowish, the other parts chestnut-red ; pubescent.

Head nearly triangular, its hind angles much dilated laterally, so as to exceed the thorax in width, convex ; the channel between the tubercles expanded behind into an elongate-triangular depression, the broadest part of which is in front ; there are no other foveæ ; it is sparingly clothed with long slender yellow hairs. *Eyes* moderate, with coarse facets. *Antennæ* half the length of the body ; basal joint robust, cylindric ; third considerably smaller than the contiguous ones, ninth and tenth transverse, not at all moniliform. *Thorax* cordiform, widest near the front, much contracted behind, clothed like the head ; with a large angular median depression before the base, there are two smaller foveæ at each side of the base, the outer being placed in the large lateral depression near the posterior angle ; its base is slightly sinuated and very finely margined, the space intervening between it and the wing-cases finely and densely strigose. *Elytra* longer than broad, narrowed towards the shoulders, apices very obtusely rounded ; sutural striæ deep, the intrahumeral marks appearing to consist of two punctiform impressions ; they bear longish erect yellow hairs.

Hind-body larger than elytra, covered with decumbent and elon-

gate upstanding hairs; the dorsal membranous segment apparently nude, but minutely and densely sculptured.

Legs stout, tibiæ a little arched externally, the posterior much narrowed towards the apex, where they are ciliated with straight hairs.

Underside pubescent, the three basal segments densely fringed. Head with bright-yellow pile near the mentum, the dilated parts concave.

No. 1157 (*S. genalis*) is its nearest ally. The head is formed as in *Cucujus;* our *Dryocora* will afford a good illustration.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mr. Sandager was kind enough to send me a specimen from Mokohinou Island.

1876. **S. hirtalis,** *n.s. Robust;* antennæ, head, and thorax dark-red, abdomen chestnut-red, elytra and legs yellowish.

Head seemingly finely punctate or granulate according to the light in which it is viewed, smaller than thorax, much rounded behind (from the eyes backwards); the tubercular groove extending back as far as, or beyond, the middle, forming a triangular fovea the apex of which is directed backwards; there are two elongated foveæ behind, separated by a rather narrow, almost raised space; the long but slender yellowish hairs are decumbent and disposed transversely so as to cover the frontal depressions, those on the sides are directed outwards and cause a ciliated appearance. *Antennæ* stout. *Thorax* cordate, widest near the middle: with a large depression between the middle and the base, one at each side, and an intermediate smaller fovea; more finely sculptured than the head; most of its clothing concentrated on the sides. *Elytra* broader than thorax, not much longer than broad, a little contracted near the shoulders; sutural striæ well marked, intrahumeral impressions elongate and entire. *Hind-body* scarcely broader than elytra, broadly marginated, slightly rounded laterally, basal segment covered with minute brassy scales or setæ, and fringed behind with shorter hairs than those which cover the other segments, apical segment rather prominent and narrow. *Legs* robust; tibiæ outwardly arcuated, the posterior rather densely and coarsely ciliated near the extremity on the inner as well as the outer edge; tarsi rather short; claws rather large, stout, and curved.

This peculiar species may be readily known by the unusual disposition of the hairs on the head, and by the ciliæ on the hind tibiæ, which, on the inner apex, are so congregated as to assume the appearance of a broad projecting process, leaving a deep narrow notch between the tarsus and ciliæ.

♂. Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

One example, found near Howick.

1877. **S. sobrina,** *n.s. Shining;* head and thorax dark-red, antennæ red, abdomen castaneous, elytra and legs rufo-testaceous; bearing yellow hairs.

This species, though somewhat akin to *S. elevata*, differs from it as follows :—

The *head* is broader behind, but not angularly dilated laterally as in *S. genalis* and *S. insignis*. The *elytra* are shorter, and more narrowed towards the base. The *hind-body* is a good deal more elongate. The *tibiæ* are less arched, nearly straight in fact. The *tarsi* are evidently shorter. The whole contour of the body is different, being narrower and more elongate.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mokohinou Island. Mr. Sandager.

1878. **S. rectipes,** *n.s. Shining*, yellowish, rather pale, the antennæ, head, and thorax slightly rufescent; clothed with pallid hairs; subdepressed, elongate and narrow.

Head moderately rounded behind the eyes, having two distinct rounded foveæ on the occiput, the frontal furrow prolonged as far back as the middle of the eyes, not very broad; the tubercles much flattened. *Eyes* not prominent. *Antennæ* half the length of the body. *Thorax* cordiform, convex in front, widest near the middle, its impressions small. *Elytra* quite oblong, slightly narrowed anteriorly, intrahumeral impressions elongate. *Hind-body* not greatly exceeding the elytra in size, no wider. *Legs* long and slender, tibiæ not externally curvate, only gradually widened towards the extremity.

The narrow, elongate form and straight tibiæ are distinctive.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Tairua.

1879. **S. insolens,** *n.s. Body* robust; head and thorax red, abdomen castaneo-rufous, elytra and legs rufo-testaceous, basal joint of antennæ red, the others become paler; pubescent.

Head somewhat rounded behind, almost as broad as the thorax; the antennal tubercles behind on the same plane as the head itself; their channel not continued further back than the front part of the eyes, and not expanded or foveiform, occipital foveæ small; it bears some pale hairs, and seems as if punctate. *Eyes* convex. *Antennæ* stout. *Thorax* cordate, widest before the middle, with the usual fossa behind the middle, a small one near the hind angle, the lateral depression large. *Elytra* broader than thorax, broader still behind, not twice as long as broad, the intrahumeral impressions consisting of a basal puncture and elongate groove. *Legs* stout, tibiæ slightly arched outwardly, armed with a distinct spur at the inner apex; anterior femora with a deep wide notch underneath near the base.

S. convexa is the nearest form, it has the same excision of the front thighs, but *S. insolens* has hardly any trace of a frontal fovea, and joints 4–6 of the antennæ are decidedly larger.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Found near Howick; two individuals only.

1880. **S. punctata,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrow, subdepressed, pubescent, shining; rather pallid, head, thorax, and antennæ reddish, legs yellow, the rest of the body somewhat testaceous.

Head moderate, not narrowed behind, but without angular dilatation, nearly trigonal, the frontal sulcus extending as far as the back part of the eyes, there are two small foveæ behind, the antennal tubercles moderately elevated, its surface finely and distantly, yet quite evidently, punctured. *Antennæ* not quite half the length of the body, normal. *Thorax* broadest near the middle, with the common dorsal depression and foveæ, its punctation less noticeable than that of the head. *Elytra* quite oblong, slightly narrowed in front, their striæ and intrahumeral impressions distinct, these latter divided into two. *Hind-body* not much longer than elytra, its basal segment, near the apex, densely covered with minute, depressed, brassy setæ, the other clothing as usual. Legs long and slender, tibiæ feebly curved outwardly, tarsi and claws slender. *Eyes* convex.

Such species as *S. brevitarsis*, *S. duplicata*, and *S. tenuis* make the nearest approach to it. In *S. tenuis* the eyes are very small and almost depressed. In *S. duplicata* the head is more convex and quite obviously narrowed posteriorly. In *S. brevitarsis* the lateral thoracic fossa is prolonged anteriorly, like a groove, separating the disc from the dilated side of the thorax. The punctation of the head, of itself, might render its identification a simple process.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Tairua; 1886.

1881. **S. fulva,** *n.s.* *Shining*, fulvous, clothed with short and elongate yellow hairs.

Head nearly as broad as thorax, obtusely rounded behind the eyes, finely and indistinctly punctate, regularly convex, occipital foveæ narrow, the frontal large and deep; tubercles raised, divided by a narrow channel. *Antennæ* moderately elongate; first joint cylindric; second as long as broad, oviform; third smallest, narrow at base; fourth and fifth equal, oblong-oval, distinctly longer than broad; sixth shorter than the preceding one, stout; 7–10 nearly similar to one another, transverse; eleventh, including the false terminal articulation, cone-like. *Thorax* cordate, post-median fossæ large, the lateral indistinctly prolonged forwards, the two basal impressions small, quite punctiform. *Elytra* short, contracted basally, sutural striæ well marked, intrahumeral impressions nearly divided into two parts. *Hind-body* without scales, pubescent, large. *Legs* moderate, two hind pairs of tibiæ regularly curved outwardly.

This, and the two following species, have been carefully compared with every one of the previously-described species, and, although no very salient points of difference can be detected above, I feel sure they are really distinct.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

Clevedon. One example; Mr. G. Munro.

1882. **S. ruficeps,** *n.s. Nitid,* head and thorax red, elytra and legs fulvous, hind-body castaneo-rufous; pubescent.

Head dilated behind the eyes, less so in the female, frontal channel broad and elongate, occipital foveæ well marked, not rounded, tubercles distinct. *Thorax* like that of *S. fulva,* but with the lateral foveæ well limited, not at all prolonged anteriorly. *Elytra* ample, narrowed towards the base, the sides rounded behind; sutural striæ with two or three basal punctures. *Hind-body* narrower than elytra, basal segment covered with minute brassy scales. *Legs* stout, two hind pairs of tibiæ gradually expanded, narrowed and ciliated outwardly at extremity.

This is a form which, owing to the shape of the head, comes near *S. genale* and its allies. The elytra are much larger than in *S. fulva,* but the hind-body is narrower. The *antennæ,* though nearly similar, have a longer basal joint. The terminal joint of the *palpi* is more slender; in *S. fulva* it is broad and subsecuriform. The insect too is of different outline, the hind-body of *S. fulva* being rather broader than the wing-cases.

♂. Length, 1¼ lines; breadth, ⅜ line.

Clevedon. Three individuals were brought to me by Mr. G. Munro.

1883. **S. parallela,** *n.s. Sanguineous;* elytra, legs, and antennæ paler; palpi and tarsi yellow; pubescence yellowish.

Head broad, the cheeks, or parts behind the eyes, not prominent; frontal impression elongate, occipital foveæ small and round; tubercles raised, scarcely separated in front; eyes small, much less conspicuous than in *S. fulva* and *S. ruficeps. Antennæ* rather gradually incrassated; joints 3–5 bead-like, third smallest; 6–10 transverse. *Thorax* a good deal narrowed in front and behind, the middle widest; impressed as in *S. fulva,* but with the lateral foveæ extending forwards, so that the middle of each side appears tumid and of a paler red than the rest of the surface. *Elytra* oblong, but little broader behind than in front, the sculpture of the ordinary kind. *Hind-body* elongate, parallel, without scales. *Tibiæ* arcuate externally, tarsi and claws rather thick.

This is easily distinguished from *S. fulva* and *S. ruficeps* by the parallel outline, swollen sides of thorax, and by the transversal joints (6–10) of the antennæ. In some other species the thorax is very similar, but these are well differentiated. The *body* is not distinctly punctured.

Length, 1⅛ lines; breadth, nearly ⅜ line.

Clevedon. One example; Mr. G. Munro.

1884. **S. anisarthra.** *n.s. Shining,* vinous-red, hind-body darker, legs and antennæ fulvescent, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence yellow, rather slender and elongate.

Head of moderate size, not angulate behind; frontal tubercles somewhat flattened, the distinct intervening channel extending

backwards as far as the hind margin of the eyes, posterior foveæ small; eyes prominent. *Antennæ* about as long as the head and thorax; basal joint large, cylindric, twice as long as but not broader than the bead-like second joint; third very small, hardly more than half the size of the preceding one; fourth and fifth abruptly enlarged, transversal, equal; joints 6–8 decrease, the sixth a little smaller than the fifth, the eighth rather larger than the third; ninth and tenth transverse, obviously smaller than the fourth or fifth; eleventh moderately large. *Thorax* a good deal rounded anteriorly, with a large fovea at each side behind the middle, the median basal one also large, the two near the basal margin quite punctiform and small. *Elytra* oblong, slightly narrowed towards the front; with well-marked sutural striæ; the intrahumeral impressions consist of a basal puncture and elongate depression, and between these and the suture, at the base, there is a distinct puncture. *Hind-body* apparently impunctate. *Tibiæ* arched externally. The three basal *segments*, underneath, densely ciliate.

The enlarged intermediate articulations of the antennæ will at once lead to the recognition of this species. It is unusually dark in colour, even the wing-cases being without the least tinge of yellow.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Moeraki. Mr. Sandager; one example.

Exeirarthra.

Nov. gen.

Form like *Sagola*, but exhibiting the following disparities in structure:—

Terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* oblong-oval, and not furnished with a distinct appendage. *Tarsi* triarticulate, basal joint of the anterior minute; second large, cleft nearly to its base, so as to form two well-developed, elongate lobes, between which the long apical joint is inserted; provided with two equal, curved claws.

As is the case with many other important forms, only one specimen is extant; dissection therefore is out of the question. I believe that the intermediate joints of the palpi will prove to be dissimilar to those of *Sagola*, and it may be that other structural differences will be found to exist when other examples shall be found. However, one thing is certain, and that is, that the peculiar structure of the second tarsal joint is, of itself, sufficient to justify the isolation of this genus, not only as distinct from *Sagola*, but also from every other member of the entire family of *Pselaphidæ*. Although this is so, the natural affinities of the insect clearly point out its relationship to *Sagola*, and it must therefore be placed near to that genus; no other nearly-allied group displays characters such as would indicate any nearer relationship.

1885. **E. enigma**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, subdepressed, clothed with greyish-yellow hairs, which, however, are nearly absent on the head, but conspicuous enough on the hind-body; shining, red, legs and antennæ fulvous, tarsi yellow.

Head moderately short, not quite as broad as thorax, narrowed in front of eyes, cheeks rounded; tubercles broad, flattened, contiguous, with a narrow channel between them; vertex bifoveolate. *Eyes* prominent, distinctly facetted. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax; basal joint large, cylindrical; second moniliform, broader than fourth; third as long as second, but slender; fourth and fifth nearly equal, longer than broad; sixth and seventh about equal, slightly broader than the preceding one; ninth and tenth broader than long; eleventh larger than tenth, furnished with a small appendage or false joint; these last three joints densely but finely ciliated at apex. *Prothorax* longer than broad, oviform, considerably narrowed towards the front and base, the latter truncate; with a curved angulated impression before the base, ending in a fovea at each side. *Elytra* oblong, rather broader than thorax, a little narrowed towards the shoulders; each with a well-marked sutural stria and intrahumeral impression. *Hind-body* quite as long as wing-cases, broadly marginated laterally, horizontal, obtusely pointed at extremity, composed of five segments. *Femora* stout; tibiæ curved externally and fringed; tarsi shorter than tibiæ, the two basal joints of the posterior short, nearly equal, longer below than above.

The insect is destitute of distinct punctation, but the basal abdominal segment, and the broad peduncle between the thorax and after-body, are minutely and densely sculptured.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Near Howick; amongst decaying vegetable matter on the ground.

Euplectus.

1886. **E. mœrens,** *n.s.* *Subopaque,* dark-rufous; legs, antennæ, and palpi chestnut-red, elytra just intermediate in colour.

Head nearly quadrate, a little narrowed anteriorly, broadly but not deeply impressed between the tubercles, with two obsolete foveæ behind, its whole surface very coarsely and deeply punctured. *Eyes* small, not at all conspicuous, coarsely facetted. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax; basal joint largest, cylindric; second shorter; joints 3–7 about equal, each about as long as broad; eighth smaller than the preceding one; ninth twice the bulk of eighth; tenth transverse, broader than ninth; eleventh large, acuminate. *Thorax* not much longer than broad, rounded laterally, widest before the middle; its sculpture similar to that of the head, with three foveæ behind, one near each side and one on the middle, the longitudinal groove ill-defined or wanting according to how it may be looked at. *Elytra* broader than thorax, hardly longer than broad, each with two broad striæ, the sutural attaining the apex, interstices broad and appearing as if elevated; they seem to be punctate. *Hind-body* not longer than elytra, not punctured, the four basal segments about equal. *Legs* moderate, simple. The *clothing* consists of short yellow hairs.

Underside castaneous, head punctate.

The very coarse sculpture of the head and thorax is a good distinguishing character.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Tairua (1886); two examples.

1887. **E. lepiphorus,** *n.s.* *Subdepressed*, thorax moderately shining, pale chestnut-red, legs and antennæ fulvous; clothed with an admixture of yellow hairs, and minute brassy, seta-like scales, in some lights more like setæ than scales.

Head trigonal, narrow, subopaque, closely punctured; nearly plane, interocular foveæ very small; tubercles small but distinct and glossy, the intervening channel broad but shallow. *Antennæ* rather shorter than head and thorax, joints 3–8 nearly similar; ninth and tenth transverse; eleventh largest, acuminate. *Thorax* appearing slightly longer than broad, widest near the front, much narrowed anteriorly; discoidal groove abbreviated, basal and lateral foveæ distinct, its punctation more distant, shallower, and altogether less evident than that of the head; side margins blackish and rough-looking. *Elytra* narrowed towards base, lateral margins pitchy, sutural striæ and intrahumeral impressions distinct, sculpture of surface ill-defined. *Hind-body* seemingly impunctate.

One of the congeners of *E. patruelis*, smaller than that species, and flatter. The head will lead to its identification. The clothing is peculiar; there are some slender scale-like setæ on *E. patruelis*, but they are not conspicuous.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Clevedon. One, from Mr. G. Munro.

1888. **E. validus,** *n.s.* *Shining*, red, elytra paler, legs and antennæ fulvescent; clothed with short, depressed yellowish hairs intermingled with a few longer ones; body robust and convex.

Head large, subquadrate; interocular foveæ large, continued forwards and confluent between the antennæ; the smooth, raised, vertex portion prolonged nearly as far as the tubercles. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, second joint rather shorter than first, joints 3–8 differ but little from one another, moniliform; ninth and tenth much broader than eighth, transverse, tenth nearly twice the width of ninth; eleventh largest, acuminate. *Thorax* scarcely larger than head, the base with a large angular median fovea united to a fovea near each hind angle, no discoidal sulcus. *Elytra* considerably larger than thorax, the sutural striæ and intrahumeral impressions broad and rather deep; there are also two small punctures close to the scutellar region. *Hind-body* long and convex. *Legs* stout.

This might seem to agree pretty well with Dr. Sharp's *E. convexus* (female) in many respects; it is a smaller insect, however, and the head is not at all narrow.

Length, 1–1$\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Found on the Waitakerei Range, near Howick, and near Clevedon; seven individuals, without any well-marked sexual characters.

Obs.—Having recently obtained two or three examples of the male sex of *Euplectus trisulcicollis*, I now give a description of its characters:—

No. 255. Male. *Legs* robust; two hind pairs of tibiæ thick, curvate; the intermediate armed on the inside, near the extremity, with a distinct protuberance. *Abdomen* with five well-marked segments, first truncate behind, second angularly produced in the middle, third and fourth transversely depressed, but with raised hind margins, the fourth with an oblong (transverse) fovea on the middle, fifth medially concave and uneven. *Metasternum* foveate.

1889. **E. scruposus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, narrowed and asperated anteriorly, clothed with yellow pubescence, and having some long upstanding hairs on the hind-body; dark-red, legs pale chestnut-red, tarsi yellow.

Head narrow, with a smooth cuneiform depression on the middle, the other parts of its surface rough with rather coarse punctures, the occiput deeply emarginate behind, the incurvature with raised borders. *Antennæ* shorter than head and thorax, gradually incrassated, second joint as long as visible portion of first; third rather larger than fourth, obconical; joints 4–6 bead-like, equal, small; seventh and eighth transverse, somewhat broader than the preceding one; ninth and tenth transverse, twice the bulk of eighth; eleventh largest. *Thorax* longer than broad, much narrowed anteriorly, widest near the middle, oviform; its apical portion smooth, the rest of its surface more or less coarsely punctured; the dorsal channel deep and narrow, not reaching the smooth part, with sharp carinate margins, and terminating behind in an angular fossa; there is a large fovea near each hind angle, having a groove proceeding from it along the side; there is also a basal linear impression connecting these three foveæ. *Elytra* broader than thorax; sutural and intrahumeral impressions broad and deep near the base; they are without distinct punctation. *Hind-body* broad, impunctate. Legs stout, anterior femora very thick, twice as thick as the posterior; tibiæ, especially the front pair, arcuate externally.

The incrassate front thighs, together with the form and sculpture of the head and thorax, prevent its being mistaken for any other species. In general outline *E. patruelis* comes nearest to it.

♂. Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

One individual, found by Mr. G. Munro near Clevedon.

1890. **E. allocephalus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrow, attenuated posteriorly, subdepressed; nitid, pubescence greyish-yellow; red, legs, antennæ, and terminal segments of hind-body rufo-testaceous, tarsi yellow.

Head large, quadrate; a large round depression just over the point of insertion of antennæ is united transversely to a similar one on the opposite side, so that, when examined sideways, there appears to be a deep hollow across the head; the forehead forms, including the all but obsolete tubercles, a broad uninterrupted curve on a

lower plane than the occiput, and from the middle proceeds backwards for a short distance a somewhat raised space, this frontal portion finely punctate; the vertex or occiput is more elevated than other parts, its front is inwardly curvate, and in the middle there are three or four small notches with minute denticles interposed. *Eyes* small, quite lateral. *Antennæ* inserted below the forehead, their second joint quite as long as the visible portion of the basal one; third and fourth nearly equal; joints 5–10 transverse; sixth rather smaller than fifth or seventh; eighth smaller than the contiguous ones; eleventh largest, pointed. *Thorax* about as long as broad but appearing longer, widest before the middle, rather abruptly rounded towards the front, thus causing an obvious angular gap between its broadest part and the head, which is of almost the same width as it; there is a large fovea near each hind angle, and one near the middle of the base, all three united by a groove, dorsal furrow well marked but abbreviated in front; it is indistinctly punctured. *Elytra* broader than thorax, sutural and intrahumeral impressions broad and rather deep, so as to seem as if separated by raised interstices; not evidently punctate. *Hind-body* elongate, quite unfolded, the three basal segments large, the apical much narrowed. *Legs* moderately stout, *tibiæ* curved outwardly; second joint of front *tarsi* unusually thick.

I cannot point out any nearer ally than *E. mirificus* (No. 1653), which, I may here state, most nearly resembles No. 260.

♂. Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I received one example from Mr. George Munro, Clevedon.

1891. **E. acuminatus,** *n.s.* *Glossy*, red, legs and antennæ fulvous, clothed with short grey hairs.

Head nearly trigonal, nearly as broad as thorax behind, finely punctured; the two foveæ on the vertex well developed and not distinctly extended forwards; antennal tubercles distinct, forehead rounded. *Eyes* small. *Antennæ* shorter than head and thorax; second joint as long as exposed portion of first; joints 3–8 small, submoniliform, differing but little from one another; ninth and tenth transverse, the former somewhat broader than eighth, tenth twice the breadth of ninth; eleventh largest, acuminate. *Thorax* widest near the middle, rather wider before than behind that point, narrower in front than at the base; trifoveate behind, the foveæ united in the ordinary way, no discoidal sulcus. *Legs* moderate, tibiæ a little arched externally.

The elytra and hind-body are similar to those of *E. allocephalus*, and, on this account, this might be considered at first sight the female of that species, but the form and sculpture of the head and thorax as well as the antennal structure forbid such an association.

Length, quite $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mr. G. Munro sent me two specimens from Clevedon.

1892. **E. clevedonensis,** *n.s.* *Pubescent*, moderately glossy, dark-red, legs and antennæ paler.

Although no well-marked character distinguishes this species

from *E. sandageri*, numerous minor differences are exhibited. The seventh joint of the *antennæ* is notably larger than the contiguous ones; the insect is more shining; the sculpture of the *head* and *thorax* is shallower and less apparent; and the *legs* are not so stout. The *underside* is shining, less coarsely punctate, and the basal segments of the abdomen are simple, transversely convex, and with well-developed sutures, the fifth is strongly rounded, the sixth is visible beyond it and of nearly the same form.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Clevedon. Mr. G. Munro.

1893. **E. sandageri,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, clothed with yellow hairs, those behind most elongate, legs chestnut-red, tarsi fulvous.

Head subtrigonal, narrower than thorax, coarsely punctured, the sides on the same level as the tubercles; these latter separated by a broad, deep channel extending backwards to the small fovea on the vertex. *Eyes* small, coarsely granulated, situated at the middle of the sides; the sides of the head, in front of them, narrowed and deeply excavate. *Antennæ* shorter than head and thorax, their basal two joints large; 3–8 very small, alike; ninth and tenth transverse, increasing in bulk; eleventh large, acuminate. *Thorax* rather broader than long, widest near the middle, much narrowed in front and behind; its sculpture finer than that of the head, with three foveæ near the base, dorsal sulcus broad and deep. *Elytra* subquadrate, shoulders narrow; their sculpture apparently rugulose, sutural and intrahumeral impressions broad, deep near the base. *Hind-body* longer than elytra, impunctate. *Legs* stout; tibiæ grooved on the outside near the extremity, the anterior with three or four minute denticles, and, like the hind pair, externally arched.

Underside pubescent, punctate; the head with erect hairs, whose extremity is club-like. *Prosternum* bi-impressed in front of the coxæ; these prominent, the dividing channel deep but narrow. *Metasternum* convex. *Abdomen* convex, its segments well developed; the basal somewhat thickened or raised near the coxæ, second with a minute mesial tubercle, fifth large, rounded; sixth narrower than the preceding one.

In *E. auripilus* the frontal depression is quite shallow, and there is no distinct fovea on the middle of the back part of the head, as it seems to form part of the furrow itself; the thorax is smaller and less cordiform, &c.

♂. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mokohinou Island. Two examples from Mr. Sandager, after whom I have much pleasure in naming it.

1894. **E. personatus,** *n.s.* *Convex;* head, thorax, and all but the terminal joint of the antennæ red, abdomen darker, elytra and legs chestnut-red, tarsi and palpi yellow.

This species differs from No. 1647 (*E. patruelis*) as follows: Slightly shorter and broader. The back part of the *head* just behind the foveæ more angulated and elevated, leaving a short

peduncle between it and the thorax. *Thorax* less coarsely punctured, the median fovea in front of the base deeper and better defined. *Elytra* relatively shorter and broader. *Femora* more inflated, their greatest curvature above; front tibiæ thicker and more arched externally. *Antennæ* shorter and more incrassated towards the extremity.

♂. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Found near Howick.

1895. **E. unicus,** *n.s. Robust,* convex, elongate, shining; covered chiefly with very short, depressed, brassy hairs, but with a few longer ones on the abdomen; castaneo-rufous, tarsi and palpi yellow.

Head subquadrate, with two shallow foveæ between the eyes, the space in front brought to the level of the foveæ, the tubercles large, these and the sides punctate, occiput convex and nearly smooth; eyes prominent. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, the first four joints stout and distinctly punctate; joints 5–8 moniliform, nearly equal, broader than long; ninth broader than the preceding one; tenth distinctly larger than ninth; eleventh large, ovate, acuminate. *Thorax* much narrower than elytra, as long as broad, rounded laterally, obsoletely punctated, the three basal fossæ united by a transverse impression, the longitudinal channel moderately well marked. *Elytra* convex, large, length and breadth about equal, their sides so rounded as to appear narrower behind than at the shoulders, indefinitely punctate; their sutural striæ broad, deep at the base only, intrahumeral impressions large. *Hind-body* obviously narrower than elytra, obsoletely sculptured. *Legs* long and robust.

An easily-recognised species, owing principally to its comparatively large size and ample, regularly-rounded wing-cases.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Stratford, near Mount Egmont.

1896. **E. patronus,** *n.s. Convex,* robust, shining, covered with short decumbent yellow hairs, with a few longer ones on the hind-body; red, the legs, elytra, and last antennal joint paler.

Head not narrowed behind, longish, nearly as large as thorax, indefinitely sculptured, the large foveæ prolonged forwards so as to unite in front of the central raised part; eyes moderate. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, slender; second joint evidently larger than third; fourth and fifth equal; sixth rather smaller than the adjoining ones; seventh larger than eighth; ninth larger than the preceding and about half the size of the following one; eleventh large. *Thorax* narrower than elytra, quite as long as broad, narrower in front than behind; the three basal foveæ well developed, and joined together by a transversal linear impression. *Elytra* large, curvate laterally, narrowed towards the shoulders, base incurved; sutural striæ distinct, deepest in front, intrahumeral impressions broad in front, but gradually attenuated. *Hind-body* narrower than wing-cases, not evidently sculptured. *Legs* robust, intermediate tibiæ

armed at the inner extremity with an easily-seen spur directed inwards, posterior much narrowed at the apex.

This is another species that can be readily identified by its rather large size, in conjunction with its stout legs and the armature of the middle tibiæ.

♂. Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Found near Howick.

1897. **E. verticalis,** *n.s. Subdepressed,* elongate; elytra and hind-body of very nearly equal width and almost parallel-sided; subopaque, clothed with short, depressed pale hairs, which, however, become longer on the hind-body; rufo-testaceous.

Head rounded behind the eyes, coarsely and closely punctured; with two small interocular foveæ; eyes large, convex. *Antennæ* shorter than head and thorax, their three terminal joints much thickened; ninth and tenth strongly transverse, more than double the width of eighth; eleventh large and conical, two basal joints stout; joints 3–8 nearly similar to one another. *Thorax* not quite so closely punctured as the head, longer than broad, its sides moderately rounded; the three basal foveæ rather shallow, the central one joined to those at the sides, and having an ill-defined dorsal groove in front of it. *Elytra* a little broader than thorax, rather longer than broad, base and apex truncate, their striæ normal. *Legs* moderate, tibiæ curvate outwardly, the two hind pairs much narrowed at the extremity.

Larger than No. 1348, darker, with thicker legs, &c. It also comes near No. 1647 and its allies.

Length, quite $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Discovered near Howick.

1898. **E. antiquus,** *n.s. Elongate,* not at all parallel, subdepressed, rough-looking, slightly shining; densely clothed with short, depressed, distinct yellow hairs; chestnut-red, legs and antennæ fulvous, tarsi yellow.

Head without distinct depressions, punctate, antennal tubercles distinct. *Eyes* small. *Antennæ* short, two basal joints stout, 3–8 small, ninth transverse, tenth much larger than ninth, eleventh large, acuminate. *Thorax* quite oviform, longer than broad, punctate; with a short median impression, one near the base, and an elongate one near each side. *Elytra* subquadrate, a little narrowed towards the base, apparently punctate, not smooth, each with a broad sutural, and a discoidal, stria, with raised intervening space. *Hind-body* as broad as elytra, a little longer than they are, distinctly sculptured. *Legs* robust; tibiæ arched and dilated medially, narrowed towards the extremity.

This minute species comes near *E. lepiphorus,* but the antennæ are much shorter and differently formed; the thoracic impressions are different, the thorax itself is longer and narrower, and the insect is smaller.

Length, $\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Mokohinou Island. One example, found by Mr. Sandager.

Group—SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

Sciacharis.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, moderately convex, tomentose. *Maxillary palpi* not very elongate; second articulation slender, curved, elongate, shorter than third; third but little clavate; terminal minute, aciculate: *labial* very short, their last joint small, needle-shaped. *Eyes* small, not prominent. *Antennæ* implanted between the eyes, gradually thickened, exposed portion of basal joint not longer than second. The *mesosternum* carinate, concave at each side; *metasternum* large, incurved before the coxæ, and somewhat angulated between them. *Coxæ* large, especially the anterior, which are separated by a well-marked but narrow channel, the others not distant. *Legs* long; front *tibiæ* much bent, so as to appear as if broken at the middle; intermediate formed of two distinct parts, the upper the shorter and quite slender, the lower placed at right-angles to the former, nearly plane above, seemingly pubescent underneath, and much broader; posterior resembling the middle ones, but with the upper slender part rather longer. *Tarsi* five-jointed, first to fourth joints decrease in length, fifth elongate, about as long as the preceding four taken together; *claws* slender.

But little doubt exists in my mind as to the propriety of isolating the following species under the name *Sciacharis*. The extraordinary structure of the tibiæ, particularly of the two hind pairs, is a sufficient justification. These appear, so far as I can judge, to be articulated near the middle; the upper half represents the natural tibia, the lower is placed in the same line as the tarsus, and, I have no doubt, is used as a tarsal joint, at any rate it has the appearance of an enormously developed basal joint of the foot.

1899. **S. fulva,** *n.s.* *Shining*, moderately convex, fulvous, sparingly covered with yellowish tomentum.

Head subovate, smooth. *Antennæ* pubescent, 11-articulate, as long as head and thorax; second joint as large as visible portion of first; third and fourth each longer than broad, smaller than second, equal; fifth and sixth of nearly equal bulk, rather broader than the two preceding, each rather broader than long, moniliform; joints 7–10 become shorter and broader; eleventh largest. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest near the front, narrowed behind, the base bifoveate, the foveæ and sides not united by any obvious impression. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* wider than thorax (even at the base), considerably rounded laterally, oviform, depressed at the base, with a raised plica near each shoulder. *Pygidium* but little uncovered.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

My unique example was taken from amongst decaying leaves, &c., in a shaded spot near Clevedon, by Mr. George Munro.

Phaganophana.

1900. **P. planiceps,** *n.s.* *Convex*, shining, clothed with yellow hairs, those on the elytra long, slender, and almost erect, on the sides of the thorax shorter and coarser, on the head nearly horizontal and extending outwards, so that its upper surface is nearly nude; body red, head and thorax darker than elytra, legs paler-red, tarsi and palpi yellow.

Head subquadrate, rather flat above; eyes prominent, situated at the middle of each side. *Antennæ* stout and elongate, the four terminal joints larger than the others; second joint cylindric, longer than visible portion of first; 3–7 each slightly shorter and broader; 8–10 transverse; eleventh largest. *Thorax* a little longer than broad, curvedly narrowed in front, with two small, rounded, basal foveæ; base transversely depressed. *Elytra* convex, broader than thorax at base, broadly oval, not attenuate behind, the apex in fact quite broad; bifoveate at base, humeral elevations short. *Legs* elongate; the femora, especially the front pair, incrassate towards the extremity; tibiæ slightly flexuous, slender at base, front pair densely pubescent along the inner face of the lower half.

Coxæ prominent, the anterior contiguous, the others about equally separated. *Carina* of mesosternum narrow, extending from behind front coxæ to beyond the middle of the intermediate. *Metasternum* rather long, smooth, scantily pubescent. *Abdomen* with shorter yellow hairs, rather thickly covered. *Palpi* with slender, elongate, curved second joint, third stout, fourth minute, acicular.

Near *P. calva*, which, however, has the head more narrowed behind, and with greyish hairs on the elytra.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mokohinou Island. Three examples, from Mr. Sandager.

1901. **P. munroi,** *n.s.* *Shining*, dark-red, elytra paler, tarsi and palpi yellowish; pubescence yellow.

Head broad, rounded behind; eyes convex, rather small. *Antennæ* moderately elongate and stout; second joint rather longer than visible part of first; third and fourth equal, oviform, longer than broad; fifth and sixth a little shorter and thicker than the preceding one; seventh broader than sixth; 8–10 strongly transverse and loosely articulated; eleventh but little longer than broad, its apex rounded. *Thorax* longer than broad, rounded near the front, narrowed behind, with two basal depressions, and a larger one on each side. *Elytra* oval, much narrowed behind; with two depressions at base, and a broad shallow one before the middle; humeral elevations short. *Legs* rather slender; tibiæ nearly straight, a little expanded apically. *Palpi* moderately slender, second joint thickened towards extremity, third elongate-oval, truncate at apex, fourth acicular.

Underside red; *carina* of mesosternum short and rather indistinct; *metasternum* convex, large, sparsely pubescent; abdomen covered with short yellow hairs, apical segment transversely impressed behind.

Distinguished from *P. planiceps* by the more acuminate hind-body and more slender maxillary palpi. The clothing in both species is very much alike. The short terminal joint of the antennæ differentiates this from all the other New Zealand species.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Clevedon. The insect bears the name of its discoverer, Mr. George Munro, of Wairoa South, Auckland.

1902. **P. antennale,** *n.s.* *Nitid,* infuscate-red, not dark, legs and antennæ rufo-testaceous, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence yellow, paler and more slender on hind-body.

Head subquadrate, rounded behind; eyes not prominent. *Antennæ* elongate and slender; second joint cylindrical, longer than exposed portion of first; joints 3–8 differing but little from one another; ninth and tenth transversely quadrate, much larger than preceding ones; eleventh large, oblong-oval. *Thorax* much longer than broad, its widest part near the middle, not broader than head, narrowed in front, constricted near base; with a large fovea at each side, and two small rounded ones at the middle near the base. *Elytra* elongate-oval, widest at the middle, narrowed to width of thorax at base, much narrowed behind; the two basal fossæ well marked, humeral elevations indistinct. *Legs* long and slender. *Palpi* with second joint thickened towards extremity; third rather broad, its apex truncate; fourth short, rather broad, not needle-shaped.

The last three joints only of the antennæ being obviously broader than the preceding ones will at once lead to its identification; it is, moreover, one of the rather narrow forms.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour. One example.

1903. **P. stenocera,** *n.s.* *Castaneo-rufous,* legs and antennæ fulvous, tarsi and palpi yellow; pubescence yellow, of the ordinary kind.

In most respects like *P. antennale,* the *hind-body* less narrowed in front and of more rounded outline there; maxillary *palpi* decidedly more slender, fourth joint quite acicular. *Antennæ* rather more slender, fourth and sixth joints smaller than fifth; seventh a little broader but scarcely longer than sixth; joints 8–10 transversely quadrate; eleventh oblong-oval. No. 266 is another near ally. I find on a re-examination of the thorax of that species that it is smooth, not punctate, the punctate appearance having been caused by minute particles of moisture adhering to the base of the hairs.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Howick. One example.

1904. **P. latiuscula,** *n.s.* *Broad,* shining, dark-red, legs paler, tarsi and palpi yellow.

This might be mistaken for *P. calva,* from which, however, it differs in some important points. The *body* is broader; the *head* quad-

rate but rounded behind, not obliquely narrowed as in that species; *eyes* not so convex; *thorax* broader, rounded laterally in front, much less narrowed there, the two basal foveæ are equally distant from each other; *elytra* more rounded laterally, and consequently of less oblong form. The *antennæ* are stout; second joint as long as first, joints 3–6 subquadrate, fourth and sixth each smaller than third and fifth; seventh transverse, slightly broader than sixth, not quite so broad as eighth; 8–10 transverse, larger than preceding ones; eleventh oblong-oval. *Carina* of mesosternum elongate, distinct, narrow.

Length, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Paparoa, near Howick. One only.

1905. **P. sanguinea,** *n.s.* *Red*, legs paler, palpi and antennæ yellowish, clothed with slender, but not depressed, pale-yellow hairs.

Head rather large, narrowed behind the eyes, slightly convex. *Eyes* not small, not conspicuous. *Antennæ* elongate; their two basal articulations almost equally stout and long; joints 3–5 each much longer than broad, third slightly smaller than fourth; sixth a little shorter than fifth; 7–10 distinctly broader than their predecessors, transverse; eleventh suboblong, rounded at extremity. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest before the middle, much narrowed in front, deeply constricted behind the middle; with two nearly contiguous basal foveæ, and a large one at each side. *Elytra* oviform, rather broad, moderately narrowed posteriorly; their two basal depressions rather large, humeral elevations short and not very obvious. *Carina* of mesosternum narrow and elongate. Hind *coxæ* large but flattened, nearly contiguous. *Abdomen* pubescent, fourth segment with a deep and rather broad suture, sixth hollow at apex but raised in front of the cavity. *Palpi* elongate, second joint thickened towards extremity; third also elongate, gradually expanded towards the truncate apex, not oviform; fourth small, almost needle-shaped. *Legs* long, tibiæ slightly bent, the coarse elongate hairs on inner face of the intermediate rather conspicuous.

One of the largest species, and therefore not difficult of recognition.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Howick. One specimen is all I could find.

1906. **P. erythronota,** *n.s.* *Robust*, shining, densely clothed with bright ash-coloured hairs; dark-red, head and thorax darkest, tarsi and palpi fulvous.

Somewhat similar to *P. setosa*, but larger, darker in colour, pubescence even denser, though not so elongate (in *P. setosa* the hairs are either yellow or greyish).

Head not quite so broad, its pubescence directed backwards; *eyes* a little smaller; *palpi* thicker, the penultimate joint broadly oval, unusually broad in fact, terminal minute.

Antennæ red, distinctly pilose, second joint as large as first; third and fourth each rather longer than broad; 5–7 about equal,

bead-like; ninth and tenth transverse; eleventh large, obtusely pointed. *Thorax* broader, more evidently contracted behind, basal impressions apparently quite transversal. *Elytra* oviform, widest just before the middle, quite unimpressed. *Legs* stouter; tibiæ not bent, the four front ones, on the inside, towards the extremity, with some elongate spine-like setæ, the middle pair with more yellow pubescence near the end; tarsi thicker.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Moeraki. One example, found by Mr. Sandager.

Group—SILPHIDÆ.

Inocatops.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, oviform, compact, scutellar region considerably depressed; pilose.

Head immersed up to the eyes; these latter small, not at all prominent. Maxillary *palpi* elongate; their terminal joint longer than the penultimate, elongate-oval, subacuminate; second elongate and rather slender. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, gradually but not very much incrassated, eighth joint smaller than the contiguous ones. *Coxæ* small, the anterior but little extended, nearly contiguous, the margin in front of them raised and broadly curvate, the prosternum sloping towards its flanks; the middle pair separated by a keel of the short mesosternum; the posterior parted by a narrow process only, trochanters small and accurately adapted to the femora, metasternum not elongate. *Abdomen* with five segments, the basal with a flat triangular projection attaining the base of the third, the sutures deep. *Epipleuræ* broad at the base, but diminished till quite linear at the extremity. *Legs* stout, tibiæ medially dilated and obliquely narrowed towards the apex, apparently unarmed, pilose but not spinulose externally; *tarsi* five-jointed, the anterior of the male dilated, the basal joint much enlarged and suboblong, that of the posterior elongated, claws appendiculate at base.

I cannot point out a nearer ally than *Camiarus convexus*, but in it, besides many other disparities, the base of the elytra is emarginated so as to receive the thorax.

No. 273 belongs to this genus, so that it will become known as *Inocatops concinnus*. It is from a male of that species that the above diagnosis has been derived.

1907. **I. compactus,** *n.s.* *Oviform*, robust, convex, shining, covered with longish yellow hairs; dark-red, legs and antennæ infuscate-red, tarsi testaceous; minutely, obsoletely, and remotely punctured.

Head small. *Antennæ* hirsute; basal joint stout but elongated; joints 2–6 decrease in length; seventh rather larger than sixth; eighth transverse, nearly as broad as, but much shorter than, the preceding one; ninth and tenth nearly equal, rather broader than long; eleventh somewhat larger than tenth. *Thorax* about as long

as broad, much curvedly narrowed anteriorly, front angles depressed; sides finely marginated, rounded, with a sinus before the posterior angles, these latter rectangular and neatly applied to the lateral margins of the elytra so as to appear continuous with them, the space near these angles depressed; base strongly sinuated, almost lobate in the middle. *Scutellum* deeply sunk. *Elytra* widest before the middle, gradually contracted apically and covering the pygidium.

Very much like *I. concinnus* (No. 273), but nearly twice its bulk; antennæ much longer; apex of hind tibia more abruptly narrowed, so as to be almost obliquely truncate, the front pair much more slender.

♀. Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

It is Mr. T. Chalmer, of Dunedin, to whom I am indebted for the only specimen I have seen. It is a female.

1908. **I. flectipes,** *n.s.* *Convex*, shining, red, legs and antennæ fulvous, palpi and tarsi yellow; clothed with conspicuous flavescent hairs.

Head small. *Antennæ* pubescent, and bearing numerous elongate, outstanding, but very slender hairs; basal joint thick, cylindric; second similar in form and nearly as long, but not as stout; third somewhat longer than broad; fourth and fifth subequal; sixth rather smaller than seventh, which is transversely quadrate; eighth small, shorter than sixth; tenth transverse; eleventh large. *Thorax* finely and distantly punctured, rather broader than long, much depressed and bicurvate at base. *Elytra* distantly and minutely punctated. *Legs* stout, front tibiæ gradually thickened, the extremity oblique and hollowed for the accommodation of tarsi; intermediate somewhat bent, the oblique apical portion rather long and concave; posterior nearly straight for two-thirds of their length, then much bent, so as to seem widely notched, and afterwards directed inwards at the extremity, the outside much curved and oblique; hind tarsi elongate and narrow, the two front pairs with the basal joints a good deal dilated.

Underside rufescent, flanks of prosternum piceous; pubescence yellowish-grey.

Smaller than *I. concinnus* (No. 273), the thorax relatively larger and much less narrowed in front, and with more slender antennæ. *I. compactus* is very much larger, with longer and stouter antennæ, &c. The tibial structure is sufficiently distinctive.

♂. Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Moeraki. I am indebted to Mr. Sandager for a specimen.

Asphærites.

Nov. gen.

Body ovate-oblong, convex, almost nude. *Head* immersed up to the eyes; epistome and labrum truncate or feebly rounded, the latter very short and not emarginate. *Eyes* rather large, prominent, transverse, oviform, and distinctly facetted. *Palpi* stout, the labial very short, bisetose, their terminal joint subcylindric: maxillary pubes-

cent, basal joint small; second elongate and gradually widened; third obconical, much shorter than second; fourth rather longer than second, broad at base, its apical portion acuminate. *Antennæ* inserted just in front of the eyes, 11-articulate, their basal joints cylindrical, eighth much smaller than the contiguous ones, the three following nearly quadrate. *Thorax* transverse, finely marginated, sides curvedly narrowed towards the obtuse anterior angles, apex emarginate and bisinuate, posterior angles rectangular, not acute, not overlapping the shoulders, base slightly sinuated; its surface exhibits a regular slope so that the sides are not in the least explanate or thickened. *Scutellum* distinct, triangular. *Elytra* covering the pygidium. Front *coxæ* prominent, with only a very narrow linear space between them; middle pair less prominent, separated by a narrow mesosternal process which is nearly on a level with the coxæ; posterior distinctly yet not widely separated. *Prosternum* moderately short in front, its sides concave. *Mesosternum* with an abbreviated frontal carina. *Abdomen* with five nearly equal segments placed abruptly on a lower plane than the simple, convex metasternum; the visible portion of the basal segment, however, very short. *Epipleuræ* very broad at base, but becoming quite linear behind, distinctly grooved even near the apices. *Tibiæ* with short, slender, apical spurs, not denticulate externally. *Tarsi* but little dilated, their terminal joint as long as the other four taken together.

The structure of the palpi at once distinguishes this genus from *Choleva* and its allies. Dr. Sharp's genus *Catopsilius* is a cognate form.

1909. **A. nitidus,** *n.s.* *Nitid*, bearing but few, almost indistinguishable, fine hairs; castaneous, thorax redder and paler than other parts, legs reddish, tarsi, palpi, and five basal joints of antennæ fulvous, remaining joints infuscate.

Head smooth, narrowed in front of the eyes, with a curved interantennal impression. *Thorax* gradually sloping, with a row of punctures near the base, only those near the angles well marked. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* as wide as thorax at the base, each with about eight series of punctures; the rows in some lights assume the form of striæ, but the sutural grooves only are distinct, and even these are obliterated in front.

Underside pubescent.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Mr. G. Munro found two examples near Clevedon.

Catopsolius.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 383.)

Corpus subdepressum, nitidum absque pubescentia. *Pedes* graciles, tarsi 5-articulati. *Antennæ* graciles, articulo octavo quam contiguis angustiore, clava gracile, triarticulata. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo acuminato, præcedente paulo latiore, multo longiore. *Prosternum* ante coxas sat magnum.

Although very different in appearance therefrom, this genus is undoubtedly allied to *Catops*, but the head is not capable of the great inflexion it possesses in that genus, and as a correlative fact the front of the prosternum is comparatively large. The proportions of the joints of the maxillary *palpi* are very different from those of *Catops*. From *Camiarus* the genus is distinguished by the different maxillary palpi, and by the fact that the *epipleuræ*, very broad at the base, continue to the end of the wing-cases, becoming gradually narrower behind. The *legs* are remarkably slender, the tibiæ quite straight, extremely feebly spinulose externally; the basal joints on the middle and hind feet are much longer than the seconds. The front *coxæ* are rather small, not very prominent, and have but little extension in the transverse direction, their cavities closed behind and similar to those of *Catops*. The middle coxæ are separated only by an excessively narrow process, and the *mesosternum* is not in the least carinate. The hind coxæ are very long in the transverse, very short in the longitudinal directions.

1910. **C. lævicollis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 384.) *Ovalis*, latus, subdepressus, niger, nitidus, antennis pedibusque rufis ; *prothorace* amplo, lævissimo ; *elytris* fortiter regulariterque seriatim punctatis.

Long., 4mm.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, very slender; joints 3–6 very slender and elongate, almost similar in length and breadth ; seventh joint perceptibly broader, and a little shorter, much longer than broad; eighth joint longer than broad, about as broad as the sixth ; ninth, tenth, and terminal joints each longer than broad. *Head* smooth, shining, and impunctate. *Thorax* strongly transverse, a good deal narrowed in front, the front angles obtuse, the hind slightly acute owing to a slight sinuation of the base on each side. *Scutellum* rather large, triangular, impunctate. *Elytra* each with nine very regular series of coarse punctures, the external of which touches the lateral margin. *Legs* very slender.

Greymouth. Helms. I have seen only two examples, and regret that I do not know the male.

Choleva.

1911. **C. lugubris,** *n.s.* (*Sharp ; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 78.) *Ovalis*, posterius attenuatus, densissime subtilissimeque pubescens, opacus, niger, antennarum basi rufo-obscuro ; vix perspicue punctatus, sed elytris confertim transversim strigulosis.

Long., $2\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$mm.

Antennæ rather longer than head and thorax, rather stout, a good deal thickened towards the apex ; seventh joint rather longer than any of the others, rather longer than broad; eighth much smaller than the contiguous joints ; ninth and tenth each about as

long as broad. *Thorax* very finely punctured and pubescent, a good deal sinuate at the base on each side, so that the hind angles appear prolonged backwards. *Elytra* with a distinct sutural stria, and rather closely transversely strigose. *Spurs* of hind tibiæ elongate.

The male has the front and middle tarsi greatly dilated. The species apparently varies much in size.

There can be no doubt that this insect is congeneric with *Choleva antipodum*, Kirsch, but whether it be so with our European species I cannot decide at present. *C. lugubris* resembles a good deal the European *C. coracina*, though very distinct by its sculpture.

Greymouth. Mr. Helms.

Isocolon.

Nov. gen.

The insect for which this genus is intended cannot be associated with *Aspharites*, though the sternal structure is very similar, nor can it be placed with its *Choleva* allies.

Body compact, perfectly oval, regularly convex, finely marginated. *Head* broad, inserted up to eyes, not trigonal; its short frontal portion nearly vertical, limited behind by a slightly-curved interantennal suture; *labrum* incurved at apex; *mandibles* broad and prominent; *eyes* not at all conspicuous, not convex. *Antennæ* inserted just below the edge of forehead in front of the eyes, very Anisotoma-like, short; second joint shorter and more slender than the cylindric first joint; third nearly twice the length of fourth; joints 4–6 decrease in length; these joints rather slender, the terminal five, excepting the minute eighth joint, abruptly larger; seventh, ninth, and tenth transverse; eleventh large, conical. *Thorax* transverse, curvedly narrowed towards the front; apex subtruncate, its angles quite obtuse, not at all projecting; base truncate, with almost rectangular angles. *Scutellum* small, broadly triangular. *Elytra* of the same width as thorax at base, gradually narrowed posteriorly, covering the abdomen. *Legs* short, *tibiæ* straight, slender, multispinose externally, with well-developed apical spurs; *tarsi* slender and elongate. *Coxæ* contiguous, the anterior placed near the front of the breast; intermediate minute, deeply imbedded. *Prosternum* deeply and widely emarginate, depressed or hollowed laterally. *Mentum* truncate. *Palpi* with acuminate terminal joints. *Metasternum* moderate, not depressed at the sides. *Abdomen* on a lower plane. *Epipleuræ* linear behind.

1912. **I. hilaris**, *n.s.* *Shining*, nearly glabrous, castaneous; head, sides of thorax, base and apex of elytra paler; tibiæ dark-red; five terminal joints of antennæ blackish, the others pale-ferruginous; tarsi and palpi yellow.

Head and *thorax* almost without sculpture, there being only a few isolated punctures along the base of the latter. *Elytra* with about eight rows of fine punctures on each, these punctures and the

lateral margins become indistinct behind, the sutural row, however, forming a well-marked stria after the middle; interstices simple. The *legs* bear fine yellow setæ.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Clevedon. One example, from Mr. George Munro.

Group—CORYLOPHIDÆ.

Sacina.

Nov. gen.

Body ovate-oblong, moderately convex, pubescent. *Antennæ* comparatively elongate, apparently ten-jointed, club evidently triarticulate.

This genus approaches *Sacium*, but has not a five-jointed antennal club. The *tarsi* are rather long, and furnished with much villosity, so that their exact structure cannot be determined very accurately, but the terminal joint is longer than the preceding ones, the penultimate is minute, and the preceding one has an appendage which extends forwards some distance below the apical one; the claws are moderately large, with a pair of basal dentiform projections. The *head* is small, and is entirely concealed above by the anterior prolongation of the pronotum. The *eyes* are distinctly facetted. The *process* of the prosternum is elevated, rather narrow, and extends to the head; the *prosternum*, in front, is provided with two elongate transparent spaces. *Coxæ* rather small, the anterior contiguous, or nearly so; the others widely separated. *Metasternum* moderately elongate, quite truncate between the coxæ. The basal segment of the *abdomen* is about as large as the metasternum, with a straight frontal suture; the following four segments are short, the sixth rather narrow. The *elytra* usually leave two apical ventral segments uncovered.

1913. **S. oblonga**, *n.s.* *Ovate-oblong*, moderately convex, with distinct yellowish pubescence; variegate-castaneous, femora fusco-rufous, tibiæ fulvescent, tarsi yellow, front of thorax pallid and more or less transparent; moderately shining.

Thorax about half as long as the elytra, somewhat narrowed and strongly rounded anteriorly, finely margined, base feebly sinuate; posterior angles a little prolonged backwards, so as to rest on the shoulders, nearly acute; the surface is very finely and rather distantly punctured. *Scutellum* distinct, rounded behind, with a few minute punctures. *Elytra* slightly broader than the thorax, a little narrowed posteriorly, apices broadly rounded and ciliated with very fine greyish hairs; the suture is a little raised behind the middle, the surface is finely and regularly punctured, and there is a fine sutural stria on each, which, however, is quite obliterated towards the base.

Underside finely sculptured, evidently pubescent.

Antennæ testaceous; club large, three-jointed, fuscous, opaque, finely pubescent; they bear slender outstanding hairs; the basal joint large and thick, its point of articulation hidden between the head and prosternum; second just perceptibly longer than the first, a little curvate; third about half the length and thickness of the second; fourth minute; sixth larger than the fifth or seventh. If what I consider the minute fourth joint should ultimately prove to be merely a portion of the following one, the antennæ must be termed nine-jointed. I experienced great difficulty in dealing with these organs, owing to the presence of some sticky substance, and destroyed about six pairs. The joint I specially refer to was detected by means of a half-inch lens.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

I found this insect on foliage about fifteen years ago at Tairua, and I possess two from Otago, as well as others from intermediate localities.

Sericoderus.

(*Stephens; Illust. British Entom.*, Vol. ii., p. 187.)

Trophi very minute. *Antennæ* rather elongate, slender, the three last joints forming an elongate capitulum: *head* small, concealed beneath the anterior margin of the thorax, which is slightly produced: *thorax* sericeous, broad, subtriangular, the hinder angles somewhat acute: *elytra* sericeous, slightly gibbous anteriorly, a little depressed behind, the apex distinctly truncate: *legs* slender; *tarsi* obscurely articulated.

This genus is at once known from the rest of the family by its truncate elytra, combined with the triarticulated capitulum of its antennæ, minute head, and projecting anterior margin of the thorax, exclusive of other characters.

1914. **S. fulvicollis**, *n.s. Broad*, subovate, widest before the middle, gradually narrowed posteriorly, rounded towards the front, convex; shining, clothed with suberect straw-coloured hairs; thorax fulvescent, elytra chestnut-red; trophi, antennæ, and legs testaceous, club slightly darker.

Head invisible above, smooth underneath. *Thorax* finely margined; the base, along the middle, truncate, but near the sides gradually prolonged backwards, so that the subacute hind angles overlap the shoulders; its surface is apparently impunctate. *Scutellum* rather large, smooth, rounded behind, not at all triangular. *Elytra* with fine sutural striæ, finely and rather distantly punctured, apices very broadly rounded, subtruncate, finely ciliated.

Underside castaneous, metasternum and basal abdominal segment rather darker and more convex than the remaining segments; pubescence distinct.

Antennæ moderately elongate, basal joint large and thick; second nearly as long but not so broad; third smaller than fourth; fifth rather larger than the preceding one; sixth narrower than fifth or seventh; eighth slightly broader and shorter; club elongate,

three-jointed; they are provided with slender outstanding hairs. *Legs* stout, pubescent; tarsi with conspicuous hairs, claws large.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Paparoa, near Howick.

1915. **S. scutellaris,** *n.s.* *Shining*, pubescent, thorax bright-fulvous, elytra castaneous.

This species, though very much like *S. fulvicollis*, may be distinguished by the *thorax* being more brightly coloured, but with a dark streak along its base; the *elytra* are darker, more distinctly punctured, especially behind, and with truncate apices. The two exposed ventral segments are minutely punctured, the basal being chestnut-coloured, the other yellowish. The *scutellum*, moreover, is quite different, being broad and triangular.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mokohinou Island. Two examples, from Mr. Sandager.

1916. **S. basalis,** *n.s.* *Castaneous*, the thoracic disc and sides of elytra darker, frontal portions of thoracic margins fulvescent, legs and pygidium obscure-testaceous.

Most nearly resembles *S. fulvicollis;* the pubescence shorter; scutellum broader, less rounded, curvilinearly triangular. It may be identified by an examination of the base of the elytra, the scutellar region being raised, and this elevated part is well defined by two convergent oblique depressions.

Length, nearly $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Howick (Paparoa). Two examples.

Group—NITIDULIDÆ.

Homepuræa.

Nov. gen.

Body moderately evenly convex, subovate. *Head* obliquely, not abruptly, narrowed in front, forehead without distinct frontal suture, so as to appear confounded with the labrum; which is very short, broadly curved in front, and with a narrow excision at the middle. *Mandibles* exposed in front, strongly curved. *Eyes* large and prominent. *Antennæ* inserted below the edge of the forehead, just in front of the eyes; basal joint rather longer and much thicker than second; joints 3–5 elongate, nearly equal; sixth and seventh short; eighth rather small, expanded apically, about one-third the breadth of the following one; ninth and tenth transverse, eleventh short and broad. *Antennal furrows* continued backwards underneath to hind margin of eyes, not convergent. *Thorax* about twice as broad as long, sides not explanate, finely margined, rounded and narrowed towards the front, apex emarginate, posterior angles obtusely rounded, resting on base of elytra, base subtruncate. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* not at all elongate, gradually narrowed posteriorly, apices broadly rounded. *Legs* robust, tibiæ gradually thickened, posterior a little bent, bispinose at extremity; external face of the anterior

minutely serrate. *Tarsi* with sponge-like villosity underneath, and with some long projecting hairs; first three joints very broad—anterior—and almost lunate, with elongate lobes; fourth small and narrow; fifth elongate; the middle pair smaller, hind pair still less expanded. *Prosternum* with a finely-marginated process extending just beyond the coxæ. *Mesosternum* incurved in front, broadly impressed, its suture rounded between the coxæ. *Metasternum* rather short. *Abdomen* moderate, basal segment as large as the next three, subtruncate between the coxæ; the fifth rather long and hollowed behind, so that the narrow sixth segment is quite exposed, this segment rather densely pubescent and with a lunate channel near its base. *Epipleuræ* quite linear in line with fifth segment. *Coxæ* very similar to those of *Soronia*.

Allied to *Epuræa* and *Soronia*.

The type is No. 307, now *Homepuræa amœna*, a rather elegant insect with variegate clothing; many of the hairs lie flat on the surface, causing it to appear as if marked with slender longitudinal rugosities or aciculate impressions; the sculpture, however, consists chiefly of fine punctures.

Soronia.

1917. **S. morosa,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, subdepressed, nigro-fuscous; sides of thorax and elytra infuscate-red; legs and antennæ red, tarsi fulvous; clothed with slender yellowish hairs, and short thick bent setæ, many of which are obscurely coloured, whilst others are yellowish.

Head somewhat rufescent in front; eyes very convex and prominent. *Thorax* transverse, widely emarginated at apex, base feebly sinuate; sides moderately explanate, narrowed, but hardly at all sinuated, towards the front; anterior angles rounded, posterior oblique; surface uneven, broadly transversely impressed before the middle, and with six somewhat rounded impressions near the base; moderately closely but not coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* oblong, their margins like those of the thorax; broadly impressed behind the scutellum, indistinctly variegate with obscure-red, their sculpture concealed by the peculiar setæ. *Tibiæ* simple, gradually expanded towards the extremity, apical spines small.

Rather larger than *S. optata*, without the elytral fascia, punctation of thorax easily seen, &c.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Wellington. One example, from Mr. Sandager.

1918. **S. micans,** *n.s.* *Shining*, clothed with very fine pallid setæ or hairs; variegate, most of the body castaneous, sides broadly testaceous, a curvate mark on each side of scutellum, and two spots between hind thighs, also testaceous; front tibiæ, antennæ, and head reddish, thoracic disc redder than elytra.

Head angularly impressed between the eyes, moderately closely and distinctly punctured; eyes prominent and convex. *Thorax* transverse, sides a good deal explanate, very little curved, more

narrowed in front than behind, apex emarginate between the sharply-rounded angles, posterior angles rectangular but with a short oblique sinuosity just in front of them; the surface slightly uneven, there being two large shallow impressions behind the middle, punctuation moderately close. *Scutellum* broad, punctate. *Elytra* gradually narrowed towards the obtusely-rounded apex, impressed behind the scutellum, and with two or three obsolete longitudinal elevations; their punctuation similar to that of the thorax. *Tibiæ* slender at base, gradually dilated beyond, the groove along the external face of the two hind pairs bordered with fine yellow ciliæ.

This species, in general appearance, looks more like a large *Epurœa*—*E. zealandica* for example—than a *Soronia*, but lacks the distinguishing character of that genus (the deeply-notched labrum). It is of oblong form, and of about the same size as Herr Reitter's *S. oculata;* the coarse setæ seen in that insect, however, are here wanting.

Length, $2\frac{3}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Otago. Mr. T. Chalmer sent me the only specimen he found.

Platipidia.

Nov. gen.

Like *Soronia* in structure. The *antennal grooves* extending along the inner margin of the eyes, but only slightly directed inwards. Anterior *tibiæ* simple; intermediate broadly grooved along the external face; posterior similarly channelled, open near the extremity, the basal portion slender for one-third of the length, then abruptly thickened or angulated on the inside. *Coxæ* gradually more widely separated, the hind pair more widely separated by the broad, scarcely angulated abdominal process than is the case in the European *Soronia grisea*. *Labrum* transverse, emarginate in front, with oblique angles.

The institution of this genus was suggested by some observations of Dr. Sharp concerning the *Soronia oculata* described by Herr Reitter.

1919. **P. asperella,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, subdepressed, opaque above, variegate; mostly fuscous, the head and sides of the body broadly obscure-testaceous, as are also some irregular marks on the elytra; legs and antennæ rather more rufescent.

Head moderately closely punctured, forehead broadly rounded, with a distinct impression near each antennal orbit; eyes prominent. *Thorax* transverse, sides explanate, widest behind the middle, from thence rounded to the rectangular, but not acute, hind angles, curvedly narrowed towards the front, apex widely emarginate; its surface punctate, coarsely on the sides, covered with yellowish setæ, some more slender than others (hairs, in fact) and depressed, many rather coarse and bent, and, besides these, there are a good many dark spots formed apparently of blackish setæ. *Scutellum* broad, closely punctate. *Elytra* with, on each, three or four series

of dark raised spots similar to those on thorax; they are punctate and clothed like it. *Legs* short and robust; hind tibiæ of the male slender near the base, then abruptly incrassate so as to be quite angulate on the inner side; the grooved pairs bear lines of fine yellowish ciliæ.

Female. Posterior tibiæ gradually thickened, not open near the extremity.

Underside shining, pale-chestnut, finely and closely punctate. Epipleuræ quite linear behind.

The thorax is rather short and broad as compared with allied species, *S. oculata*, judging from the description, being the nearest ally.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Clevedon. One pair sent, by Mr. G. Munro.

Cyclaxyra.

Nov. gen.

Body very convex, compact, rotundate-oval, finely marginated, somewhat similar to an *Adolopus*. *Head* rather large, mobile, inserted up to the eyes, abruptly narrowed in front of these; forehead truncate in front. *Labrum* not short, strongly rounded and simple at apex. *Eyes* large, but not at all prominent except in front, quite lateral, longitudinally oviform, finely facetted. *Antennal cavities* large; the grooves extending backwards underneath, their inner margin quite straight, the outer, owing to the channel being much wider in front, oblique, thus appearing more convergent than they really are; the intervening space quadrate. *Antennæ* implanted in front of inner margin of eyes; basal joint broad; second as long as first, slender, cylindrical; joints 3–5 similar in form to the preceding one, but shorter and more slender; seventh and eighth short; club oblong, triarticulate. *Thorax* strongly transverse, closely applied to base of elytra, hind angles not resting on the shoulders; apex not emarginate, only a little sinuate behind the eyes. *Scutellum* moderately large, rounded behind. *Elytra* large in proportion to size of thorax. *Prosternum* deeply emarginate in front; its process broad, raised between the coxæ, extending from base to apex; flanks deeply concave; coxæ small, deeply sunk, widely separated. *Mesosternum* extremely short in the middle; middle coxæ more widely distant than the others. *Metasternum* very large, broadly rounded in front between the middle coxæ. *Abdomen* broad, scarcely longer than the metasternum, basal segment, in the middle, not as long as the next two taken together, angulated between the posterior coxæ; fifth segment only half the breadth of those in front of it, but longer. *Epipleuræ* broad near the base, very deeply scooped out or hollowed as far as apex of metasternum, behind this they are on a level with the abdomen, afterwards becoming linear near the extremity. *Legs* slender; tibiæ a little dilated towards the apex, where they are finely bispinose. *Tarsi* slender, not expanded, the first four joints of the anterior about

equal, basal joint of posterior elongate, fourth minute, the elongate apical one appearing as if articulated above it.

1165. **C. politula.** *Shining*, black, glabrous, the lateral margins and tibiæ red, tarsi paler, antennæ somewhat variegate, second joint paler than the other dark ones.

Head moderately distantly punctured. *Thorax* indistinctly and remotely sculptured. *Elytra* very convex, their punctuation fine, shallow, and not very evident.

Underside shining, rufo-piceous, more evidently punctured than the upper surface.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Tairua. Three examples off shrubs. This species was formerly named *Cyclomorpha*, but, as I find the name had been used before, I have substituted *Cyclaxyra*. As it is a very interesting genus the new name is accompanied by the description.

Priasilpha.

Nov. gen.

Body subdepressed above, transversely convex below, oblong-oval, attenuate posteriorly. *Head* immersed up to eyes, narrowed and prolonged in front of antennæ, frontal suture deep and straight. *Labrum* transverse, entire. *Palpi* short and stout, their apical joints almost cylindrical, truncate at apex. *Mandibles* acutely produced at extremity. *Eyes* large and convex. *Antennæ* implanted, not in cavities, but on the front margin of the eyes; in repose they are bent backwards along the breast, the basal joint being shielded between the front angle of the thorax and a carina, which limits the middle and flanks of the prosternum, and impinges on the eye, but there is no distinct antennal groove whatever; their basal joint slender at base but much dilated beyond, second thicker but not longer than fourth, third nearly twice as long as second, joints 6–8 submoniliform, club triarticulate, not very compact, basal joints transverse, terminal nearly conical. *Thorax* transverse, feebly emarginate in front, anterior angles not prominent, very obtuse; sides undulate, broader behind than in front; base bisinuate, its middle portion a little, but only obtusely, prominent, its angles nearly rectangular and resting on the elytra just inside the shoulders. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* large, a little wider than thorax at base, three times its length, closely adapted to it, shoulders just about rectangular, much narrowed behind, apices sharply rounded, in the male leaving the apical ventral segment exposed. *Legs* elongate, slender; tibiæ somewhat bent inwardly beyond the middle, very slightly thickened externally near the extremity, where they are only feebly armed; tarsi narrow, pilose underneath, not much dilated in either sex. *Coxæ* small, deeply imbedded, the anterior widely separated by the broad prosternal process and distant from the front; middle pair widely distant, the intervening process flat, simple, truncate in front. *Metasternum* moderately long, evenly

convex; hind coxæ wide apart, abdominal process flat, strongly rounded in front. *Abdomen* elongate, all the segments well developed, the basal, at the sides, but little longer than the second. *Epipleuræ* quite linear in line with second abdominal segment.

The insect for which this genus is established looks as much like an obscure *Silpha* as it does any of the *Nitidulidæ* known to me.

1920. **P. obscura,** *n.s.* *Oviform*, much narrowed posteriorly, subopaque, fusco-piceous, legs and antennæ obscure rufo-fuscous; sparsely clothed with slender, depressed, yellowish and ash-coloured setæ.

Head flat between the antennæ, the punctures there rather larger and more distant than elsewhere. *Antennæ* sparingly, the club more densely, clothed with yellow pubescence. *Thorax* nearly twice as broad as long, widest behind the middle, slightly narrowed behind, with a sinuosity near the middle, and then obliquely narrowed towards the front; the surface finely and distantly punctured, almost smooth on the middle, but with rather coarse punctures near the sides; it is uneven, being convex across the widest part, and depressed towards the front and base, its sides can hardly be termed explanate, being only flattened or feebly concave, with slightly-raised margins, near each side at the base there is a large obvious depression. *Scutellum* nearly or quite smooth. *Elytra* convex, thrice the length of the thorax, shoulders a little broader than its base; the sides nearly straight for about one-fourth of their length, then somewhat obtusely dilated, and afterwards gradually narrowed posteriorly; their punctuation closer on the base and sides than on the middle.

Underside nearly black, more finely and sparingly clothed than above; middle of prosternum quite opaque and subgranulate, the flanks shining and very coarsely punctured or pitted; abdomen finely sculptured.

Sometimes the sides of the thorax and the apex of the elytra are rufescent, but the surface is generally covered with sappy matter, causing it to appear more opaque than it is in reality.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Mount Cook. I am indebted to Mr. H. Suter for a good series of this curious insect.

Ips.

1921. **I. minimus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 391.) *Brunneo-castaneus*, nitidulus, supra subænescens, elytris fuscescentibus, basin versus externe vage testaceo-signatis, obsoletissime striatis.

Long., 3mm.

Antennæ red, with large three-jointed club, which is dusky: *head* very broad, narrowed and prolonged in front of the insertion of the antennæ, labrum connate with front, but the suture still perceptible: *thorax* large, just as broad as the elytra, and closely applied to them, rather strongly transverse, nearly straight at the sides,

which are evenly and finely margined, base not margined, surface, like that of the head, evenly and finely punctate: *elytra* rather darker in colour than the other parts, with a large mark of irregular form, and more pallid colour near the base externally; they are finely punctulate and indistinctly striate, the sutural and external striæ being, however, quite distinguishable.

This little creature marks the existence of a quite unsuspected element in the New Zealand coleopterous fauna. Though from its small size it is very different from the other species of the genus known to me, I am scarcely inclined to separate it generically at present; but it presents the following differential characters: The thorax has no trace of basal margin, the antennal sulci are directed less inwards, and the prosternal process is remarkably elongate and prominent, so that it attains the front of the metasternum, the mesosternum in the middle being quite smooth for its accommodation. The front coxal cavities are broadly open behind.

Kumara. Helms; a single example.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp probably overlooked the description of No. 1166 (*Priates optandus*), a species which differs but little from his.—T. B.

Group—TROGOSITIDÆ.

Promanus (Gen., p. 180).

1922. **P. auripilus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, parallel, subdepressed, but little shining; sparsely clothed with short, bright, yellow hairs; dark-castaneous, explanate, sides of thorax and elytral rims paler, legs and antennæ rufo-testaceous.

Head with but few punctures on the middle, but more closely sculptured near the prominent eyes. *Thorax* very transverse, the middle of the sides wider than the base of the elytra; distantly and moderately finely punctured, the sculpture becoming coarser towards the sides. *Scutellum* broad, very pubescent. *Elytra* wider behind than in front, each with about eighteen tolerably regular rows of distinct punctures. *Legs* short.

Two examples of *P. depressus*, from Otago, the only ones I have seen, are rather broader than *P. auripilus*, but with a narrower thorax, so that they are less parallel-sided; the clothing and sculpture, too, are essentially unlike.

Length, 3½; breadth, 1½ lines.

I am indebted to Mr. G. V. Hudson, of Wellington, for my specimen.

Grynoma.

1923. **G. regularis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 78.) *Oblonga*, subparallela, parum convexa, fuscula; elytris ferrugineo-variegatis; pube tenui erecta vestita; elytris pube albido-micante ornatis, punctis magnis fere seriatim dispositis sat distantibus.

Long., 5½mm.

Of rather parallel and elongate *form*. *Antennæ* black. Head about half as broad as the thorax, its sculpture dense, but much concealed by an elongate pubescence. *Thorax* very transverse, twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, becoming a little broader from the front to near the base, and thence a good deal narrowed, the hind angles definite and not far from being rectangular; the surface densely sculptured, and pubescent like the head. *Elytra* nearly black, much variegated with pale-red, and with a very conspicuous maculation caused by patches of shining white down; the surface bears large and deep round punctures; these are not close together, and are not altogether regularly arranged; from each springs a slender, elongate, erect seta. Undersurface and legs nearly black; *tarsi* obscure-reddish.

This species is very readily distinguished from the others of the genus by its more elongate parallel form, and the very different elytral sculpture. It no doubt varies in colour to a considerable extent.

Greymouth. Helms.

Group—COLYDIIDÆ.

Tarphiomimus.

1924. **T. wollastoni,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 79.) *Oblongus*, superne valde inæqualis, squamulis subvariegatis dense vestitus; prothorace basi gracili, lateribus anterius explanatis, in lobis tribus divisis; pedibus sat gracilibus.

Long., 4mm.

This species is very similar to *T. indentatus*, Woll., but is perfectly distinct therefrom by some important minor points. The *thorax* has the sides divided in front into three lobes, the posterior fourth lobe seen in *T. indentatus* being here absent, and thus the basal portion of the prothorax appears more elongate and slender. The *elytra* are even more uneven than in *T. indentatus*, but their disc is flatter, owing to the fact that the irregular oblique elevation extending from about the middle of the suture directly towards the shoulder in *T. indentatus* is absent in *T. wollastoni*. The legs are considerably more slender in *T. wollastoni*.

Greymouth. Helms.

Obs.—This species has been found in Otago by Messrs. Chalmer and Fulton.—T. B.

Ulonotus.

1925. **U. fulvus,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, sparsely setose, fulvescent, head and thorax redder than the elytra, legs yellow.

Head granulate; antennal prominences large, covering nearly the whole of the basal joint of the antennæ. *Thorax* transverse, the sides widely explanate and trilobate, the anterior lobe large, the other two extremely narrow, so that the intervening spaces are almost as large as the front lobe; the disc granulate, uneven, there being a small depression near the scutellum and a much larger one

along the middle not far from the front. *Elytra* oblong, closely and rather coarsely sculptured in series; these series appear in some lights to consist of punctures, in others of granules, at any rate from each puncture or granule there arises a distinct curled seta, brown or yellowish, similar setæ can be more easily seen along the lateral margins, which seem as if finely crenulate; there are two short basal elevations, and ten small ones behind, five on each elytron, clothed with bright fulvous setæ. *Antennæ* pubescent, joints 5–8 small, ninth not quite as broad as the tenth.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Moeraki. My specimen was found by Mr. Sandager.

1926. **U. dissimilis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 387.) *Oblongus*, angustulus, subdepressus, fuscus, supra sordide fusco-rufus, antennis pedibusque rufis, illis clava, his tibiis externe in medio fuscis; *prothorace* subæquali, lateribus anguste explanatis, integris, *elytris* brevissime setulosis, tuberculis parum elevatis seriatim dispositis.

Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$–5mm.

Third joint of *antennæ* slender and elongate, nearly twice as long as the *third* (?); club large, the ninth and tenth joints darker than the others, the ninth three times as broad as the eighth. *Head* elongate, without any elevations over the insertion of the antennæ, the surface opaque, densely sculptured; but the sculpture is very obscure, owing to depressed minute squamæ concolorous with the surface. *Thorax* strongly transverse, the sides nearly straight, but with a very slight emargination in the middle, the anterior angles rather strongly prominent, the posterior nearly rectangular; the surface is covered with granules, the disc very slightly depressed, and, though the surface is slightly uneven, there are no definite elevations. *Elytra* rather elongate and narrow, with three series of very slightly elevated tubercles, and with very indistinct series of small punctures. The legs are rather slender.

Though this is, apparently, a not uncommon insect in New Zealand, and I some years ago received an example from Captain Broun, I cannot find any description in his Manual, or the supplements, to agree with it. It was found in numbers at Bealey and Picton by Helms. Reitter sent me an example some time ago from Greymouth, and it was represented in Murray's New Zealand collection. There seems to be little to distinguish it from the type of *Ulonotus*, except the longer head, without elevations over the antennæ.

Bitoma.

1927. **B. sellata,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 385.) *Angusta*, oblonga, subdepressa, fusco-rufa, supra fusco-ochracea, elytris plaga commune post scutellum nigro-fusca, antennis pedibusque testaceis; *prothorace* lateribus profunde excisis, lobis angustis longe separatis; *elytris* tuberculis parum elevatis, subseriatim dispositis.

Long., $3\frac{1}{4}$mm.

Antennæ red, club not darker; third joint much more slender than second, and a little shorter than it, but little longer than broad; 4–9 small, similar to one another; the two terminal joints forming an abrupt, rather broad club. *Thorax* with uneven surface, and explanate sides, the explanate portion divided by very large excisions into three elongate slender lobes, one of which projects much forwards and forms the produced very acute front angles, the two others project outwards, and the hind angles form a fourth but very minute prominence. *Elytra* not at all explanate at sides, bearing numerous blunt slight tubercles. The upper surface is obscurely squamulose and setulose, and there are some minute dark marks, in addition to the common dark mark placed some distance behind the scutellum and by which the species may be readily recognised.

This little insect is very strange in *Bitoma*, owing to the deeply-rugged sides of the thorax, which are like those of *Tarphiomimus* and some of the small *Ulonoti;* but the two-jointed club of the antenna makes its position at present to be more correct in *Bitoma*, to which genus it is connected, as regards the sides of the thorax, by the two species next described. Broun has proposed to separate, under the name of *Notoulus*, those forms allied to *Ulonotus* by the explanate and indented sides of the thorax, but having, like *Bitoma*, only a two-jointed club: as no character is mentioned by which his genus can be separated from *Bitoma* other than the shape of the thorax, and as this in the New Zealand species is too variable to serve when used alone as a generic character, I do not adopt the genus at present, though I do not think the species here described as *Bitoma*, or, indeed, any of the New Zealand species, will ultimately prove congeneric with the European type of the genus.

Greymouth. Helms.

1928. **B. auriculata,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 385.) *Oblonga*, angustula, ferruginea; capite supra antennas fortiter elevato; *prothorace* lateribus anterius lobato-prominulis, posterius longius denticulatis; *elytris* tuberculis fasciculatis, parum elevatis, seriatim dispositis.

Long., 3¾mm.

This species is very like a small *Endophlœus;* but, though there is a slight enlargement of the ninth joint of the *antennæ*, and the club itself is rather slender, yet it is very evidently only two-jointed. The *head* is remarkably strongly elevated at each side over the antennal cavity, and the first joint of the antenna is concealed; the sides of the submentum are quite prominent, and there is thus formed a well-marked antennal fovea adjacent to the eye; the legs are short, and there is a very slight incrassation of, and prolongation of, the undersurface of the basal joint of the tarsus. The form of the *thorax* is remarkable, the front half having the sides dilated as an explanate projection, as in *Tarphiomimus*, while the posterior half is not explanate, but merely armed with some elongate denticles or serrations; the surfaces of the head and thorax are rather closely granulate, and the latter is a little uneven; the *elytra* have regular

series of punctures, which, however, only look like punctures when viewed from one direction, and each also has three series of three or four small tubercles, which are a little hispid at the summit; near the scutellum at the base is a longer elevation, and the lateral margins are minutely serrate and hispid. The *tibiæ* are destitute of any but very fine clothing.

New Zealand. A single example, from Murray's collection.

1929. **B. serraticula,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 386.) *Oblonga*, angustula, fusco-ferruginea, antennis pedibusque rufis; *prothorace* lateribus minus explanatis, serrato-dentatis; *elytris* regulariter seriatim sculpturatis, hispidulus, guttulis minutis ferrugineis, griseo fasciculatis.

Long., 3½mm.

This is allied to *B. auriculata*, having a similar structure of the head and legs, though the elevations over the antennæ are not so large; the sides of the thorax, however, are different, owing to the anterior explanation or lobe being here less developed. The *thorax* is rather strongly transverse, the surface a little uneven, like the head, closely granulose. The *elytra* have a very regular serial sculpture, consisting of about nine rows of punctures, the punctures being connected by a series of five crenate elevations; they are also regularly hispid, and have each three series of distinct, pallid-red, minute spots, the fasciculation of these spots being pallid. The *legs* are short and stout.

New Zealand. A single example, from Murray's collection.

1930. **B. mundula,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 386.) *Oblonga*, angustula, subdepressa, fusco-ferruginea, subtiliter squamose haud hispida, antennis pedibusque rufis; *prothorace* lateribus anterius lobato-explanatis, posterius constrictis; *elytris* tantum ante apicem tuberculatis, apice abruptius declivo.

Long., 3mm.

Antennæ short, with rather large two-jointed club. *Head* but little elevated at sides over the antennæ. *Thorax* with numerous slight depressions, rendering the surface even [uneven.—T. B.], not hispid, and only with very obsolete sculpture, bearing a scanty, extremely fine squamosity, which is more condensed near the sides, so that the surface appears there griseous; the explanate lateral margin is yellowish; it forms a rather large lobe, extending back more than half the length of the thorax, and has a distinct notch before its termination, leaving behind it a slender, rather short, lobe or projection; the hind angle is also slightly prominent. The *elytra* have no distinct sculpture, but are dull; a little before the apex there are some slight tubercular prominences, the projection being rather backwards than upwards, so that the apex appears rather abruptly declivous, and this part is of rather darker colour, the lateral margins only very obsoletely serrate.

Picton. Helms; one example. Distinguished from *B. auriculata* by the different sides of the thorax and sculpture, and the slighter elevations over the antennæ.

Coxelus.

1931. **C. rufus,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, dark-red, clothed with pale-yellow setæ. *Head* indistinctly impressed along each side, granulate. *Thorax* widest near the front, gradually narrowed towards the base, its lateral margins closely serrate or denticulate, more widely explanate in front of the middle than behind; its surface granulate, with a broad shallow impression before the middle, two smaller ones behind that, and with a narrow depression along the base. *Elytra* with two large but not deep depressions nearly as far back as the hind thighs, scutellar region not depressed; with rows of small granules or punctures, from these the setæ arise. *Legs* with slender yellow setæ.

C. chalmeri is a quite different insect. *C. dubius* makes the nearest approach to this species, from which, however, it differs in the more widely explanate sides of the thorax, causing the front part to appear broader; the sculpture, too, is different. The elytral sculpture is very difficult to determine, for when examined in one way it seems to consist of small shining granules, whilst when viewed in other directions these rows of granules appear as if transformed into punctures.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Taieri, Otago. Mr. S. W. Fulton; a single individual.

1932. **C. posticalis,** *n.s.* *Opaque*, rufo-castaneous, legs paler; the antennæ, save the reddish two basal joints, nigro-fuscous; the setæ yellow, very coarse and squamiform, somewhat unevenly distributed on the elytra, more slender on the head and thorax, quite fine and short on the legs.

Head roughly sculptured; eyes prominent. *Antennæ* short, basal joint almost invisible above; second stout, twice as thick as and distinctly longer than the third; 4–8 small, about equal; ninth a little larger than the preceding one; club broad, biarticulate. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, widest near the front, gradually narrowed towards the base, the marginal channels distinct; its sculpture granular, with an elongate dorsal depression, and a less distinct one nearer each side. *Elytra* without depressions, obliquely narrowed and subacuminate apically; they are apparently striate-punctate, but when examined from behind the sculpture seems to consist of series of granules. The *legs* and tarsi rather stout.

A rather small species, which may be easily identified by the peculiar form of the posterior portion of the elytra, and the unusually dark antennæ.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Moeraki. One example, sent by Mr. Sandager.

1933. **C. ovicollis,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, obscure rufo-fuscous, legs and antennæ sordid-testaceous or slightly fulvescent, club infuscate; it is clothed with short, coarse, pallid, scale-like setæ, the tibiæ with yellow hair-like setæ.

Head granulate; eyes prominent. *Antennæ* short, the basal joint only partly visible from above. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, its sides regularly rounded, so that the front is but little broader than the base, the lateral margins not widely explanate, the channels somewhat indistinct; there is a narrow central depression, the surface is closely granulated. *Elytra* rather wider than the thorax, rounded behind, scutellar region depressed; they appear to have rows of rather coarse closely-placed punctures, but when looked at in certain ways they appear as if covered with short transverse rugosities.

This species is distinguished by its oviform thorax, which is only slightly broader before than it is behind the middle.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Moeraki. I have seen one only, sent by Mr. Sandager.

1934. **C. longulus,** *n.s. Subparallel,* moderately elongate; opaque, variegate, piceous and rufescent, legs and antennæ reddish, club infuscate; clothed with short, coarse, erect, fuscous and pallid scale-like setæ, the legs with fine setæ.

If it were not for the presence of squamiform setæ this species might be readily mistaken for *C. chalmeri*. The *elytra* are without distinct elevations, but the suture is raised, and there are mere traces of basal inequalities. The insect appears narrower and more parallel-sided. *Thorax* widest near the front, the marginal channels broader there than elsewhere; with four depressions, as in *C. chalmeri*—two along the middle, the basal one the smaller, and two large ones near the base, one at each side of the central pair.

Underside opaque, fuscous, sparsely clothed with very small slender setæ. Prosternal process with slightly-raised lateral margins, so as to appear bisulcate. There are not so many granules on the sides of the prosternum as there are on the middle.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Moeraki. I have seen three specimens, all forwarded by Mr. Sandager.

Heterargus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 384.)

Oculi minuti; *antennarum* clava abrupte biarticulata; *canaliculæ* subocularis lata et profunda; *pedes* omnes sat distantes.

The little insect for which this new generic name is proposed is more nearly allied to *Coxelus* than to any other New Zealand form. The *eyes*, however, are quite rudimentary, and the minute ciliated prominence existing behind the eye in *Coxelus* is quite absent; the *mentum* is larger, and the front and middle *coxæ* are slightly more distant; the last joint of the maxillary *palpus* is more acuminate, and the basal joint of the *antenna* is not concealed, as it is in *Coxelus*. The *metasternum*, ventral segments, and legs are but little different from those of *Coxelus*. The only species yet discovered has the prosternum between the front coxæ traversed by two deep impressions.

1935. **H. rudis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886 p. 384.) *Fuscus*, antennis pedibusque rufis; fere nudus prothorace fortiter transverso, inæquali; elytris obsolete tuberculatis.

Long., $2\frac{3}{4}$mm.

Antennæ small, with short two-jointed club. *Head* with clypeus distinctly marked off, and scarcely sculptured, with a small elevation over the insertion of each antenna. *Thorax* broad, the front angles but little prominent, the surface uneven, but very indefinitely sculptured, the lateral margins thick, obsoletely tuberculate seriate. *Elytra* rather short, with an obscure sculpture arranged longitudinally, consisting of series of very minute elevations, and with two or three interrupted series of larger, but still small, elevations.

This species is very difficult to describe, owing to the undecided character of the sculpture; but the minute eyes, and the two peculiar depressions between the front coxæ, will render its recognition easy.

Greymouth. Helms.

Gathocles.

Nov. gen.

Body oblong, rather broad. *Head* immersed up to the eyes. *Palpi* with the terminal joint broad near the base, but becoming acuminate. *Mentum* large. *Eyes* small but distinct, coarsely facetted, concealed by the thoracic angles. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, club abruptly biarticulate. *Prosternum* medially truncate in front, the anterior angles obtuse but prolonged forwards, with two longitudinal grooves between the coxæ. *Mesosternum* rather large, with a smooth space in front for the accommodation of the prosternal process. *Abdomen* with broad deep sutures between its segments. *Tarsi* with the basal joint rather longer than the small second and third.

Coxelus and *Heterargus* are the nearest genera. The characters which distinguish this genus from the former are indicated above; in the second genus the basal joint of the antennæ is, apparently, wholly exposed, but in *Gathocles* that joint is partly concealed from above.

1936. **G. nodosus,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, transversely convex, bearing minute yellow setæ; opaque, fuscous, the front and sides of the thorax, and the elytral elevations, reddish; antennæ red, tarsi paler, legs rufo-piceous.

Head irregularly and finely granulate, nearly smooth between the antennæ; labrum almost smooth. *Antennæ* slender, shorter than thorax, the exposed portion of basal joint hardly any longer than the thick second joint, third distinctly longer than the small following ones, tenth and eleventh broad. *Thorax* much broader than long, deeply emarginate in front behind the eyes; disc transversely convex, the sides on a lower plane, appearing explanate and broadly hollowed, the lateral margins thick and somewhat reflexed, they are strongly rounded, but behind the middle are obliquely narrowed;

the dorsum is covered with small granules or rounded tubercles, it is uneven, with a rather deep, almost smooth, median depression having raised borders, the elevations are irregular. *Elytra* with several series of small rounded elevations or granules, rather irregular however; there are, on each elytron, three elongate basal elevations, and, in line with the sutural one, near the top of the hind slope, there is a shorter, more nodiform one, besides two or three smaller nodosities behind. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, the anterior with small but distinct spurs; tarsi with the intermediate joints equal.

Underside more or less granulate.

Very much like No. 1662, which must be placed in this genus, instead of being called *Coxelus grossanus*.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Moeraki. One example, from Mr. Sandager.

Vitiacus.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate-oblong, narrowed posteriorly. *Head* exserted, forehead truncate. *Eyes* small, convex, with coarse facets. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, club abruptly biarticulate; basal joint concealed above by large setigerous prominences; second stout; third much smaller, not elongate, yet distinctly larger than the following ones; joints 4–8 small, nearly equal; ninth slightly broader than the eighth. The antenna, in repose, is received into a groove below the eye, as in *Coxelus*, but, as is not the case in that genus, the remaining joints are accommodated in a large cavity of the prosternum near the side and front. *Thorax* with the dorsum transversely convex, this portion as wide as the head; the sides deeply and broadly hollowed, with reflexed margins; anterior angles prominent but obtuse, the posterior rectangular. *Scutellum* minute or invisible. *Tarsi* narrow, their fourth joint as long as the other three taken together, the basal rather larger than the intermediate ones, singly. *Epipleuræ* broader than in *Coxelus*, not narrow till very near the extremity.

The above indicate the principal differences between this genus and *Coxelus*. *Chorasus* is distinguishable by the structure of the antennæ.

1937. **V. costatus,** *n.s.* *Elongate-oblong*, transversely convex, rough-looking, sparsely clothed with slender fulvous setæ; opaque, fuscous, the sides of the thorax, the legs and antennæ, of different shades of red.

Head covered with rather large, flattened, granular elevations, with a well-marked transverse groove behind, and another about midway between the centre and each side. *Antennæ* shorter than the thorax, club densely and finely pubescent. *Thorax* rather broader than long; apex emarginate near each side, more setose at the middle than elsewhere; the disc with a short longitudinal depression, and numerous granules, which are larger than those on

the head, in the lateral hollows the asperities are smaller and less numerous so that smooth spaces exist there; the sides are nearly straight behind, but are a little rounded near the front, the margins are closely studded with granules, thus appearing crenulate. *Elytra* gradually narrowed posteriorly, apex rounded, their sides finely crenulate, or serrate, like the thorax, and, near the shoulders, somewhat flattened or hollowed, they are not wider than the thorax, but are much longer; their dorsal sculpture consists of double rows of deep, coarse, rather closely-placed punctures, and on each elytron three costæ; the costa nearest the suture extends from base to apex, the second terminates before reaching the hind slope, and is not distinct at the base, the third is obsolete near the base, and seems to end near the middle, but there is in line with it a ridge which extends backwards and unites at the extremity with the sutural one, the suture also is somewhat costiform near the summit of the posterior slope; the lateral sculpture is finer.

The insect was originally covered with greyish sappy matter, but when denuded presents the appearance described above.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Moeraki. Mr. Sandager sent me his unique specimen.

Enarsus.

1938. **E. probus,** *n.s.* *Oblong,* squamosity dense, principally dark-brown, with yellow setæ on the elevated parts; antennæ red, paler towards extremity; tibiæ obscure fusco-rufous.

Head depressed between antennæ; covered with small round elevations, flat above, with a puncture in each, from these the setæ proceed, causing the asperate surface; this is the ordinary sculpture of the whole body. *Eyes* only moderately convex. *Antennæ* bearing fine slender pallid hairs, club with much shorter ones; second joint longer than exposed portion of first, both stout, cylindric; third elongate; 4–8 decrease in length, each, however, even the eighth, longer than broad; club large, its joints increasing in bulk, not closely articulated. *Thorax* strongly transverse, rounded laterally; each side with two large depressions having a transverse raised space interposed; disc elevated, with two longitudinal elevations in front, and two, more rotundate ones, behind the middle; median groove ending behind in an expansion, on each side of this there is a transverse curved groove; sides thick, front angles projecting beyond the eyes, the posterior rounded, fitting into a wide but not deep sinuosity inside each shoulder. *Elytra* convex, sides with transversal cavities; on each side of scutellum there is an elongate elevation, and in line with it, on top of apical declivity, a large nodosity, between these more or less irregularly raised; outside that line are placed two rows of four or five smaller nodosities, the last of each row situated near top of hind slope; there are numerous large punctures in series, not very regular, however; apical portion not vertical, quite rounded, with, on the broad margin, but not near the suture, two nodosities, separating three cavities. *Legs* variegate,

tibiæ straight, coarsely ciliated. *Underside* rufo-fuscous, densely sculptured like the head, appearing squamose.

The margins of elytra not distinctly crenulate as it were with nodiform swellings, their suture not raised, discoidal punctures not larger than in small examples of *E. bakewelli*.

Length, 4–4½; breadth, 2¼ lines.

Taieri. Mr. S. W. Fulton.

1939. **E. cucullatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 387.) *Oblongus*, inæqualis, indumento fusco obtectus, prothorace anterius in medio in lobum, longiorem producto, basi utrinque excisione lata sat profunda.

Long., 10–12mm.

This is the largest of the New Zealand *Colydiidæ*, and, though similar to *E. bakewelli* and *E. wakefieldi*, is readily distinguishable by the peculiar thoracic lobe over the head, this being remarkably elongate, not deflexed, and with its sides much raised. These raised sides, moreover, curve round at the front of the lobe, and nearly meet one another, being separated only by a slight fissure. The inequalities of the surface are greater than in the other species, and the disc of the elytra flatter, the tubercles behind more prominent, so that the apical portion is more abruptly declivous; the joints of the antennæ, too, are longer than in any of the other species.

Greymouth. Helms.

Obs.—This species occurs also at Boatman's, where Mr. Cavell found three examples.—T. B.

Glenentela.

Nov. gen.

Body ovate-oblong, convex, asperate, sparsely setose.

Head deeply immersed, elevated over antennal insertion. *Trophi* very minute. *Eyes* scarcely perceptible, concealed by the thoracic angles. *Antennæ* short, basal joint much stouter but scarcely any longer than second; third about as long as the preceding one, but much more slender; 4–7 small, transverse, bead-like; eighth and ninth strongly transverse, the latter the larger of the two; tenth abruptly larger than ninth, broader than long; eleventh extremely short, scarcely distinguishable; the club therefore somewhat *Pycnomerus*-like. *Antennal insertion* close to the minute eyes and prolonged as a broad groove underneath the head, the prosternum very deeply and widely hollowed for half its length for the reception of the antennæ in repose. *Coxæ* small, all widely separated; the anterior placed close to the hind margin of the prosternum, the intervening process broadly grooved along the middle, the extremity almost bilobed. *Prosternum* deeply emarginate, truncate in front, so that the anterior angles project as far as the forehead. *Metasternum* short, raised in the middle, but with a depression there. *Abdomen* moderately large, the two basal segments nearly equal, the

first depressed between the coxæ; third not much shorter than its predecessor, its frontal suture deep, the back part much depressed, so that the extremely short, almost linear fourth segment seems raised; fifth subconical, depressed near each side. *Thorax* rather broader than long, base strongly sinuated near each side. *Elytra* but little longer than broad, narrowed behind. *Legs* moderate, tibiæ quite unarmed; tarsi 4-articulate, setose, the two basal joints more prominent below than the third. *Epipleuræ* broad at the base, linear behind.

This is undoubtedly an ally of *Epistranus*. The palpi are minute, and I have no specimens available for dissection, so that their structure, and that of the eyes, could not be determined with certainty.

1940. **G. serrata,** *n.s.* *Infuscate-red*, not dark, antennæ and legs red, tarsi paler; covered with scale-like sappy matter, the setæ rather fine, pallid, not very conspicuous.

Head with small rounded tubercles or granules, the vertex and sides elevated. *Thorax* very similarly sculptured; its middle portion from base to apex on a higher plane than the sides, which therefore appear explanate, the marginal channels broad, deep, and nearly smooth; lateral margins serrate, somewhat reflexed; anterior angles very prominent and incurved, the posterior rectangular; the sides nearly straight behind; the disc is bicarinate longitudinally, the costæ, however, appear as if formed by granules in some places, and the depressed interval bears, behind the middle, two rows of smaller granules, there is a broad depression at each side of the disc. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* with prominent shoulders, apex vertical, sinuous at base, not closely fitted to the thorax, sides serrate, more explanate before the middle than behind; disc convex, with double rows of punctures, sometimes with transversely-raised intervals, the sutural series (double) bordered externally by a granular costa on each elytron, the second double series of punctures with less evident costæ on the outside, the rest of the sculpture granular.

Underside (except the red, and slightly shining, apical ventral segment) opaque, blackish; head with broad, slightly-raised, coarsely-sculptured lateral spaces.

Length, 1⅛ lines; breadth, nearly ⅜ line.

Howick. Amongst decaying leaves on the ground.

Norix.

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Enarsus*, and with the facies of that genus.

Antennæ 11-articulate, club abruptly biarticulate; their mode of insertion, the mentum and trophi, apparently the same as in *Enarsus*. The flanks of the *prosternum* broadly concave. *Coxæ* rather more widely separated. *Process* of the prosternum with a broad, smooth, median channel, and at each side of the extremity with a rounded elevation partially covering the coxa. Intermediate *coxæ*

with large circular raised borders round their cavities, and with a still larger semicircular carina behind each of these. *Metasternum* broadly raised in the middle but sloping downwards in front, so that there is an obvious cavity between the middle coxæ; there is also another cavity in front of these latter. The *epipleuræ* are more narrowed posteriorly. *Abdomen* with broader and deeper sutures between the segments, the terminal segment longer than in *Enarsus*. *Tarsi* with a shorter basal joint, the three first joints being nearly equal to one another, and, conjointly, one-half the entire length of the tarsus. The *thorax* has the transversely convex central portion narrower than the head, the sides are widely explanate and hollowed, with thick lateral margins, which near the front are more elevated or reflexed than they are behind. There is no *scutellum* visible. *Elytra* with the sides scarcely at all widened except for a short distance near the shoulders; the discoidal portion, therefore, is much broader than in *Enarsus*.

1941. **N. crassus,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, convex, sparsely clothed with fine yellow setæ; obscure-rufous, the colour and sculpture usually concealed by a coating of yellowish, scale-like, sappy matter; legs somewhat piceous, tarsi and antennæ red.

Head immersed up to the small, coarsely-facetted eyes, with flattened granules, the lateral prominences conspicuous. *Antennæ* rather short; basal joint stout, cylindric, but little exposed above; second also stout; third rather longer than the following ones, but not at all elongate; joints 4–9 short, the ninth a little broader than the eighth, but not more than one-third of the width of the large transverse tenth joint; eleventh rather smaller than the preceding one; club densely pubescent. *Thorax* broader than long, widest before the middle, and rounded there, nearly straight behind; anterior angles projecting, nearly hiding the eyes, the posterior rectangular; there is a deep emargination near each side of the base, and another behind each eye; the raised central portion with an irregular ridge at either side, and irregular median depressions; the sides broadly and uninterruptedly hollowed, with fewer granules than other parts of the surface. *Elytra* hardly any broader, but longer, than the thorax, curvedly narrowed behind, uneven; they bear rather large, closely-placed punctures, these are arranged in almost regular series, but do not form striæ; on each elytron there is an elongate ridge near the base, on the third interstice, and two other shorter elevations behind, nearer the side another ridge extends from the top of the posterior declivity to within a short distance of the base, and there are two small nodosities on the vertical apical portion.

Underside medially rufescent, laterally piceous, uneven, more or less granulate and setose; the inequalities too numerous to be described in detail.

Tibiæ broader, and more curvate externally, than in *Enarsus*.

Description of small species of *Colydiidæ*, I find by experience, cannot be disposed of in a few words. Very brief diagnostic characters will be of little value.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

My specimen, minus a leg, came from Mr. Sandager, who, I believe, found it on Mokohinou Island.

Syncalus.

1942. **S. piciceps,** *n.s.* *Ovate-oblong*, convex, opaque; clothed with fine brassy depressed, and with erect fuscous, setæ; head blackish, body rufo-fuscous, thoracic margins rufescent, legs obscure fusco-rufous, tarsi, antennæ, and palpi red.

Head without depressions, covered with rounded granular elevations having a minute puncture in each, the granules much closer and rather smaller in front. *Antennæ* with the second joint about as long as the uncovered portion of the piceous basal joint, third nearly twice as long as the fourth, eighth not half the breadth of the ninth, tenth slightly broader but shorter than the preceding one. *Thorax* transverse, convex, sides explanate, slightly curved and narrowed towards the front; its granules rather flat, round or oval, not evenly distributed, so that there are smooth spots, notably near the base, which is depressed at the middle. *Elytra* oblong, rounded behind, with series of punctures, the two sutural rows much finer than the others, there are no distinct elevations or crests. *Tibiæ* with coarse outstanding setæ similar to those along the sides of the body. *Prosternum* depressed between the front coxæ.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Wellington. One example, found by Mr. Sandager.

Chorasus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 79.)

Corpus subangustatum, haud convexum, nudum. *Antennæ* breviusculæ, 10-articulatæ, articulo primo condito, clava abrupte biarticulata. *Caput* exsertum, oculi canalicula suboculari maxima. *Prothorax* subtus ad angulos anteriores maxime impresso. *Prosternum* magnum; coxæ minutæ, globosæ, sat distantes. *Metasternum* parum elongatum; coxæ intermediæ sat distantes, posticæ paulo magis distantes. *Abdomen* ex segmentis quinque subæqualibus compositum, suturis profundis. *Pedes* sat graciles, mutici; *tarsi* 4-articulati, haud elongati, articulo basali quam 2° paulo longiore, 2° et 3° brevibus, 4° quam ceteris paulo longiore.

The affinities of this little insect with the anomalous European *Langelandia* are undoubted; the antennæ and head (including, so far as I can see, the parts of the mouth) are extremely similar in the two genera, except that the eyes are totally wanting in *Langelandia*, and are present, though extremely reduced in size, in *Chorasus*. The structure of the undersurface is similar, except that in *Chorasus* the epipleuræ are broad and nearly horizontal, and the ventral segments are comparatively shorter. The tarsi are undoubtedly four-jointed. The claim of *Langelandia* to be admitted into the *Colydiidæ* is absolutely confirmed by this most interesting insect.

1943. **C. subcæcus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 80.) *Piceus*, pedibus piceo-rufis, antennis rufis, opacus, quasi squamatim-granuloso, elytris longitudinaliter costatis; prothorace magno, margine anteriore utrinque profunde sinuato, in medio setuloso.

Long., $2\frac{3}{4}$mm.

Head with a comparatively shining space on the middle, impressed on either side of this. *Thorax* large, about as long as broad; owing to the deep sinuation on either side of the front margin, the middle has the appearance of being produced, and this prominent part bears closely-set, curled-upwards, pale setæ; behind this is an indistinct longitudinal impression, and the surface shows a very peculiar sculpture, something like scales, or as if there had been tubercles shaved off. The *elytra* are scarcely twice as long as the thorax, and are somewhat narrowed behind, and a little truncate at the extremity; they bear a sculpture somewhat similar to that of the thorax, except that they are smaller, are less definite, and are suboblong instead of round; from the base there starts a rather sharply elevated longitudinal elevation, which extends two-thirds of the length, and external to this are one or more very much shorter and more indistinct elevations.

This creature is, notwithstanding its small size, one of the most interesting of Mr. Helms's discoveries at Greymouth.

Group—PYCNOMERIDÆ.

Pycnomerus.

1944. **P. marginalis,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, shining, intense black, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous, tarsi dark-red.

Head quadrate, ocular folds and front margin on nearly the same plane; foveæ deep in front, prolonged backwards, so that the middle appears convex; these raised parts moderately punctured. *Antennæ* with the eleventh joint indistinct, looking as if sunk into the large tenth joint, the suture indicated by yellow pubescence; second joint very transverse, third longer but narrower. *Eyes* minute, concealed by thoracic angles. *Thorax* oblong, apex slightly oblique but hardly at all sinuate towards the sides, so that the angles are rectangular but not projecting; lateral margins rather narrow, a little thicker a short distance from the front, forming an indistinct angle and marking where each side begins to contract anteriorly, behind this angle the side is nearly straight; two deep impressions on the disc are separated by a moderate smooth space, and a transverse depression exists close to each hind angle; the surface coarsely and distantly punctured. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* broadly curvate laterally, widest near the middle, the humeral angles projecting beyond base of thorax, rendering its posterior angles indistinct; striæ somewhat flexuous, deep, less than twelve elongate impressions in each stria, sometimes only six or seven, the three sutural grooves very deep behind; interstices rather broad, often a little transversely uneven, the third and fifth, and the suture, reach the narrow basal margin, the second and third most elevated behind.

I do not know any species like this. *P. sulcatissimus* is represented (Plate 12, fig. 22, *Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886) with a scutellum. *P. latitans* may be nearly allied, but the description indicates a distinct scutellum. The sides of the thorax in *P. marginalis* slope rather suddenly towards the narrow rims, so that there are no well-marked marginal channels. The body, when examined sideways, appears depressed towards the middle. The elytral suture broad and smooth, not depressed at the base, the scutellar space is extremely narrow.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Boatman's. One example, from Mr. Cavell.

1945. **P. sinuatus,** *n.s.* *Black*, shining, legs and antennæ dark-red.

Head similar to that of *P. marginalis*. *Antennæ* also similar. *Eyes* minute. *Thorax* oblong, sides nearly straight, being only a little oblique near the front; apex with a short sinuosity near each angle; basal angles rectangular; lateral margins narrow; base sinuous; discoidal depressions elongate, the interval narrow, basal region transversely depressed; its punctuation distinct and moderately close. *Scutellum* very short, just like a portion of the broad elytral basal margin. *Elytra* almost elongate-oval, the middle widest; punctate-striate, shoulders projecting forwards, middle of base incurved; suture broad and smooth, slightly depressed very close to the scutellum, the second and fourth interstices do not reach the basal margin, the third appearing convex near its junction with the base, which is somewhat thicker near the middle than at the sides.

P. lateralis, *P. pubescens*, and *P. cognatus* are more or less allied, but are, nevertheless, quite distinct. The nearest species is *P. marginalis*, from which this differs in the narrower, differently-sculptured thorax, different elytral base and sculpture, the striæ being broad and deep instead of seeming to be formed of elongate interrupted impressions.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Midhirst, near Mount Egmont.

1946. **P. impressus,** *n.s.* *Narrow*, elongate, a little shining; elytra pale reddish-chestnut, distinctly yellower than other parts of the body, legs and antennæ included, which are quite red.

Closely allied to *P. minor:* a careful comparison will show, however, that this species differs in several details.

Head longer, ocular folds more developed, frontal depressions larger and deeper, with a slight depression extending from the hind margin of one eye to the other; eyes more distant from thorax, equally large and prominent. *Thorax* medially incurved in front in place of being truncate, anterior angles less obtuse. The general *outline* longer and proportionally narrower. *Elytra* more elongate, their punctures more evidently separated. *Antennæ* with a more developed terminal joint.

Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Hermitage, Mount Cook. Mr. H. Suter.

1947. **P. longulus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 389.) *Elongatus*, angustulus, nitidus, piceus, antennis pedibusque rufis; interdum rufescens; antennarum clava evidenter divisa; *prothorace* angustula, angulis anterioribus nullo modo prominulis, disco vage impresso; *elytris* striatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis planis.

Long., 3½mm.

Antennæ moderately stout; *thorax* narrowed behind, slightly longer than broad, closely and coarsely punctate, the disc vaguely depressed, the depression duplicate behind, single in front. *Shoulders* of elytra free, not at all prominent.

This is closely allied to *P. minor*, though very distinct by reason of the evidently-divided club of the antenna. It is also more elongate, and the thoracic impression is a little less obsolete. I do not think the rufescent form is distinct from the dark one.

Greymouth, Kumara, and Picton. Helms.

1948. **P. helmsi,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 389.) *Parum* elongatus, nitidus, piceus; *capite* elongato, oculis minoribus; *prothorace* oblongo, disco impressione magna et profunda anguste divisa; *elytris* sulcatis, sulcis leviter flexuosis, haud punctatis, post scutellum transversim depressis.

Long., 3½mm.

Antennæ stout, with club large and only very indistinctly divided, the terminal or pubescent portion small; head densely punctate: *thorax* scarcely perceptibly narrowed behind the sides, a little contracted near the front angles, which are not prominent, the surface shining but rather closely and coarsely punctate, the disc occupied by a large and deep oblong depression, which is only divided by a slight carina along the middle: *elytra* with very deep striæ, which are not sculptured, though their edges are a little flexuose, the base is emarginate but the humeral angles are not acute, and immediately behind the scutellum the surface is depressed: *metasternum* rather short.

This interesting species is an intermediate form between the normal and ordinary New Zealand *Pycnomeri*, as represented by *P. sophoræ*, and the blind forms of which *P. sulcatissimus* may be taken as the type. The only examples I have seen are the three sent by Mr. Helms, after whom I have consequently named it.

Greymouth.

1949. **P. sulcatissimus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 389.) *Nigerrimus*, nitidus, oculis minutis, antennis pedibusque rufis; *prothorace* oblongo, fortius punctato, disco profunde impresso, impressione anguste divisa; *elytris* profunde sulcatis, sulcis leviter flexuosis.

Long., 3½mm.

This is distinguished amongst the allies by the very deep oblong impression on the middle of the thorax, which is divided only by a narrow carina, extending all along the depression, but less distinct in its anterior part. The *eyes* are very minute, but still are very

easily detected. The eleventh joint of the *antenna* appears merely as a pubescent apex to the tenth. The *thorax* has the anterior part of the sides slightly narrowed, the front angles slightly prominent, and the hind angles also distinct. The striation of the *elytra* is very strong, even the sutural stria being broad and deep, and the striæ not irregular. The *metasternum* is very short.

I am not sure but that there may still be two species mixed under this name; some of the individuals are only 2¼mm. long, and are piceous in colour, the thoracic depression less, and more distinctly separated into two by a broader space; I have not, however, seen enough examples of the two forms to enable me to come to a decision, and prefer treating these smaller specimens merely as a variety.

Greymouth. I have retained for this species the trivial name under which it has been distributed by Herr Reitter.

1950. **P. latitans,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 390.) *Nigerrimus*, nitidus, oculis minutissimis, antennis pedibusque rufis; *prothorace* oblongo, fortius punctato, disco leviter bi-impresso; *elytris* profunde sulcatis, sulcis flexuosis.

Long., 3¼mm.

This is very similar to *P. sulcatissimus*, but is distinguished by some good characters; the lateral margin of the *thorax* just *before the front border becomes thinner, and thus the thorax has an appearance of being suddenly though slightly narrowed in front, and there is no prominence of the front angle; the disc has only two slight impressions, separated by a rather broad space; there is no transverse depression on the wing-cases behind the scutellum, whereas in *P. sulcatissimus* the second stria on each elytron is connected by a transverse depression extending behind the scutellum, so that its hind margin is raised; and in *P. latitans* the sculpture of the grooves or striæ is not so effaced as it is in *P. sulcatissimus*, and the eyes are even more minute.

Greymouth. Helms.

Obs.—* The word *behind* should have been written by Dr. Sharp instead of *before*.—T. B.

Bothrideres.

1951. **B. cognatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 390.) *Niger*, antennis elytris pedibusque ferrugineis; *prothorace* subquadrato, fortiter punctato, dorso foveolato, angulis posterioribus argute rectis; *elytris* apicem versus subcostatis.

Long., 4¼mm.

Very closely allied to *B. mœstus*, though readily distinguished by the colour of the legs and elytra; the sculpture is almost identical in the two species, except that it is a little more obsolete on the elytra in *B. cognatus;* the latter is, however, of rather less elongate form, and the thorax is a little shorter, with the hind angles more prominent, and there is no trace of any tubercle on the middle of the prosternum behind.

Bealey. Helms; one example.

Group—CUCUJIDÆ.

Picrotus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 394.)

Corpus minutum, glabrum, nitidum, *capite* angusto, exserto, nullo modo deflexo; *antennæ* undecimarticulatæ, clava abrupta biarticulata; *prothorax* grandis, ad elytra arctissime applicatus, margine laterali latissimo, angulis posterioribus productis, supra humeros receptis. *Coxæ* anteriores et intermediæ minutæ, globosæ, late distantes; acetabula anteriora aperta; prosternum processu magno posterius producto; coxæ posteriores sat magnæ, transversæ, distantes; *abdomen* e segmentis quinque ventralibus compositum quorum primo ultimoque ceteris longioribus. *Tarsi* omnes quinque articulati, articulis quatuor basalibus parvis, subæqualibus, simplicibus, ultimo elongato.

This genus is established for a minute and very anomalous beetle; the characters permit its location at present among the *Cucujidæ*, though it has an appearance entirely foreign to that family, suggesting an affinity with *Thorictidæ*, to which, however, it has apparently but little affinity. The front, the middle, and the hind body are so closely united together that it is not easy to disarticulate them; and the union between the prothorax and the after-body is so perfect that I could only sever them by taking off the abdomen, and then thrusting them apart by a needle placed in the interior; on the other hand, the head is exserted and possesses much mobility. The small *eyes* are very convex and contiguous with the front of the thorax; the antennæ are inserted a considerable distance in front of the eyes in large cavities, quite exposed in front and only moderately separated. The *antennæ* themselves are stout, the first joint is globular, rather larger than the second; this is of similar form; joints 3–9 are all short, and the tenth is abruptly broader, strongly transverse, rather larger than the terminal joint; the *labrum* is exposed, horny, almost transverse-oblong. The *mandibles* are corneous, thick at base, strongly curved, acuminate, simple. The *palpi* are all short and very broad, the maxillary four-jointed, basal joint small and slender, second closely connected with it by an oblique suture, so that the two look like one elbowed joint, it is about as long as broad; third joint strongly transverse; fourth longer and narrower towards the apex, which however is truncate. *Maxillary lobes* both distinct, the inner slender, the outer robust, both of them pubescent. *Ligula* exposed, broad, corneous, simple; labial palpi shaped like the maxillary, except that they are only three-jointed; the *genæ* form a short obtuse angular prominence on each side at the base of the maxilla. The *prosternum* in front of the coxæ is rather large, and arches over the small coxæ to project backwards as a broad grooved process attaining the metasternum; there is no projection of the sidepiece behind the coxæ, the cavity consequently being quite open behind. The *mesosternum* is rather

large, is occupied in the middle by a deep groove, with raised edges for the support of the prosternal process, and on either side of this with a curved ridge to complete the enclosure of the front coxæ. The *metasternum* is rather short, and its sidepieces are scarcely visible; the hind coxæ are about as widely separated as those of the front and middle legs, they are transversely conical; the *legs* are small, the tibiæ feeble, unarmed, without apical spurs. The *tarsi* are terminated by two rather large simple claws; there is very little difference between the front and hind feet. The ventral sutures are all deep, and the basal segment along the middle is nearly as long as the three following together, these being quite short.

This insect has been recently examined by some skilful entomologists, who concluded they could only find four joints to the tarsi. I may therefore state that the description given by me of the trophii and feet of *P. thoracicus* was made from a dissection mounted in Canada balsam, and is undoubtedly correct, as a fresh examination of the preparation, so far as regards the feet, has been made by myself and the Rev. H. S. Gorham.—(Notes added during press.)

1952. **P. thoracicus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 395.) Brevissime avalis, testaceo-ferrugineus, politus, glaber, capite porrecto transversim post antennas subrugoso; prothorace magno, omnium latissime marginato, angulis posterioribus prolongatis.

Long., 1⅓mm.

The peculiar *thorax*, with its remarkable broad flat margin, will at a glance permit the identification of this species. The *elytra* are convex, very short in proportion to the thorax, very completely covering the undersurface; the *scutellum* is scarcely visible, the base of the thorax being transversely depressed, and a little prolonged, so that only a very minute tip of the scutellum is exposed; there are no wings.

Bealey. Helms; half a dozen examples. Though amongst the most minute of the New Zealand Coleoptera, it is certainly one of the most peculiar.

1953. **P. sanguineus,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, compact, convex, medially depressed, shining; blood-red, legs rufo-fulvous; sparingly clothed with a few short, slender, upright, pallid hairs.

Head exserted, with a few comparatively well-marked distant punctures, plane in front, depressed towards the eyes; these coarsely facetted and prominent. *Antennæ* stout, elongate; basal two joints similar in form, first larger; third quite as long as second, evidently longer than the following ones; ninth broader than eighth; club abruptly biarticulate; tenth joint strongly transverse, broader than rounded terminal one. *Thorax* gently rounded and narrowed towards the front, very finely and remotely punctured; lateral margins broad and flat, narrower in front than behind, with an obvious channel along the inner side of each; base depressed, its angles prolonged backwards and resting on the shoulders. *Scutellum* narrow,

triangular, not short. *Elytra* narrowed posteriorly; feebly and remotely punctate. *Tarsi* with three distinct basal joints, the terminal elongate.

Rather larger than the typical species, darker in colour, not bald, third antennal joint not at all short, sculpture different, obtusely prominent middle basal portion of thorax not covering so much of the scutellum. The antennæ are very much like those of *Pycnomerus*. *Underside* coloured like the upper, more conspicuously clothed, with some rather large punctures on the sternum. I examined the *tarsi*, without dissection, and concluded that the extremity of the tibia conceals the small first joint, four being quite visible from above.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Two examples in my own collection, probably found near Howick.

Brontopriscus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 391.)

Antennæ fractæ articulo basali elongato. Elytrorum *epipleura* lata. *Tarsi* sat elongati, articulo basale brevissimo (interdum fere omnino nullo).

When I described *Brontes pleuralis* I stated that it might be made the type of a new genus, and the discovery of a second species with the peculiarities still more exaggerated renders it advisable that this should now be done. The remarkably broad epipleuræ separate the New Zealand genus from the *Brontes*, both of Europe and Australia, and the tarsi are also much different from the former, though similar to those of the Australian species. The tarsal peculiarities are very interesting, as they differ a little in the two species, and show, as it were, the basal joint in the process of disappearing, so as to allow us to understand the occurrence of four-jointed feet in a few of the genera of the family. The basal joint of the foot is very short, while the second is elongate, twice or three times as long as the third, the fourth being very short, and the fifth very elongate; the articulation between the first and second joints is very oblique, especially on the hind feet, so that the second joint lies on the upper surface of the first, and nearly touches the apex of the tibia; this peculiarity is very distinct in *B. pleuralis*, but in *B. sinuatus* it has gone still farther; not only is the basal joint still more reduced in size, but the connection between the two is so extremely close that the suture can scarcely be detected, and the tarsi appear tetramerous with an elongate basal joint.

1954. **B. sinuatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 392.) *Depressus*, castaneo-testaceus, opacus, *prothorace* ubique crebre punctato, lateribus profunde serratis; *elytris* ovalibus, humeris sinuatis; profunde seriatim punctatis, secundum marginem punctis majoribus impressis.

Long., 8mm.

This is similar to *B. pleuralis*, but has important points of differ-

ence; the head and thorax, instead of being shining and nearly immunctate, are dull, and covered with a coarse, shallow punctuation. The *elytra* are less elongate, and have a peculiar sinuation at the shoulders, so that the humeral angles are rectangular instead of obtuse. The *male* has the base of the front tarsi thicker, of the middle and hind more slender, than the female.

(Habitat ?—T. B.)

Cathartocryptus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 392.)

Corpus subdepressum, parum elongatum. *Antennæ* crassiusculæ clava triarticulata. *Thorax* transversus lateribus muticis. *Coxæ* anteriores et intermediæ fortiter distantes.

This insect resembles *Cathartus*, and is allied thereto, but has the front and middle *coxæ* widely separated, the *genæ* without tooth, and the sides of the *thorax* without sinuation. The three joints of the *antennæ* forming the club are all broad; the *tarsi* are five-jointed, all the joints simple, the three basal on the hind foot all rather small, about equal to one another, fourth rather smaller, fifth as long as the four preceding together. The wide separation of the front *coxæ* is remarkable, the hind ones being about as approximate as they are in *Cathartus*.

1955. **C. obscurus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 393.) *Oblongus*, subdepressus, sordide ferrugineus, elytris pedibusque testaceis, prothorace elytrisque plus minusve argute nigro quadrimaculatis; *thorace* crebre sat subtiliter punctato, *elytris* subtiliter seriatim punctatis, seriebus apicem versus deletis, interstitiis subtilissime punctulatis.

Long., 2⅛mm.

Antennæ short and stout, club large, about as long as the six joints preceding it. *Head* short, very finely punctulate, nearly dull. *Thorax* strongly transverse, about twice as broad as long, the surface rather closely and finely punctate, with a more or less distinct black spot on the middle, the sides distinctly narrowed behind, hind angles very minutely prominent. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* with series of fine punctures, which disappear before the apex, with two black spots just before the middle, and a common spot in front of the apex.

Picton. Helms; three examples. *Cathartus advena* and *Silvanus bidentatus* are representatives of other genera near this, and have been found in New Zealand.

Saphophagus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 393.)

Corpus minutum, depressum, nudum. *Antennæ* crassiusculæ undecim articulatæ, articulis tribus ultimis paulo majoribus. *Pro-*

sternum magnum; coxæ anteriores globosæ, acetabulis clausis, parum distantes, processu post his sat elongato. Coxæ intermediæ minutæ; metasternum longissimum. Coxæ posteriores parum distantes. *Abdomen* e segmentis ventralibus quinque parum elongatis compositum. *Tarsi* quinque articulati, articulis quatuor basalibus brevissimis, quinto elongato.

This very minute creature is not at all closely allied to any other form known to me, and from its appearance, as well as from the characters I can observe, pretty certainly belongs to the Clavicorn series; and the only families in this series its facies suggests that it may possibly be a member of are the *Colydiidæ*, *Cucujidæ*, or *Cryptophagidæ*. I think I have seen with certainty that the tarsi are five-jointed, and the former of these three families may therefore be left out of consideration; while the latter two are so feebly differentiated that, as this genus has no special ally in either, it is a matter of little importance in which it is placed provisionally. As the coxal cavities are nearly always open behind in *Cryptophagidæ*, whereas in the genus I am at present considering they appear to me closed, I decide on placing it in *Cucujidæ*. Only two examples of the insect having been found, I do not think it desirable at present to break one of them up, and the structure must therefore be left largely undescribed. But the remarkable elongation of the *metasternum*, which is considerably longer than all the ventral segments together, will greatly facilitate the recognition of the form. The *antennæ* are inserted quite close to the rather prominent eyes, and these are well separated from the front of the thorax. This latter is by no means closely articulated with the after-body. The ventral sutures are deep, and the first segment, measured along the middle, is longer than the second, but the length behind the coxæ is rather less than that of the second.

1956. **S. minutus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 394.) *Oblongus*, depressus, angustulus, brunneo-castaneus, nitidulus, fortiter punctatus; *prothorace* cordato, dorso obsolete bi-impresso.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$mm.

Antennæ with the exposed portion of the basal joint short, second joint short, stouter than the following: joints 3–8 small, subequal, 9, 10, and 11 forming a very loose club, the tenth scarcely transverse. *Head* small, rather rounded in front, surface nearly even, rather closely punctate. *Thorax* about as long as broad, truncate in front, with the front angles depressed and rounded, much narrowed behind, not margined at the sides, constricted in front of the base, hind angles rectangular and with a fovea quite at the angle, the surface very shining, rather coarsely punctate, the two impressions on the middle nearly confluent, and varying somewhat in their outline according to the point of sight (as in some *Pycnomeri*). *Scutellum* very minute. *Elytra* with series of coarse punctures, and with a short series interposed at the base between the sutural and the next series, so that there is a slight convergence of

the second and third series towards the suture behind the supplementary series; they are rather elongate and completely cover the hind-body. The *legs* are short.

Picton. Helms; two examples.

1957. **S. ferrugineus,** *n.s. Subdepressed,* elongate-oblong, narrow, shining; dark-red, palpi and tarsi yellow; with some fine hairs on the hinder portion of the elytra.

Head distinctly punctured, not so closely between the eyes as elsewhere. *Antennæ* pubescent, their second joint rather longer than exposed part of the first; third slightly longer than fourth; joints 4–8 nearly equal, each, however, becoming a little shorter and broader; club laxly triarticulate, ninth and tenth joints transverse. *Palpi* with ovate terminal joints. *Thorax* cordiform, length and breadth about equal, front angles depressed and rounded, the posterior rather sharp and rectangular, its sides very little curved but considerably narrowed behind, base finely margined and bisinuate, not touching the elytra; disc obsoletely impressed, distinctly but not closely punctured, with fewer punctures in front and behind. *Scutellum* moderate as to size. *Elytra* with the margins a little explanate towards the apices; their punctures disposed in series, but with a shorter row near the base between the first and second complete series. *Legs* stout, tibiæ gradually expanded towards the extremity, spinose there; *tarsi* with comparatively elongate conspicuous vestiture.

Underside glossy-red; metasternum moderately distantly punctured, with three more or less obvious longitudinal grooves; *abdomen* with short yellow hairs, most apparent on the last segment. *Epipleuræ* rather broad and flat alongside the abdomen.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{5}$ line.

Mount Cook. I am indebted to Mr. Suter for my specimens.

Tularthrum.

Nov. gen.

Body suboblong, depressed. *Antennæ* inserted at the sides in front of the eyes, longer than the body; joints 3–11 filiform; basal joint with a thick stalk, terminating in a transversal incrassation, the anterior portion of which is strongly curved and acute at the inner extremity; second as long as the fourth, dilated apically and twisted, so that its upper face is about twice as broad as the portion underneath, it is articulated to the front of the inner curvate portion of the first; third elongate, slightly shorter than the following one; 5–11 elongate, about equal, each longer than the fourth. Terminal joints of the *palpi* almost aciculate. *Eyes* widely distant above, free, quite lateral, small, subrotundate, distinctly facetted. *Mandibles* extremely broad near the base, concave below, dilated laterally, prominent, acute and bifid at the extremity. *Labrum* small, transverse, ciliate and subtruncate in front. *Head* nearly as large as the thorax, narrowed and prolonged in front of the antennæ, with a straight frontal suture; truncate in front below, and with thick, porrect,

anterior angles. *Thorax* transverse, a little narrowed towards the base, front angles acute and slightly produced, the posterior rectangular. *Scutellum* broad, lunate. *Elytra* oblong, broadly rounded behind, covering all but the extremity of the abdomen. *Legs* moderately long; femora clavate; tibiæ rather slender, slightly thickened apically, terminal process small and slender. *Tarsi* apparently heteromerous, the minute basal joint concealed by the ciliæ at the apex of the tibia, terminal joint longer than all the basal ones taken together. *Coxæ* small, widely separated, the front pair placed rather far back. *Prosternum* with fine sinuous lateral sutures, its process very broadly rounded behind; there seems to be no distinct suture between it and the middle-piece of the mesosternum, which is finely marginated in front, this margin is separated from the prosternum by a transverse groove. The *metasternum* moderate, shorter than the abdomen, which has five segments, the basal segment large, broad and truncate between the coxæ, the following three about equal to one another, fifth rounded behind.

The typical species, in general outline and sculpture, bears some resemblance to *Læmophlœus*, the Australian *L. contaminatus* for example, which, however, belongs to a different group of the family. The extraordinary, almost hammer-shaped, basal joint of the antenna will at once lead to its recognition.

1958. **T. lineatum,** *n.s.* *Castaneous*, the labrum, mandibles, palpi, and tarsi more or less fulvescent; sparingly clothed with minute, slender, pallid setæ; the surface densely and finely sculptured and a little shining.

Head with numerous fine punctures, a smooth linear impression (longitudinal) behind, the lateral and frontal margins fine but distinct, and with a fine raised line behind each eye. Antennæ pubescent, the two basal joints finely sculptured. *Thorax* transverse, base and apex nearly truncate, front angles acute, posterior rectangular; lateral margins fine, distinct, the basal much finer; its sculpture like that of the head; the disc is slightly convex, and near each side there is a fine raised line nearly parallel with the margin. *Scutellum* finely margined in front, with a groove behind. *Elytra* finely margined, very slightly curved at the sides, these nearly vertical; dorsum broadly impressed across the middle, its side limited by a fine raised line, which recurves at the base and there unites with a still finer one extending to the apex; between this inner line and the one next to it there is but a comparatively narrow space, as is the case with the next one, and so on; so that there appear to be a sutural stria and five more or less evident longitudinal lines, enclosing unequal areas, on each elytron; however, only two discoidal lines are well marked, the others can be seen when examined sideways. The *metasternum* is grooved behind.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Tiritiri Island. Only one specimen has been found. Its discoverer, Mr. Sandager, kindly placed it at my disposal.

Group—CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

Telmatophilus.

1959. **T. olivascens,** *n.s. Olivaceous,* sometimes darker or infuscate, legs rufo-testaceous or infuscate-red; joints 9–11 of the antennæ black, the others clear-red, pitchy-red, or even darker; clothed with short but conspicuous greyish hairs.

Head distinctly but not closely punctured; eyes prominent, distinctly facetted. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax; basal joint longer and thicker than second; third longer than second or fifth; fifth larger than fourth or sixth; seventh larger than sixth or eighth, both of which are small; joints 9–11 equally broad, forming a definite club. *Prothorax* a good deal narrower than elytra, nearly as long as broad, not much rounded laterally, posterior angles not prominent; its punctation like that of the head; its base is more or less depressed and it has another impression near each side. *Scutellum* transversal. *Elytra* elongate, slightly convex, their sculpture closer and coarser than that of the thorax, not at all arranged in rows, and becoming rather finer apically. *Legs* stout and elongate.

Underside shining, punctate, with greyish pubescence; metasternum convex, canaliculate behind.

Much larger than *T. depressus,* the space above the antennal insertion somewhat raised, eyes less convex, three basal joints of the tarsi less developed, but with the true fourth joint distinct though minute, fifth elongate; claws thickened at base.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$–2 lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Numerous examples were brought from Mount Arthur by Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams.

Group—LATHRIDIIDÆ.

Corticaria.

1960. **C. amplipenne,** *n.s. Shining,* sparsely clothed with short greyish hairs; nigro-fuscous, middle of thorax more rufescent, legs pale reddish-chestnut, tarsi infuscate, apical joint darker than the others; antennæ infuscate, the intermediate joints paler, first joint reddish.

Head distantly but distinctly punctured; eyes large, distinctly facetted. *Antennæ* elongate, basal joint thick; second also stout, but only half as thick as the first; 3–8 longer than broad; 9–11 forming a loosely-jointed club. *Thorax* strongly rounded laterally, constricted near the base, so that there is a very evident depression behind the middle; the frontal portion is very finely and remotely punctured, obsoletely in fact, the sides and the basal portion are, however, more distinctly sculptured. *Scutellum* rounded behind. *Elytra* ample, twice as broad as the thorax, widest behind the middle, evidently striate-punctate, except near the extremity, which is nearly smooth, the sutural striæ are well marked. *Tarsi* with the terminal joint rather longer than the other two.

The structure of the tarsi is more like that of *Lathridius*, but the facies is that of *Corticaria*, the thorax, for instance, being without distinct lateral margins.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Moeraki. Mr. Sandager; one example.

Group—MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

Triphyllus.

1961. **T. integritus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, oblong-oval, shining, red, legs and antennæ testaceous.

Head rather narrow, distinctly but not very closely punctured. *Thorax* transverse, narrowed anteriorly, its sides finely margined and curvate, sculptured like the head. *Scutellum* very short and broad. *Elytra* finely punctured behind, and with moderately well defined series of punctures in front.

The lateral thoracic margins do not seem to be at all crenate; the basal foveæ are deep and obvious, though not very large. The rows of punctures on the basal portion of the wing-cases are not so well marked as in *T. zealandicus*. The scutellum is uncommonly broad.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

A specimen was sent to me from Outram, Otago, by Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp's Triphylli—*T. huttoni*, *T. zealandicus*, *T. maculosus*, *T. confertus*, and *T. concolor*—were described ten years ago under the numbers 401, 402, 405, 406, and 407. Dr. Sharp himself sent me a specimen of *T. concolor*, with the label "Cryptophagus, n.sp."

Group—DERMESTIDÆ.

Trogoderma.

1962. **T. 4-fasciata,** *n.s.* *Black*, shining; base of thorax and a median transverse space on elytra rufescent; the tibiæ and six basal joints of antennæ reddish, remaining joints nigro-fuscous, tarsi yellowish; pubescence greyish, the coarser and whiter hairs forming four fasciæ on the elytra, one basal, one apical, and two intermediate.

Head closely and distinctly punctate, with the usual smooth space near the middle. *Antennæ* short, the two basal joints thick, the next four moderate, joints 8–10 strongly transverse, articulated at the middle, eleventh rounded. *Thorax* finely but not closely punctate, less distinctly than the head. *Elytra* very finely and distantly punctured, obsoletely costate.

Allied to *T. signatum;* thoracic punctuation not indistinct.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Fanal Islet, one of the Mokohinou group. One example, sent by Mr. Sandager.

1963. **T. antennale,** *n.s.* *Subopaque,* nigro-fuscous; base of thorax with three rufescent spots, and some of similar colour, but less distinct, on the elytra; legs reddish-brown, the knees paler, tarsi fulvescent; pubescence greyish and yellowish, unevenly distributed, not forming distinct bands.

Head closely, not coarsely, but rather indefinitely sculptured, appearing granulate or punctate. *Antennæ* moderately short, the basal joint stout, pitchy-red; 2–4 pale-castaneous, the third extremely small, only about one-third the bulk of the contiguous ones; joints 6–10 transverse, articulated near the middle; eleventh large, ovate. *Thorax* of the usual form, lateral margins well developed, closely and moderately coarsely punctured. *Elytra* finely and rather closely sculptured, apparently minutely granulate, not at all well defined.

T. suffusa is more like this species than any other ally. The abbreviate third antennal joint will enable it to be identified.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{12}$ line.

Taieri. One individual, from Mr. S. Fulton.

Group—BYRRHIDÆ.

Nosodendron.

1964. **N. zealandicum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.,* 1882, Part i., p. 81.) *Ovale,* convexum, nigerrimum, sat nitidum, antennis tarsisque piceis, vix pubescens, dense punctatum, et in elytrorum parte basali punctis seriatis parum conspicuis.

Long., 5–6mm.

Head rather elongate, densely punctate. *Thorax* short and broad, very closely applied to the elytra, and continuous in outline with these, very transverse, regularly narrowed from the base to the front. The surface very densely punctate. Punctuation of *elytra* finer and not so dense as that of the thorax, so that the surface is distinctly shining, although, when carefully examined, a very fine minute pubescence is found to exist; and, in addition to this diffuse punctuation, there exists some abbreviated series of fine punctures on the basal portion. *Undersurface* rather regularly and distinctly punctate, the head more densely than the other parts, and with a longer and more conspicuous pubescence. *Antennæ* obscure-red, with darker club; the first joint concealed under the side of the head; second joint short and stout; third very slender and elongate, as long as the three or four following together; eighth excessively short, lenticular; 9–11 forming an elongate club, very densely covered with fine sensitive pubescence.

Species of this genus are widely distributed in both hemispheres. Broun (*Manual,* p. 242) has described a *Nosodendron ovatum,* which is no doubt a very distinct species from that here described, and may even be generically distinct. The New Zealand insect has the tibiæ less remarkably formed than in any of its allies I have seen.

Greymouth. Helms.

Group—PARNIDÆ.

Protoparnus.

1965. **P. longulus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 383.) *Oblongo-ovalis*, fusco-niger, nitidus, longius pilosus, antennis pedibusque rufis; sat crebre et sat fortiter punctatus, elytris obsolete striatis, striis internis omnino deletis, externis ad humeros profunde impressis.

Long., 4¼mm.

This is closely allied to *P. vestitus*, but is readily distinguished by the more elongate form, and the elongate pilosity of the surface; the punctuation, too, is coarser and more distant.

Picton. Helms; one example.

Mr. Helms informs me that these insects, as I suspected, are not aquatic in their habits, but occur under logs in damp places. *P. vestitus* apparently is not very rare about Greymouth, as Mr. Helms has recently been so kind as to send me several other examples, which agree exactly with the type.

Alloparnus.

Nov. gen.

Body oblong, transversely convex, depressed at the junction of the thorax and elytra.

Head retractile. *Eyes* small, convex, very coarsely facetted. *Mentum* angularly excised in front. *Labrum* transverse, truncate at apex. *Mandibles* bifid at extremity. *Palpi* short and stout, penultimate joint obconical, the terminal larger, subovate, obliquely produced at apex. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, basal joint short and nearly triangular; second short and very thick, its breadth double its length; third small, its base slender, united to the hind angle of the preceding one; joints 4–11 form a large, compact, almost oblong, dentate club, each joint being prolonged inwardly as a tooth-like process, the eleventh less produced than its predecessors. *Thorax* transverse, curvedly narrowed at the sides near the front, deeply furrowed near each side above and below. *Scutellum* transverse, rounded laterally. *Elytra* elongate, subovate. *Prosternal process* longitudinally excavated, received into the cavity of the mesosternum, porrected; the latter deeply concave between the middle coxæ; *metasternum* rather short. Front and middle *coxæ* moderately distant, posterior further apart. *Abdomen* with five segments, the basal largest, the apical with a considerable depression at its base. *Legs* short and stout; *femora* dilated, but narrowed towards the extremity, deeply hollowed underneath for the reception of the tibiæ; *tibiæ* arcuated externally, somewhat compressed, distended, and grooved along their outer face for the tarsi; *tarsi* thick, their terminal joint nearly as long as the preceding four taken together.

440. **A. agrestis,** *n.s.* *Piceous*, reddish near the shoulders, moderately shining, legs and antennæ rufescent; thinly clad with long, rather fine, testaceous hairs.

Head distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* broader than long, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, the sides elsewhere but little rounded, base subtruncate; disc convex, moderately coarsely punctate, with a deep longitudinal groove along each side, not parallel to the margin, but nearer the side in front than behind. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* but little wider than thorax, widest behind the middle, not much rounded laterally and a little produced behind; they are striate, the striæ are not perceptibly punctured, they are deeply impressed near the base, nearly obsolete on the middle, and the interstices are so punctuated as to cause a somewhat rugulose appearance. The *tibiæ* and tarsi bear fine yellowish hairs.

Underside punctulate, pitchy-brown, clothed with short yellowish hairs.

Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Tairua. One, found under a log.

The above descriptions are substituted for *Parnida agrestis* (No. 440), that generic name having been objected to. The antennal description has been altered from the original, as was found necessary.

Group—LUCANIDÆ.

Lissotes.

1966. **L. ithaginis**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, fusco-niger, clothed with minute yellowish setæ; ovate-oblong, but little convex.

Head much narrower than thorax, widest behind the eyes, nearly plane, its punctation distinct but irregular. *Eyes* small, distant from thorax. *Mandibles* short and thick, coarsely punctate, bearing an obtuse tooth inside near the extremity, and a more prominent one above near the middle, directed obliquely upwards. *Antennæ* 9-articulate, the three terminal joints densely pubescent, the ninth with a punctiform cavity. *Thorax* strongly transverse, obtusely angulated laterally just behind the middle, more narrowed behind than in front, apex finely marginated and widely bisinuated, side margins thick, base subtruncate, posterior angles blunt but not rounded off as in *L. helmsi;* its punctation rather close but not very coarse except near the sides. *Scutellum* short and broad, curvilinearly triangular, with few punctures. *Elytra* widest at base, much narrowed apically, without distinct costæ, their sculpture similar to but rather finer and denser than that of the thorax. Anterior *tibiæ* sulcate and punctate above, armed with a large prominent tooth near the extremity, besides two or three smaller ones; the other two pairs grooved and punctated, with an acute tooth beyond the middle, and clothed with fulvous setæ.

Underside somewhat glossy, finely and distantly punctured, sides of head and prosternum nearly smooth, labium distinctly and closely punctate.

Smaller and flatter than the female of *L. helmsi*, from which it may be distinguished by the upstanding median tooth on each mandible, and the position of the eyes, &c. In the female of *L. helmsi* the head and thorax are more or less regularly curvate.

♀. Length, 9½; breadth, 4¾ lines.

Discovered by Mr. P. Sandager on Halodroma Islet, one of the Mokohinou group. *Mesembryanthemum australe* forms, in places, a peat-like layer 8in. to 10in. in thickness, and through this the insect burrows. I have, besides one perfect female, the head and other fragments of a male, the description of which is now added.

Male. Head transverse, nearly smooth, with two small lateral angulations behind the eyes; mandibles as long as head, curved, tridentate at apex, each with an oblique tooth just before the middle directed inwards but not meeting its fellow. Size of insect, mandibles included, about 13 lines.

2322. **L. æmulus,** *n.s. Convex,* ovate-oblong, subopaque, black, legs rufo-piceous, antennæ pitchy-red; sides of thorax and elytra densely fringed with short fulvous setæ, the base of the former with long, similarly-coloured hairs, base of elytra somewhat pilose, the surface otherwise almost nude.

Head short, widely incurved in front, punctuation moderately fine, somewhat coarser and not so close between the eyes; *labrum* small, strongly rounded at apex, with a few punctures in front, shining; *eyes* situated close to thorax. *Antennæ* normal, club with yellow pubescence. *Thorax* strongly transverse, the sides very regularly curved from the anterior angles to the base, so that the posterior are quite obsolete, the base itself not truly truncate, being feebly rounded; apex widely but not deeply emarginate, the angles, therefore, not prominent; lateral margins reflexed, the channels distinct; it is evenly convex, moderately closely punctured, intervals minutely sculptured. *Scutellum* broadly rounded and smooth behind. *Elytra* rather narrower than thorax, margins and lateral channels like those of thorax; each with four or five very feeble indefinite costæ; the punctures on disc of two kinds, very small and moderate, arranged in some places in longitudinal areas but never very regular, the punctures at the sides much coarser. Front *tibiæ* produced outwardly at extremity, with a large subapical tooth and two smaller ones near the middle; the others with one small projection below the middle. *Underside* finely sculptured.

When compared with the female of *L. ithaginis* the following differences, besides some others, become apparent: The body more oblong and convex, elytra longer. Labrum not truncate, not coarsely rugose. Mandibles tridentate near extremity, but without erect median tooth. Thorax not in the least angulate laterally behind the middle. Elytra differently sculptured, and destitute of minute setæ in the punctures.

♀. Length, 9½; breadth, 4½ lines.

Boatman's, near Reefton. One female, found by Mr. A. T. Cavell at a landslip, Fox's Creek, October, 1889.

1967. **L. rufipes,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.,* 1886, p. 398.) *Piceo-niger,* femoribus rufis, supra hic inde dense fortiterque punctato, punctis squamigeris, areis inter puncta politis.

Long., 13mm.

This is quite similar to *L. reticulatus*, but is of rather narrower form, and is distinguished by the more definite contrast between the punctate and smooth portions of the upper surface. The *thorax* is quite smooth between the punctate spaces; these, in addition to those at the side and front, consist of four discoidal, nearly circular depressions, the anterior one on each side being separated from that behind it by only a small space; the punctuation along the anterior margin extends nearly all across; the disposition of the punctured and smooth areas on the wing-cases is the same as in *L. reticulatus*, but the latter are proportionally larger. The sides of the thorax are rather strongly bisinuate; the prosternal process is more dilated and prominent behind the front coxæ than it is in *L. reticulatus*.

Picton. Helms; two examples.

1968. **L. elegans,** *n.s.* *Glossy*, violaceo-niger, legs dark-red, antennæ and tarsi black; scales elongate, depressed, pale-yellow; the depressed and distinctly-punctured spaces covered with such scales.

Head with a large angular space near each eye, and the large curvate frontal depression distinctly punctate, the rest of the surface more or less finely punctured. *Thorax* along the sides, base, and front, excepting the smooth raised space on the middle of the front margin, moderately coarsely punctured, as are also four discoidal spaces, the two frontal nearly round, the others longer; there are also numerous fine punctures scattered here and there, especially near the anterior angles, but most of the impunctate parts are smooth; each side is a little angulated behind the middle, nearly straight from thence to the front, whilst behind it is obliquely narrowed but hardly sinuated; posterior angles slightly prominent. *Elytra* with the following parts distinctly punctured: along the suture and margins, a large angular space extending from the base to the middle, between the hind portion of that and the suture an almost oval spot, a similar one near the hind thighs, a smaller one further back and nearer the suture, and one near the middle of the apex touching the marginal squamosity; the smooth intervals between these, and those on the thorax, greater than in *L. reticulatus*. *Legs* with fine yellow setæ, anterior tibiæ with external protuberances in addition to the larger terminal one.

Abdomen almost smooth along the middle, the apical segment evidently punctate and squamose. Prosternal process not depressed behind, not perceptibly more dilated behind the coxæ than in *L. reticulatus*; the process between middle coxæ broadly concave and with raised borders; metasternum deeply notched in the middle, in front of coxæ, without a fovea.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $2\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Mount Arthur. Mr. G. V. Hudson forwarded three specimens, all of narrower form and with less transverse thorax than my specimens of *L. reticulatus* from Wellington and Canterbury. These three I had set aside as varietal forms only, though more distinctly differentiated from *L. reticulatus* than *L. rufipes* seems to be.

Ceratognathus.

1969. **C. dispar,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 82.) *Parvus*, subdepressus, opacus, niger, supra fortiter parum profunde punctatus, squamulis sordidis parce vestitus, antennarum basi rufo-obscuro.

Long., 6½–8mm.

Mas. *Mandibulis* parum elongatis, spatio aperto magno inclaudentibus, versus apicem triacuminatis; antennarum clava sat elongata.

Fem. *Capite* angustissime exserto; antennarum clava perbrevi.

This is a curious species, and the sexes are very unlike, even as regards colour, sculpture, and clothing.

In the *male* the head is about half the width of the thorax, its anterior angles very prominent, the mandibles not quite so long as the head, and curved so as only to come into contact with one another at the tips, and so appearing from above to enclose a comparatively large vacant space; the upper surface of the head bears coarse round punctures, and some erect hairs or scales; these are most conspicuous behind the eyes. The maxillary palpi are elongate. The thorax possesses numerous distinct punctures nearly evenly distributed on its surface, except that they are wanting on a line along the middle; and it has also some pale depressed clay-coloured scales. The elytra are sculptured like the thorax with distinct distant punctures, and bear a few clay-coloured scales, distributed in an irregular manner, and also some dark scales, easily overlooked in consequence of their similarity to the ground-colour. The club of the antenna is in this sex nearly as long as the rest of the antenna. The *female* has the head very narrow, narrower in front than at the neck, the eyes very small, the mandibles short but porrect, the maxillary palpi yellow, shorter and thicker than in the male. The surface of the head is coarsely and closely punctate, and bears rather numerous ashy-coloured setæ or scales. The thorax is also rather coarsely and closely punctate, and bears numerous elongate, narrow, ashy-coloured scales; the sculpture and clothing of the elytra are similar to those of the thorax. In this set (to judge from a single individual) the colour of the legs and antennæ is paler than in the male.

This curious little Lucanid cannot properly be placed in *Mitophyllus*, of which it has the legs, or in *Ceratognathus*, with which it agrees in some other points; but, as there are, no doubt, other species to be discovered in New Zealand, and as the limits of the genera of *Æsalides* are difficult to determine, it had better remain at present in *Ceratognathus*. *Ceratognathus albo-guttatus*, Bates, still, I believe, unique in collections, is probably an allied species.

Mitophyllus.

1970. **M. tuberculatus,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, opaque, smoky-black, legs rufo-piceous; covered with black, grey, and greyish-yellow depressed scales, those on elytra minute, about one-half the size of those on the sides of the thorax.

Head narrow and elongate, closely punctured; mandibles small, bidentate at apex; eyes moderate, distant from thorax. *Antennæ* shining, black, basal joint about as long as the following six taken together, much bent; second short and broad; joints 3–7 compact, obliquely articulated; club three-jointed, each leaflet equalling the rest of the antennæ in length, quite filiform, third straight, the others flexuous, all bearing extremely long, slender, black hairs. *Thorax* strongly transverse, anterior angles subacute and prominent, widest behind the middle, obliquely narrowed towards the front, slightly sinuously narrowed behind; base strongly bisinuate, its angles acutely rectangular; disc convex, sides depressed, lateral margins crenulate, with two conspicuous median tubercles; its punctures very large, very close together so that the interstices are quite linear, they are filled for the most part with flat black scales. *Scutellum* large, squamose. *Elytra* oblong, apices individually broadly rounded; the suture much elevated from the scutellum backwards to hind slope, shoulders also raised; the sculpture less easily seen than that of the thorax. *Tibiæ* pilose, anterior denticulate externally with one median tooth, in addition to the apical one.

There is but one species like this — *M. gibbosus* — the two, nevertheless, distinct. The scales on that insect are large, and overlap one another; in *M. tuberculatus* the paler scales are minute, so that the general dark ground-colour is not relieved when viewed with the eyes only. Antennæ similar to those of *M. macrocerus*.

♂. Length, 3; breadth, 1⅝ lines.

Clevedon. One mutilated male, from Mr. G. Munro.

Mitophyllus, formerly considered a synonyme of *Ceratognathus*, may be distinguished primarily by the presence of two tooth-like projections on the outside of the front tibiæ, one at the middle, the other apical. It comprises the undermentioned species:—

M. irroratus, *Parry*.
M. foveolatus, *Broun*.
M. marmoratus, *Waterhouse*.
M. macrocerus, *Broun*.
M. fusculus, „
M. gibbosus, „
M. tuberculatus, „
M. parryanus, *Hope*. = M. zealandicus, *Broun*.

Ceratognathus has four New Zealand species:—

C. alboguttatus, *Bates*.
C. dispar, *Sharp*.
C. helotoides, *Thomson*.
C. sexpustulatus, *Bates*.

Group—COPRIDÆ.

Saphobius.

1971. **S. inflatipes,** *n.s.* *Subquadrate*, convex, opaque, sparingly clothed with short fulvous setæ; nigro-æneous, legs pitchy-red, antennal club infuscate.

Head curvedly narrowed anteriorly, moderately bidentate in front; its punctation shallow, not dense. *Thorax* transverse, its

sides nearly straight but narrowed towards the acute anterior angles, apex widely emarginate; its sculpture consists of shallow, oviform, ocelli-like punctures. *Elytra* feebly striate; interstices broad, densely and minutely granulose. *Legs* stout; anterior tibiæ a little curved externally and feebly tridentate, they are bent and swollen, there is a wide deep emargination on the inside beyond the middle causing the terminal portion to appear much dilated, apex obliquely truncate, the upper face more or less furrowed and sculptured.

In the other described species, except *S. squamulosus*, the sides of the thorax are rather abruptly contracted in front, thus forming an obtuse angle at each side, in the present species such is not the case. The form of the front tibiæ is quite distinctive.

♂. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

One example, discovered near Clevedon by Mr. George Munro.

1972. **S. fuscus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, ovate-quadrate; subopaque, clothed with fine decumbent yellow setæ, rufo-fuscous, legs clear pitchy-red, antennæ and palpi fulvous.

This species approaches *S. inflatipes* in form and sculpture, but the *hind-body* is shorter and more rounded. The front tibiæ are quite different; these are inwardly curvate, dilated towards the extremity, which part is obliquely truncate, and not armed with the projecting calcar that may be seen in the typical form (No. 451), externally they are distinctly tridentate.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

My specimen was found amongst decaying leaves, near Howick.

Obs.—As the structure of the anterior tibiæ presents good distinguishing characters, I give some details of those species I have been able to examine.

The following species have the extremity dilated and subtruncate, and the protruding calcar obsolete or altogether absent: *S. squamulosus*, *S. setosus*, *S. inflatipes*, and *S. fuscus*.

In *S. edwardsi* and *S. nitidulus* the three outer teeth or projections are very conspicuous, but in the latter species the third or apical one is scarcely more prominent than the first.

In the four first-mentioned species the external denticulations are sometimes greatly reduced, the first or uppermost being often quite obsolete.

1973. **S. setosus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 398.) *Breviter* ovalis, latus, fusco-niger, opacus, supra breviter setosus, pedibus piceis, antennis pallide flavis; *tibiis* anterioribus extus ante apicem angulatis, intus valde curvatis, apice obliquo, dilatato.

Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$mm.

This is readily distinguished from the other species by the setose surface, and the peculiar shape of the front tibiæ; the latter of these characters may prove to be found in the male only. The broad *head* is densely punctate, bidenticulate in front. The *thorax* is moderately closely punctured, indistinctly depressed along the middle behind.

The *elytra* are only obsoletely striate, but the striæ can be well distinguished, owing to the setæ being absent, or nearly so, along their course.

Greymouth. Helms; two examples, in bad preservation.

1974. **S. fulvipes,** *n.s. Broad,* a little nitid; head obscure-red, legs almost fulvescent, thorax and elytra pale rufo-castaneous, tarsi red, antennæ flavous; clothed with fine, distinct, yellow setæ.

Thorax twice as broad as long, its sides slightly and almost regularly curvate, hind angles nearly rectangular; its punctuation shallow, not close, the setæ short. *Elytra* similarly clothed, with rather broad but shallow striæ, most distinct near the base and apex. Anterior *tibiæ* curved, inwardly dilated at the extremity, slightly oblique there, tridentate externally; the middle and hind tarsi rather broad and short. Head normal.

Allied to *S. setosus,* Sharp; the thorax indistinctly impressed longitudinally.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Napier (Forty-mile Bush). One individual, probably a female, sent by Mr. H. Suter.

Group—APHODIIDÆ.

Phycochus.

1975. **P. lobatus,** *n.s. Shining,* nigro-fuscous, legs reddish, tarsi and palpi fulvescent; convex, ovate, broadest behind, glabrous above.

Very much like *P. graniceps.* In that species, however, the granulate frontal portion is marked off from the smooth back part by two broad oblique depressions; in this species the *occiput* too is smooth, but the granulate part does not seem so much raised, owing to the absence of the depressions, and the granules are not so close. *Thorax* strongly transverse, strongly rounded laterally, its angles obsolete, the sides with some fine denticles so as to appear subcrenulate, with a distinct groove along the base, slightly angulate or lobate in front of the scutellum; in *P. graniceps* it is just the reverse, the middle of the base being slightly incurved, though at first sight appearing truncate. *Elytra* with five or six shallow striæ on each, the sutural least distinct, whereas in *P. graniceps* the sutural stria is the only one that can be easily seen.

The *tarsi* are only triarticulate, and are without claws, but are provided with setæ. The *antennæ* are inserted on the lower surface of the head, the sides being widely hollowed for their accommodation. The *epipleuræ* are broad at the base, linear behind. The *femora* scarcely extend beyond the sides of the body; the *tibiæ* are very thick and rather scabrous. The posterior *trochanters* are elongate. The insect looks like a *Pericoptus* in miniature.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Taranaki. One found on the sea-shore.

Group—MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Stethaspis.

1976. **S. prasinus**, *n.s.* *Nitid*, green, suture and sides of elytra pale obscure-red, antennæ ferruginous, legs greenish, knees, extremity of tibiæ and of the tarsal joints, as well as the claws, rufescent; underside pale-green, clothed with greyish hairs, sternal process and coxæ testaceous.

Differs from *S. suturalis* as follows :—

Clypeus broadly emarginate in front, with more rounded angles. *Eyes* more depressed. *Thorax* more deeply emarginate at apex, the emargination almost truncate, anterior angles more prominent, its sides rather more curved and with a wide but not deep sinuosity near the front; its surface somewhat uneven and more closely and coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* shorter. *Elytra* more obviously punctated, their apices more rounded, and armed at the suture with (on each elytron) a distinct spiniform process. *Sternal process* a little shorter and more obtuse at apex. *Hind coxæ* more acutely prolonged behind.

♀. Length, 11; breadth, 6 lines.

Mr. G. V. Hudson was kind enough to send me a specimen from Wellington.

Obs.—Lacordaire states that the antennæ of *Stethaspis* are composed of nine joints, and that Hope gave them ten. Neither is right: the real structure is as follows :—

Antennæ 8-articulate, first largest, gradually thickened and obliquely cut away at the extremity, second longer than third and gradually thickened, third cylindrical, fourth rather larger than third and obliquely truncate at apex, fifth very short and transverse, a little produced inwardly; club triarticulate, each leaflet as long as the stalk in the male sex.

Female. Club half as long as in the other sex.

Costleya.

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Stethaspis*, but presenting the following differences of structure :—

Sternal process abbreviated, and, on a lower plane, nearer to the breast, provided with a second connate process projecting further forward, yet not attaining the front coxæ. The intermediate joints of the *tarsi* but little longer than broad. Anterior *coxæ* more prominent and elongate.

The above characters are sufficient to justify generic separation, and, regarding the name itself, a few words may be appropriately added. Although the late Mr. Edward Costley did not distinguish himself as a scientific worker, his munificent bequest to the Auckland Museum is enough, I think, to warrant my action in thus perpetuating his name.

1977. **C. discoidea,** *n.s.* *Convex,* shining, head and thorax fusco-violaceous with a greenish tinge, the sides of the latter, and the legs, testaceous; clypeus and elytra testaceous, but with a greenish hue; scutellum green; antennæ fuscous, club blackish; the sides and base of thorax and the elytral margins sparsely fringed with long pallid hairs, pygidium and breast pilose.

Head moderately and distantly punctured; the clypeus more coarsely, its apex emarginate. *Eyes* not prominent. *Antennæ* of moderate length; basal joint hairy, elongate, incrassated apically; second rather short and stout; third considerably shorter than fourth; fifth short; club elongate, compact, triarticulate. *Thorax* transverse, its sides nearly straight behind, obliquely narrowed towards the prominent anterior angles, apex deeply emarginate, base medially lobate and sinuated laterally; its sculpture similar to that of the head. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular, punctate. *Elytra* distinctly striate-punctate, the alternate interstices more elevated than the others, none of them perceptibly punctured; apices rounded, not spiniform at the suture. *Pygidium* fuscous, remotely punctated.

Underside infuscate, coxæ and trochanters testaceous; posterior coxæ acutely prolonged backwards.

The insect resembles in form the well-known *Stethaspis suturalis,* the legs also are similar, but the four basal joints of the tarsi are decidedly shorter.

Length, 8½; breadth, 4½ lines.

Mr. Cheeseman picked up a dead male specimen on Mount Arthur at an elevation of about 5,000ft.

Pyronota.

1978. **P. electa,** *n.s.* *Oval,* shining, of a beautiful pale-red, tinged with blue behind; thoracic vitta and elytral suture almost scarlet, a greenish-yellow stripe on each side of the latter; legs infuscate-red; *underside* obscure-red.

Thorax more narrowed before the middle than behind. *Tibiæ* stout, tridentate externally. *Elytra* rounded apically, not at all truncate.

♀. Length, 4½; breadth, 2⅛ lines.

Parua, Whangarei Harbour. One female.

1979. **P. regalis,** *n.s.* *Shining,* crimson-red, thoracic stripe paler and rather indistinct, suture of elytra golden-green; tibiæ fusco-testaceous; *underside* castaneous.

Thorax gradually narrowed towards the front. *Tibiæ* (anterior) with one broad angulation in addition to the terminal projection.

This differs from *P. electa* in the form of the thorax, in the structure of the front tibiæ, and in having longer coxal spines. Apices of elytra almost obliquely truncate.

♀. Length, 4¼; breadth, 2¼ lines.

Parua. One female.

1980. **P. dives,** *n.s.* *Shining,* head and thorax greenish-yellow, basal margin of the latter quite green, the dorsal vitta red; *elytra* crimson-red, sometimes slightly flavescent, their suture of a metallic golden colour; apices oblique near the suture; *underside* blackish, tibiæ rufo-fuscous.

Male. Front *tibiæ* broad, nearly straight externally, curvate inwardly, with a subapical obtuse tooth on the outside; basal joint of tarsus short and broad; coxal spines rather small; *antennæ* with rather short club, sixth joint a little produced, all these blackish.

Female. Front tibiæ with an obtuse tooth on the outside.

♂, ♀. Length, 4¼; breadth, 2 lines.

Bluff Harbour, Southland. My three specimens were given to me by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

1981. **P. aurata,** *n.s.* *Body* pale golden-green, head and thorax paler than elytra, thoracic stripe indistinct, yellowish; *elytra* with a bluish tinge behind, and along each side of the fulvescent suture, apices rather narrow, not oblique; *underside* castaneous; *legs* testaceous.

Male. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, and with a single tooth on the outside, strongly obtusely angulate below behind the middle, so as to appear widely emarginate beyond that point; basal joint of tarsi (anterior) stout but elongate. *Antennæ* pale-yellow, sixth joint small, club moderate, its three leaflets black.

♂. Length, 4; breadth, 2 lines.

Parua. A single male.

1982. **P. purpurata,** *n.s.* *Shining,* head and thorax bright-green, the stripe on the latter red; *elytra* rounded behind, green, but with most of their surface reddish-purple, second interstices quite green, suture metallic-red; *legs* and antennæ testaceous, club black.

Male. Front *tibiæ* curvate externally, unidentate near the extremity, on the inside dilated beyond the middle; basal joint of the tarsus stout and of moderate length.

Independently of coloration, this differs from *P. festiva* by the rather shorter club, shorter first joint of the front feet, more closely punctured head with less distinct interocular suture, and by the inwardly-bent posterior tibiæ. *Antennæ* with small, simple sixth joint.

♂, ♀. Length, 4¼; breadth, 1⅞ lines.

Parua. One of each sex.

1983. **P. cærulea,** *n.s.* *Oval,* shining, pale-blue; the scutellum and lateral margins of thorax greenish-yellow; suture of *elytra* pale-green, their sides yellowish; the legs and margins of clypeus, and the antennæ, testaceous, club black; *underside* fuscous.

Although a female specimen, the front *tibiæ* are straight, with only one, very obtuse, external tooth, the apical protuberance but little curved.

Length, 4; breadth, 2 lines.

Waitakerei Range.

1984. **P. lugubris,** *n.s* (*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 398.) *Ovalis*, supra niger, limbo flavescente, subtus flavescente abdomine plus minusve nigricante, antennarum basi pedibusque flavis.

Long., 8mm.

This is easily recognised by the black colour of the upper surface, the outer margin of the thorax and elytra being yellow, this colour on the wing-cases becoming broader behind, and sometimes extending a little forwards from the apex along the suture. The front tibiæ of the male are slender. but shaped much as in *P. festiva*, and the basal joint of the front tarsus in this sex is longer and more slender than in the other species; the club of the antennæ is elongate.

Greymouth. Helms.

Obs.—This species occurs also in Otago, and I captured several specimens on Mount Egmont. None are quite so large as described, and some are entirely dark in colour.

P. edwardsi has been found at Taieri, Otago; in some examples there is a reddish or fuscous vitta on the thorax, besides other variations of colour.—T. B.

1985. **P. pallida,** *n.s. Pallid;* thoracic stripe, suture and lateral vittæ of elytra, infuscate-red; body pale obscure testaceous-green, in some cases more infuscate; legs and antennæ pale reddish-chestnut; underside darker than legs; club black.

Thorax narrowed behind the middle as well as in front, the sides, therefore, slightly angulated. *Elytra* rounded behind, not oblique.

Male. Front *tibiæ* narrow, nearly quite straight, excised on the outside near the extremity so that there is no very distinct sub-apical tooth, the terminal process directed forwards and rather short; *tarsi* not elongate, basal joint of moderate length, inserted near apex. *Club* rather short. *Palpi* stout, their terminal joint thick, but somewhat acuminate.

Female. Anterior tibiæ tridentate, the uppermost tooth obtuse.

This is perhaps the smallest species, and not at all difficult to separate from the others.

Length, 3½; breadth, 2 lines.

Mount Egmont and Tuakau. Mr. Urquhart also brought a female specimen from Stratford, near Mount Egmont.

Odontria.

1986. **O. albonotata,** *n.s. Subovate*, widest behind, opaque, nigro-fuscous; head shining dark-castaneous, front margins reddish; legs and antennæ testaceous; densely clothed with depressed, rather short, greyish-yellow hairs, and with some longer ones on the thorax and sides of the body; elytra with numerous whitish spots, not due to the pubescence but on the derm itself.

Head with coarse distant punctures; clypeus broadly rounded

in front, with reflexed margins: labrum rather deeply concave. *Thorax* strongly transverse, middle of base obtusely prominent; its punctures fine and distant, concealed by the clothing. *Elytra* finely and not at all closely punctured, each with four or five very fine striæ on the dorsum, the sides apparently estriate.

Underside finely punctate and pubescent; abdomen darker than the sternum, the latter with a few elongate hairs; *epipleuræ* finely sculptured.

Male. *Antennæ* moderate, fifth joint inwardly prolonged, two-thirds the length of the next one, and, like the last three, pubescent. Anterior *tibiæ* bidentate externally, apical protuberance porrect.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Napier (Forty-mile Bush). Mr. H. Suter.

Sericospilus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 83.)

Corpus elongatum, haud pubescens, subtus nitidum. *Oculi* convexi. *Antennæ* 8-articulatæ, articulo 3° quasi in medio articuli quarti faciei interni inserto, hoc elongato, sed articulo quinto multo breviore, articulis 5–8 valde elongatis, longius densiusque setulosis, clava elongata tenui formantibus. *Ligula* pars anterior angusta; palpi maxillares elongati. *Metasternum* elongatum. *Unguiculi* simplices.

This genus is allied to *Odontria*, but is distinct by a number of characters. The elongate form, the bare undersurface, the elongate metasternum, the narrow ligula, and more elongate maxillary palpi are abundantly sufficient for generic distinction. The form is very similar to that of the Patagonian genera, *Sericoides* and *Listronyx*, and it is probable that, notwithstanding the slight difference in the porrection of the labrum, it is more allied to them than it is to *Odontria*. *Listronyx* has a similarly-formed club of the antennæ, except that it is five- instead of four-jointed. It is probable that Lacordaire pursued an erroneous course in uniting White's genus *Eusoma* with *Odontria*; but, as I am not acquainted with the insect described by White, I cannot speak with decision as to this.

1987. **S. advena**, *n.s.* (*Sharp.*) *Suboblongus*, parum convexus, fere parallelus, supra opacus, subtus sat nitidus, haud vestitus, corporis margine laterali setuloso, capite anterius ferrugineo, posterius nigricante: *prothorace* irregulariter punctato, fusco-ferrugineo, lateribus dilutioribus; *elytris* ferrugineis nigro quasi marmoratis, plagis his nigris, lateraliter visis, opalescenti-micantibus, pectore pedibusque testaceis; *tarsis* elongatis gracilibus.

Long., 13min.; lat., 6min.

The colour and sculpture of the wing-cases is peculiar; they have a rather indefinite but not coarse punctuation, which is not arranged in series, and they are indistinctly costate longitudinally, the appearance of being ribbed being caused apparently quite as much by the arrangement of the colours as by elevation of the surface; the colour

is obscure-yellowish, but there are numerous patches of dark colour arranged in a serial manner; these patches are of irregular outline, and those in each series tend to be connected with one another; seen in a certain light the elytra assume, in consequence of these patches, a brilliant appearance. The sides of the breast are rather closely punctate. I have five individuals before me, but can detect no sexual distinctions.

Greymouth: Helms. Henry Edwards, Esq., New Zealand.

Group—EUCNEMIDÆ.

Agalba.

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Talerax*, but exhibiting some important structural differences.

Antennæ rather less approximate, thick, sometimes serrate; their cavities large, oblique, quite visible from above, and extending inwards in line with the front and inner margin of the eyes; the *head* itself more or less evidently carinate along the middle; the *forehead* is angularly dilated in front; the *labrum* I cannot see; the *mandibles* are much exposed. *Prosternum* with simple, oblique sutures, without any frontal transverse groove; it is sinuous in front, and is so shortened that the flanks project forwards a good deal beyond its central portion; the small saltatorial mucro is deflected, so as to be on a lower plane than the sternal process. *Mesosternal cavity* with slightly-thickened borders, not, however, raised, and reaching the intercoxal suture. *Coxal lamina* almost quite straight behind, the fine frontal suture continued obliquely and curvedly forwards, so that, at the side, the lamina is about twice as long as it is near the trochanter. *Eyes* smaller than in *Talerax*, and not so prominent.

1988. **A. ruficorne**, *n.s.* *Convex*, subcylindric, not narrow; sparingly clothed with very fine, short, yellowish hairs; glossy, dark rich brown; the apex and hind angles of thorax, the scutellum, and base of elytra rufescent; legs fulvescent; antennæ red.

Head rather broad, with a slender frontal carina, moderately finely and closely punctured. *Antennæ* with yellow pubescence, thick, not serrate; basal joint curvate, nearly as long as the next three; second not abbreviated, third a little shorter than it; 4–10 almost transversely quadrate. *Thorax* broader than long, convex, but much depressed at the base, apex subtruncate; front angles deflected, the posterior rather short, not acute, directed almost straight backwards; its surface finely and distantly punctured. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* slightly narrowed behind, with raised shoulders; they bear numerous series of rather fine punctures, which, however, do not form striæ.

♀. Length, 2 lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Waitakerei Range. One example.

1989. **A. nigrescens,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, black, legs infuscate, knees rufescent, tarsi testaceous, antennæ fuscous; pubescence cinereous.

Head finely and closely punctate, frontal carina well developed. *Antennæ* thick, moderately elongate, slightly serrate; second and third joints reddish, transverse, third rather smaller than second; joints 4–10 longer than broad, densely ciliated. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, closely and finely punctured, feebly canaliculate, posterior angles not divergent. *Elytra* rather closely and finely punctured, with numerous vague striæ, the sutural row of punctures coarser and deeper near the extremity; there are two basal impressions, so that the shoulders seem raised. *Tarsi* narrow, nearly equalling the tibiæ in length.

♂. Length, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Tairua, 1884. One male only.

Obs.—No. 1367 becomes *Agalba cylindrata*.

Group—ELATERIDÆ.

Protelater.

1990. **P. urquharti,** *n.s.* *Shining*, smoky-black; elongate, narrow; sparsely clothed with fine yellowish hairs.

Head with some fine punctures, two large spots quite smooth. *Prothorax* long, rather finely punctured. *Antennæ* reaching back to base of elytra, serrate, second and third joints short, equal. *Elytra* striate, the striæ well marked behind, but quite obsolete from near the base to the middle, the punctures, however, continuous; interstices finely and distantly punctated, the third, fifth, and seventh more elevated behind than the others.

Agrees pretty well with Dr. Sharp's description of *P. nigricans*, but the punctures of the thorax are not distinct, being very fine and not at all distant from one another, and the elytral sculpture seems to be essentially different.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

This species is dedicated to its discoverer, A. T. Urquhart, Esq., Karaka, Auckland. It was taken on Te Aroha.

1991. **P. costiceps,** *n.s.* *Subcylindric*, elongate, subopaque; nigro-fuscous; the tibiæ, middle of femora, and two basal joints of antennæ infuscate; base and apex of femora and posterior tarsi testaceous; elytra with an elongate space on the second and third interstices at the base, four large spots forming a curved, interrupted fascia near the middle, and an apical fascia, more or less testaceous; underside dark; the surface clothed with greyish or ash-coloured hairs.

This is distinguished from No. 547, its nearest ally, by the evidently closer punctuation of the *head* and *thorax;* the punctures are separated by very narrow intervals, and the sculpture appears rugose. The *elytra* are more punctate-striate, and the interstices

are covered with transverse rugosities. The lateral edges of the *forehead* are much more elevated and more distinctly prolonged anteriorly. The *antennæ* are more elongate, rather more serrate, the fourth joint is distinctly longer than the fifth, and the third is about one-fourth shorter than the second. The other disparities are indicated above.

Length, $2\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Waitakerei Range. One individual only.

1992. **P. pubescens,** *n.s. Elongate*, subcylindric, a little shining, clothed with greyish-yellow hairs, those on the thorax quite conspicuous and rather yellower than the others; fusco-niger, the thighs and thoracic angles pallid-testaceous, tibiæ and tarsi infuscate, basal joint of antennæ fulvescent.

Smaller and more slender than *P. guttatus;* the *thorax* more distantly punctured, the punctures and interstices of about equal size, its surface quite shining, the basal angles more divergent. *Elytra* almost similarly sculptured, but quite unspotted, and with rugose interstices. Intermediate tibiæ somewhat bent. *Antennæ* distinctly serrate, the joints like those of *P. costiceps*. The *head* is more finely punctured, and the space between the antennal cavities is hardly more than half the width it is in No. 547.

Length, $2\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Te Aroha. Described from a specimen which was found by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

Thoramus.

1993. **T. huttoni,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 400.) *Nigricans*, parum nitidus; *prothorace* elongato, anterius angustate, crebre subtiliter irregulariter punctato, dorso utrinque area impunctato; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, interstitiis crebre obsolete punctatis.

Mas, *antennis* articulis secundo, tertioque brevissimis, 4–10 angulo apicale interno sat producto.

Long., 19mm.

This species is readily distinguished from others of the genus by the fine prothoracic punctuation; it also possesses an important structural peculiarity, the sides of the mesosternal cavity being very much shorter in front: this character is so striking that it may prove to be of generic importance; the metasternum between the middle coxæ is not very well co-adapted with the mesosternal cavity at the sides, but in the middle the two are consolidated.

Dunedin. Professor Hutton. A single example was sent me from this locality in 1879 by the eminent naturalist in whose honour I have named it.

Obs.—*Thoramus wakefieldi* and *T. obscurus* have been met with by Mr. Helms in some numbers near Picton; both run through similar variations in size and some of the smaller details, and I now feel pretty certain that the suspicion I expressed as to the two being

sexes of one species was correct, and propose that they should be united, the trivial name of *wakefieldi* being retained for the species. The variation in size of the individuals is remarkable, some of the females being about 30mm. long, while other examples of the same sex scarcely attain 15mm. The largest male I have seen is about 21mm. long.

Thoramus parryi, Cand. I have made acquaintance with the male of this species by means of an example from the late Andrew Murray's collection. It is extremely similar to the corresponding sex of *T. feredayi*, but has the meso- and meta-sterna between the middle coxæ more consolidated, the produced angles of the antennæ less elongate, the sides of the thorax without constriction, and the punctuation of the interstices rather more obsolete. Thus the species *T. wakefieldi*, *T. parryi*, *T. feredayi*, and *T. lavithorax* appear to be valid, though the female of *T. feredayi* is still unknown, and, no doubt, will prove to be difficult to distinguish from the smaller individuals of the corresponding sex of *T. wakefieldi*.

Cryptohypnus.

1994. **C. pallipes,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 400.) *Niger*, antennis fusco-testaceis, basi, palpis, pedibusque pallide flavis; *prothorace* magno, convexo, nitido, angulis posterioribus elongatis, sat divergentibus, crebrius fere subtiliter punctato, medio canaliculato; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, interstitiis subtiliter punctulatis.

Long., 11mm.

This is allied to *C. thoracicus*, but is readily distinguished by the very fine sculpture, and the quite pallid femora and base of the antennæ; the pubescence is short and extremely fine; the *thorax* is elongate, the length along the middle being just equal to the greatest breadth; the sides are a good deal rounded, and there is a very distinct constriction in front of the angles; these latter are rather divergent, there is a rather long basal plica on each side in addition to the carina on the angle.

Greymouth. Helms. Two examples, probably female.

Obs.—*Cryptohypnus thoracicus*, Sharp. Mr. Helms has sent me from Greymouth a series of this species; some of the examples are only half the size of the typical example, and are besides narrower and more parallel, with straighter sides to the thorax; these individuals represent, I have little doubt, the male sex, and they come so near to *C. frontalis* that I feel doubtful whether this latter may not prove to be only a very sparingly punctate variety of *C. thoracicus*: it may, however, be retained as distinct till further evidence can be obtained to settle the point decisively.

1995. **C. picticornis,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, nearly parallel, elytra somewhat depressed, slightly nitid; clothed with fine ash-coloured hairs, becoming flavescent towards the sides, and more sparingly distributed on the thorax; fusco-niger, most part of femora (and

antennæ) fuscous, the basal portion of each joint of the latter reddish; tibiæ, tarsi, and trochanters testaceous; terminal joint of palpi blackish.

Thorax longer than broad, its sides rounded, sinuously narrowed behind, basal angles large, acute, and divergent, its surface closely and finely punctate, with an indistinct dorsal furrow. *Scutellum* rather broad, somewhat rounded, opaque, densely sculptured, and bearing slender, upright pubescence. *Elytra* a little narrowed towards the base, evidently striate, interstices densely rugulose. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, second joint about one-fourth shorter than the third, which is not so slender at the base as the following ones.

Underside fuscous, closely covered with greyish-yellow pubescence; prosternum nearly nude, finely and closely punctated; its process elongate and tapering; cavity of mesosternum oviform, with rather flat, narrow borders; metasternum grooved.

The peculiar scutellum, in conjunction with the rufescent basal portion of the antennal articulations, seem distinctive.

Length, 4; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Boatman's, near Reefton. Two specimens, both females I think, found by Mr. Cavell.

1996. **C. monticola,** *n.s.* *Subdepressed;* pubescence minute, yellowish-grey; slightly shining, brownish-black; tibiæ and tarsi testaceous, a little rufescent, femora infuscate; antennæ rufo-fuscous, the three basal joints, as well as the palpi and labrum, similar to the tarsi in colour.

Head closely and finely punctate, nearly horizontal and indistinctly sinuous in front. *Antennæ* just longer than the head and thorax, second joint one-third shorter than fourth, third hardly any longer than the following one. *Thorax* as long as broad, moderately canaliculate, closely and finely punctured, posterior angles very small, acute, slightly divergent, with a short carina near each; the sides only moderately rounded, sinuously narrowed behind. *Elytra* rather flat, evidently striate, interstices so sculptured as to appear feebly rugulose.

The very short thoracic angles ally this species to *C. powelli.*

Length, $3\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Found on the hilly country near Lake Tekapo, by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman. One individual only.

1997. **C. sternalis,** *n.s.* *Shining,* subdepressed, fusco-niger; tibiæ, tarsi, and trochanters testaceous, femora infuscate; antennæ fuscous, the basal portion of some joints slightly rufescent; pubescence, for the most part, very fine, ash-coloured, but near the sides and thoracic angles much more conspicuous and yellowish.

Head finely and not closely punctured, medially depressed in front, at which point the frontal margin is quite effaced though obvious enough near the sides, it has also an impression on the vertex. *Antennæ* extending just beyond the base of the thorax,

their fourth joint one-third longer than the second, third but little longer than fourth. *Thorax* about as broad as it is long, widest near the front, its sides but little curved, moderately narrowed behind; posterior angles thick, moderately long and divergent, the carina near each short and indistinct; dorsal furrow not well marked, the punctuation close but fine. *Scutellum* finely punctate and pubescent. *Elytra* evidently striate, the two or three sutural striæ apparently impunctate, the outer striæ less distinct but with larger punctures, interstices with numerous fine punctures but only obsoletely wrinkled.

In my specimen the saltatorial mucro seems to be broken off behind the front coxæ, between these it is finely marginated and medially concave, which is not the case in *C. picticornis;* the borders of the mesosternal cavity are rather narrow; the metasternum and abdomen are densely covered with fine yellowish hairs; the prosternal sutures are more divergent in front than in that species, so that it is not a mere sexual variety.

It is perhaps most nearly allied to Dr. Sharp's *C. frontalis*, which he thinks may prove to be the male of *C. thoracicus*.

♂. Length, $2\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Boatman's. One example, forwarded by Mr. Cavell.

1998. **C. basalis,** *n.s. Subdepressed*, clothed with short, slender, erect, yellowish hairs; slightly nitid, castaneous; legs, antennæ, and palpi reddish-chestnut, femora a little infuscate.

Head finely and rather distantly punctured in front, more densely near the eyes. *Antennæ* rather longer than the head and thorax, third and fourth joints nearly equal, second not much shorter than fourth. *Thorax* about as long as broad, widest behind the middle, not much rounded laterally, narrowed behind; basal angles moderately short, acute, obviously divergent, the ridge near each indistinct; trisinuate in front, anterior angles depressed; dorsal furrow moderate, the punctuation near it finer and closer than it becomes towards the sides. *Scutellum* almost quite smooth. *Elytra* with well-marked striæ, only the outer ones punctured, interstices finely rugose.

This peculiarly-coloured species may be easily recognised by the presence of a smooth, almost polished, area at the base of each elytron, about the size of the scutellum. Some other species exhibit this character too, but in so slight a degree as to escape notice.

Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

Wangapeka Valley. One specimen; Mr. Cheeseman.

1999. **C. fuscipennis,** *n.s. Shining*, very slightly depressed; pubescence rather elongate but slender, yellowish; head and thorax brownish-black, elytra chestnut-brown; legs fuscous, the knees and a large part of each tibia obscure-testaceous; antennæ blackish, the base of some joints obscure-red.

Head moderately closely, finely, and regularly punctured, the forehead depressed at the middle, with a fovea-like impression

between the eyes. *Antennæ* with the tenth joint reaching the base of the thorax, third and fourth joints not appreciably different, second one-third shorter than fourth. *Thorax* along the middle scarcely longer than the greatest breadth, which is near the front, only moderately rounded laterally, not much contracted behind; posterior angles thick, of moderate length, divergent, without distinct carinæ near them; it is convex, the dorsal channel is obsolete in front, and the punctuation is moderately close and fine, but quite distinct. *Scutellum* closely sculptured and pubescent. Elytra punctate-striate, the striæ nearest the suture least distinctly punctured, interstices rather closely and finely punctated, obsoletely rugulose.

Belongs to the section with well-developed thoracic angles. The elytra less (hardly at all) depressed than is usual, and paler in colour.

A second specimen has one antenna wholly fusco-testaceous, the other being as described above; the tibiæ and tarsi are obscure-testaceous and concolorous; there is a very distant interocular rounded fovea; there is scarcely a trace of the common groove along the middle of the thorax. This may ultimately prove to be a distinct species: at present, owing to the condition of the antennæ, I merely note its existence.

Length, $3\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Taranaki. I am indebted to Mr. A. T. Urquhart for the two specimens, which he found near Mount Egmont.

Lomemus.

2000. **L. fulvipennis,** *n.s. Shining*, head, thorax, and scutellum blackish; elytra rufo-fulvous; antennæ piceous, the base of some of the joints paler; legs variegated chestnut; tarsi and palpi obscure-fulvous; underside dark-fuscous, nearly black.

Head rather finely and not closely punctate. *Antennæ* stout and elongate, third joint about one-fourth longer than the second, the two together but little shorter than the fourth: joints 4–10 moderately prominent inwardly at the extremity so as to appear serrate. *Thorax* convex, somewhat longer than broad, narrowed towards the front; posterior angles stout, carinate above, not divergent; punctuation moderately fine, not close. *Elytra* evidently striate, becoming less distinct behind; outer striæ distinctly punctured, the sutural well marked throughout; interstices so sculptured as to appear slightly rugulose.

This should be placed near *L. elegans*, from which it is differentiated by having a longer and more finely punctured thorax, &c. The clothing is yellowish.

♀. Length, 4 lines; breadth, 1 line.

Waitakerei Range. One individual.

2001. **L. fuscicornis,** *n.s. Narrow*, not parallel, moderately shining; head and thorax black, elytra piceous, legs rufo-fuscous, not concolorous, antennæ fuscous.

Nearly allied to *L. similis;* the *forehead* not unusually prominent in the middle, closely and rather strongly punctured, not so much so as in that species; *antennæ* longer than head and thorax, third joint longer than the second, these two conjointly about as long as the fourth; *thorax* more elongate, not so coarsely sculptured, the punctuation, however, tolerably close and coarse: *elytra* less deeply striate, the interstices broader but not so rugose, their sculpture becoming finer behind; this last character at once distinguishes it from *L. obscuripes*.

♀. Length, 3⅛ lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Parua. One example.

2002. **L. maurus,** *n.s.* *Subparallel*, elongate, rather narrow; glossy-black, legs and antennæ nigro-fuscous, the knees and tarsi obscure-testaceous; clothed with ash-coloured hairs, those on the elytra closely placed, short and slender, but with a few more elongate ones disposed almost in series.

Head strongly and closely punctured, the forehead strongly curved in front. *Antennæ* long and stout, third joint slightly longer than second, both together rather shorter than the fourth; joints 4–10 moderately produced inwardly at the apex. *Thorax* evidently longer than broad, gradually narrowed towards the front, basal angles somewhat divergent; its sculpture like that of the head. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, striate, the striæ feebly impressed near the middle of the base, not obliterated posteriorly, nowhere broad and deep; interstices evidently, and rather closely, punctured, but not distinctly rugose.

L. flavipes and *L. verticalis* are its only near allies; from these it is distinguishable by the elytral sculpture, &c.

♂. Length, 3⅛ lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Taieri. One from Mr. S. W. Fulton.

2003. **L. sculpturatus,** *n.s.* *Black*, femora pale-testaceous, tibiæ obscure fusco-rufous, the palpi and terminal joints of tarsi yellowish; antennæ fuscous, their three basal joints more or less rufescent; pubescence ash-coloured and yellowish, the brighter-coloured hairs most conspicuous on the sides of the thorax and base of elytra; the surface rather dull.

Head comparatively coarsely and closely punctured, almost rugose, the forehead regularly curvate. *Antennæ* elongate, stout; second and third joints short, and, taken together, rather shorter than the fourth; joints 4–10 moderately prolonged inwardly at the extremity. *Thorax* somewhat longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, as coarsely sculptured as the head. *Elytra* punctate-striate, the striæ nearest the suture least evidently punctured, the sutural well marked to the apex, the others not so deeply impressed behind; interstices rugulose.

Similar to No. 513 in shape, not quite so broad; forehead not so much prolonged between the antennæ, quite strongly curved however; the punctuation of the thorax decidedly coarser than in any

other species of similar size: the antennæ less strongly serrate than in *S. similis*, their second and third joints not quite so much abbreviated.

♂. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Pokeno, near the Waikato. One specimen.

2004. **L. frontalis,** *n. s. Shining;* pubescence distinct, cinereous and flavescent; head, thorax, and antennæ black; elytra pitchy-black, reddish near the base; legs reddish-brown.

Head moderately coarsely punctured, the forehead curved in front, the margins near the antennal spaces somewhat raised. *Antennæ* elongate, obviously serrate; second and third joints short, conjointly about one-third shorter than the fourth. *Thorax* longer than broad, very gradually narrowed towards the apex; distinctly, moderately strongly, not very closely punctured, less distinctly owards the base. *Elytra* punctate-striate, interstices rugulose.

This is an ally of *L. obscuripes;* the body is rather larger; the punctures on the thorax are more sharply defined, with smooth intervals; the serrate joints of the antennæ are rather longer, and the lateral margins of the forehead are more distinctly elevated.

♂. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Waitakerei Range. Fem. incog.

Mecastrus.

2005. **M. intermedius,** *n.s. Convex,* broad, glossy-black; pubescence distinct, blackish and ash-coloured.

Rather shorter and less convex than *M. convexus*, but decidedly more convex (the hind-body especially) than *M. discedens*. From the former it differs in its more distinctly and more closely punctured *thorax*, and by the fact that the elytral sculpture is continued to the apex, though not as obvious there as it is near the base; the apices are rather strongly or subacutely rounded, thus leaving an elongate gap at the suture. The *elytra* are not depressed, a character which, of itself, distinguishes this species from *M. discedens*, and, moreover, the striæ are more distinct on the basal portion (but not so well marked behind) than in that insect. This species, therefore, is just intermediate between these two. The elytral interstices are rugulose.

Male. Antennæ thick, joints 4–10 inwardly prolonged at the apex so as to be strongly serrate; the second and third short, the two, taken together, one-third shorter than the fourth.

Fem. Antennæ more slender, their third joint appreciably longer than the second, these two conjointly as long as the fourth.

♂. Length, $3\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Tuakau, near the Waikato River; one male. Whangarata; one female.

Corymbites.

2006. **C. irregularis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 401.) *Fusco-niger,* densius pubescens, opacus, elytris

fuscis, antennis pedibusque testaceis; *elytris* subobsolete striatis, striis irregulariter subinterruptis.

Long., 17mm.

Antennæ rather long, reaching back a good deal behind the thorax, third joint elongate, fully as long as the fourth. *Eyes* of moderate size. *Thorax* elongate, the sides a little rounded and very slightly contracted before the hind angles, densely and finely punctate, canaliculate. *Elytra* slightly dilated from the shoulders to beyond the middle, thence much narrowed to the apex, so as to be subacuminate, densely and finely punctulate, and with fine striæ, which are irregularly interrupted so as to give somewhat the appearance of a seriate punctuation. *Legs* yellow, stout; tarsi elongate, stout.

This species is readily identified by its peculiar form and the conspicuous pubescence, as well as by the peculiar striation of the wing-cases; it is also peculiar structurally, the saltatorial mucro of the prosternal process being only a little prolonged beyond the lower face of the process, and only distinguished from the latter by this possessing an extremely slight tuberculation at its termination. The borders of the mesosternal cavity are not elevated, and the cavity is but little distant from the metasternum; the femoral portion of the coxal lamina is very slender, and the suture or chink between the labrum and clypeus is deep.

Greymouth. Helms.

2007. **C. mundus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 401.) *Elongatus*, parallelus, rufescens, elytris brunescentibus, antennis pedibusque testaceis; *thorace* longiore, crebrius fortiter punctato, lateribus rectis; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, densius subtiliusque punctulatis et pubescentibus.

Long., 14mm.

Antennæ reaching back a good deal beyond the thorax, third joint scarcely so long as the fourth, but fully twice as long as the short second joint. *Thorax* shining, of a rather bright reddish hue, evidently longer than broad, the sides straight, rather coarsely and regularly punctate, canaliculate at the base only. *Elytra* slender, very closely and finely punctate, and very minutely pubescent, finely striate. Trochanteral portion of coxal lamina scarcely distinct from the femoral.

New Zealand. Candèze. This should be placed near *C. myops* and *C. strangulatus*. I am indebted to M. Candèze for the only example I have seen; he obtained it, I believe, from Castelnau's collection.

2008. **C. canaliculatus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, moderately narrow, a little nitid, rufo-fuscous, basal joint of antennæ fulvescent; covered with conspicuous yellowish hairs.

Head very broadly impressed, moderately closely and strongly punctate. *Thorax* obviously longer than broad, its sides nearly straight, a little widened towards the posterior angles, which are

carinate above, elongate, and a little divergent; the surface is comparatively finely and rather distantly punctured on the middle but much more closely near the sides, and it has a well-marked channel along the middle, extending from base to apex. *Elytra* attenuated posteriorly, rather broadly but not very deeply striate except near the base, the three external striæ only are punctured, and some of these not very distinctly; interstices finely punctured.

Male. *Antennæ* filiform, elongate, their ninth joint reaching just beyond the hind angles of thorax, second joint quite one-half the length of the third. Elytral apices obliquely truncate, simple.

Female. *Antennæ* shorter, the eleventh joint extending to base of thorax; apex of each elytron with a short notch, or incurvature, the angles of which are not appreciably produced; body larger ($8 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ lines).

This cannot be made to agree with the descriptions or specimens of *C. strangulatus* or *C. myops*, these two being, apparently, without any groove along the middle of the thorax; they are, however, its nearest allies.

♂. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, 2 lines.

Waitakerei Range; one pair. I have also seen two males which were found on Te Aroha by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

2009. **C. munroi,** *n.s.* *Narrow*, elongate, subparallel, somewhat shining, pale rufo-castaneous, the legs and basal joint of antennæ flavo-testaceous, the other joints fuscous.

Head reddish, closely and moderately coarsely punctured. *Thorax* distinctly longer than broad, its sides almost quite straight, being only a little expanded towards the basal angles, which are elongate, ridged above, and a little divergent; it is convex, without a central groove, and is rather finely and closely punctured. *Elytra* narrowed behind, their apices distinctly incurved and angulate; the striæ are distinct, broad near the base, the three on either side of the suture are impunctate, the others not coarsely punctured; interstices finely punctate.

Male. *Antennæ* elongate, the eighth joint attaining thoracic base, second joint one-half as long as fourth, which is hardly any longer than the third.

The small size, pale colour, entire absence of thoracic groove, the form of elytral apices, &c., seem distinctive. The pubescence is short, conspicuous, and of a brassy hue. The undersurface as pale as the upper, densely covered with fine pallid hairs.

♂. Length, $4\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite 1 line.

Clevedon. My specimen is named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. George Munro.

Oxylasma.

2010. **O. carinalis,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrowed towards both extremities; dark chestnut-red, legs and antennæ paler, more or less fulvescent; covered with conspicuous yellow hairs.

The *head* is strongly punctured, there is a large depression close

to the front, the forehead is obliquely curved at each side and nearly quite truncate in the middle. *Eyes* very large and prominent. *Antennæ* slender, filiform, extending backwards to hind thighs, third joint nearly twice the length of second, these, together, about as long as the fourth, which is about one-third longer than the first. *Thorax* longer than broad, gradually narrowed towards the rectangular front angles; its surface distinctly, moderately, almost rugosely punctured, with a considerable depressed, or explanate, area near the basal angles very remotely punctate, the dorsal groove well marked throughout. *Scutellum* rather longer than broad, nearly smooth. *Elytra* gradually attenuated towards the apices, these are, conjointly, rounded; the striæ are distinctly impressed throughout, and are impunctate near the base, interstices rugulose. Legs and tarsi very elongate.

In No. 1186, and in this species, the fine lateral margin of the thorax extends to the extremity of the basal angle: at a short distance from this, in the former species, there is a second, inner, slender carina along the angle; in this species the carina is finer, and is separated from the outer edge by an extremely narrow space or groove.

In this genus the posterior angles are very curious. When examined from above they appear narrow, elongate, and divergent, but extend downwards, and, below, seem to have the apex turned inwards; when looked at from the sides, they are seen to be peculiarly and obliquely flattened, with a broad, thin, almost truncate, extremity, very much like the blade of a propeller in a screw steamship.

Length, 6; breadth, 1¼ lines.

Mount Egmont. One example. This is quite different from *O. basalis* (also from Taranaki), which has much thicker, darker antennæ.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp's genus *Asymphus* is evidently nearly allied to *Oxylasma*, but has a short clypeus. In *Oxylasma* the *clypeus* is quite large; the *prosternal process*, in Nos. 1186, 1726, and this species, is rather broad and bent upwards between the coxæ; the saltatorial *mucro* is deflected and ridged, the ridge being prolonged forwards to within one-third of the length of the prosternum; the mesosternal *cavity* is nearly triangular, with narrow, carina-like borders, and there is a well-marked suture behind it, between the coxæ. On page 679, near the bottom, the words referring to the antennæ, "each shorter than the *third*," should be "each shorter than the *fourth*." On the next page, description of antennæ, second line, should be "about half the length of the *fourth*."

Asymphus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 402.)

Frons anterius rotundato-truncata, haud marginata; *clypeus* brevis perpendicularis; *coxæ* posticæ lamina exterius perbreve.

The insect for which I establish this genus has quite the aspect of a *Corymbites;* indeed, I at first thought it would prove to be the female of *C. mundus;* but, as the front of the head shows a well-marked abrupt inflection of the clypeus, the species cannot be placed in *Corymbites*. This character brings it nearer to *Thoramus*, but it does not resemble any of the species of that genus, and has the mesosternal cavity destitute of elevated margins, and the coxal lamina is very much smaller than in *Thoramus*. The other characters are apparently the same as in the two genera mentioned. The meso- and meta-sterna are not at all consolidated at their point of contact between the coxæ; the prosternal process is nearly straight, and shows no division into two parts. The genus is not only allied to *Corymbites* and *Thoramus*, but comes very close to *Cryptohypnus* (as illustrated by *C. thoracicus*), from which it is distinguished chiefly by the shape of the front of the head, the deflexed part of the front not being completely unfolded, and by the greater elongation of the basal joint of the tarsi.

2011. **A. insidiosus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 402.) *Rufescens*, antennis pedibusque testaceis, elytris pallide brunneis; *prothorace* subquadrato, crebrius subtiliter punctato, angulis posterioribus parum prolongatis, apicibus quasi-obtusis; *elytris* striatis, obsolete punctulatis, striis ad apicem profundis, apicibus obtusis.

Long., 13mm.

Antennæ yellow, reaching back slightly beyond the thorax, basal joint stout, second and third short, subequal, fourth twice as long as second. *Thorax* straight at the sides, and only very slightly narrowed at the front angles, slightly longer than broad, the hind angles but little prolonged, and slightly twisted or uplifted, their apices viewed laterally appearing rounded, the surface is rather closely and finely punctured, extremely feebly pubescent. *Elytra* rather distinctly striate, the striæ continued without obliteration to the apex, this not at all acuminate; the interstitial punctuation is very indistinct, and the pubescence very feeble.

Bealey. Helms; one example. I suppose the individual to be a male. It is remarkable inasmuch as the front leg on the right side is aborted, and only one-third the natural size; but the development of the example does not appear to have been in any way affected by this.

Obs.—*Geranus crassus*, Shp. Mr. Helms has sent me from Greymouth, Picton, and Bealey, specimens of *Elater lineicollis*, White, accompanied in each case by one or more examples of *Geranus crassus* from each locality, so that I now entertain no doubt that the two are the sexes of one species, *G. crassus* being the female.

Protelater elongatus, Shp. I have received also a nice series of this insect from Mr. Helms. Amongst them is a well-marked variety, represented by a small number of examples, in which the black marks of the elytra are not present, or, rather, are indefinite

and diffused over nearly the whole surface of the wing-cases, so that these become of a dark-brown colour, with one or two small paler spaces over which the dark colour is not diffused. This variety is not connected with the type by intermediate examples, and may be styled var. D. It much resembles *P. huttoni*, but has the wing-cases darker in colour, and with the alternate interstices more elevated behind, the sides of the body beneath infuscate, and the process of the metasternum between the middle coxæ broader.

Chrosis.

2012. **C. impressa,** *n.s.* *Robust*, shining, black; tibiæ and tarsi more or less ferruginous; sparsely clothed with greyish hairs.

Head almost triangularly impressed, with a few rather coarse distant punctures. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, narrowed towards the front, posterior angles divergent; apex with a short median and two wider sinuations, one towards each side, anterior angles obtuse; the sides in front depressed and a little uneven, moderately punctured; near each side behind the middle are two or three transverse impressions with small corresponding notches or indentations; disc finely and remotely punctured. *Elytra* attenuated posteriorly, apices obtusely rounded, not at all spinose; distinctly striate, external striæ more evidently punctured than those near the suture; interstices more or less convex, finely punctured near the base, but becoming quite rugose a short distance from it.

Prosternum finely and distantly punctated, its flanks more remotely, and with two or three impressions similar to those above. *Abdomen* finely punctured; coxal lamina with a small but distinct indentation only.

C. reversa is its nearest ally.

Length, $7\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Mount Arthur. Mr. G. V. Hudson; one example.

Excœolus.

Nov. gen.

Forehead horizontal, feebly emarginate in front, without distinct margin in the middle, lateral margins oblique and slightly raised; it overhangs the extremely short, almost invisible, *clypeus*, which cannot be seen unless looked at from the front. *Labrum* well developed, nearly vertical, with a deep basal suture. *Antennæ* stout, filiform, elongate; implanted just below the sides of the forehead, without well-marked cavities. *Palpi* short, terminal joint narrow, subsecuriform. *Eyes* moderately large, not very prominent. *Thorax* subquadrate, hind angles obtuse, hardly at all divergent, fitting into a small cavity below the shoulder; it is without distinct lateral margins. *Prosternum* convex, with oblique sutures; chin-piece very broadly rounded in front, transversely impressed. *Process* of prosternum a little raised between the coxæ; the saltatorial mucro deflexed, somewhat tapering, yet not at all slender. *Mesosternal cavity* rather broad, of triangular form, the margins between the

coxæ a little elevated and thickened; it reaches the well-marked intercoxal suture. *Metasternum* rather short. *Coxal lamina* not notched, the trochanteral portion strongly developed, beyond this it is very much narrowed, becoming quite obsolete near the side. *Tibiæ* distinctly bispinose at the apex; posterior tarsi elongate, the basal joint equalling the following three in length, fourth joint small, simple.

The chin-piece is less prominent than in *Cryptohypnus*, and the coxal lamina is not so abruptly contracted towards the side. The almost entire absence of the usual margin at the side of the thorax is a distinctive character.

2013. **E. rufescens,** *n.s.* *Subparallel,* slightly convex, a little nitid; clothed with short but distinct greyish hairs; of a chestnut-red colour; the antennæ, legs, and coxæ yellow.

Head rather closely and moderately punctured, with a well-marked interocular depression. *Antennæ* scarcely serrate, barely reaching the base of the thorax; basal joint curvate; second slightly longer than third, these, together, rather longer than fourth; fifth shorter than the preceding one; pubescence distinct. *Thorax* about as long as broad, rounded near the front; posterior angles rather short, not directed outwards; it is convex, with two large rounded impressions near the middle, it is rather distantly and not very regularly punctured. *Scutellum* finely punctate. *Elytra* wider behind than at the shoulders, apices obliquely rounded towards the suture; their striæ are impunctate, and irregular behind; interstices broad, distinctly punctured and slightly rugose.

Prosternum finely and distantly punctured. *Metasternum* with a narrow longitudinal groove in front, becoming transformed into an extremely narrow, almost obsolete, carina behind.

♀. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Dunedin (Flagstaff Hill). Mr. T. Chalmer was kind enough to send me two examples, both females, from one of which the generic characters have been taken.

2014. **E. punctatus,** *n.s.* *Subparallel,* widest near posterior femora, slightly nitid, clothed with short, distinct, yellowish hairs; infuscate-red, sides of thorax piceous, coxæ and legs yellow, antennæ more rufescent.

Head closely and distinctly punctured. *Thorax* a little narrowed near the front, about as long as broad; hind angles rather short and thick, hardly at all divergent; there is a dorsal groove which is more feebly impressed in front than it is behind, the surface is rather closely but not coarsely punctated. *Scutellum* finely punctate. *Elytra* narrowed towards the base, and also behind the hind legs; distinctly striate, striæ impunctate; interstices broad, punctate, almost rugose.

Male. *Antennæ* scarcely serrate, reaching backwards as far as the hind thighs; second and third joints short, together slightly shorter than the fourth.

The chin-piece is much shorter than it is in *E. rufescens*.

♂. Length, 3½; breadth, 1⅛ lines.

Dunedin (Flagstaff Hill). One specimen; Mr. T. Chalmer.

2015. **E. obsoletus,** *n.s.* Differs from *E. punctatus* as follows: *Antennæ* reaching intermediate femora, third joint slightly shorter than second, both, together, a little shorter than fourth. *Thorax* slightly constricted near the anterior angles, widest near the front, posterior angles more divergent. *Elytra* rather feebly striate, especially behind, where, indeed, the striæ become indistinct and irregular, interstices more evidently punctate and rugose.

♂. Length, 3½; breadth, 1⅛ lines.

Dunedin (Flagstaff Hill). Mr. T. Chalmer; one individual only. It is a strange circumstance that four specimens, taken during one day at the same place, the only members of the group that were seen, should, on examination, prove to represent three distinct species of an easily-recognised new genus.

Monocrepidius.

2016. **M. maritimus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subparallel, clothed with fine yellowish hairs; thorax and antennæ rufo-testaceous, elytra castaneous, legs pale-yellow.

Head closely and finely punctured. *Antennæ* nearly two-thirds of entire length of body; third joint hardly longer than second, both short. *Thorax* gradually narrowed towards the front, about as long as it is broad, basal angles carinate above, somewhat divergent; its surface densely and finely punctured. *Elytra* distinctly punctate-striate throughout, interstices finely punctate, apices individually rounded.

Underside pale-chestnut, finely punctured and pubescent.

This rather bright-looking species is very different from *M. exsul*.

♂. Length, 4½; breadth, 1⅕ lines.

Mokohinou Island. Mr. Sandager, who sent me two specimens, informs me that they were found during October, on the ground, near the sea, and that they are nocturnal and short-lived.

Silene.

Nov. gen.

Forehead nearly horizontal, very obtusely curvate, with well-defined, smooth, but not raised, frontal margin, overhanging (or projecting) the *clypeus*, which in the middle is very short, but at the sides is longer. *Labrum* vertical, with a deep basal suture. *Antennæ* inserted in small cavities; moderately serrate, second and third joints short. *Prosternum* convex along the middle, with well-marked oblique sutures; broadly rounded in the middle, in front, and with two transverse impressions, the one near the apex the larger: its *process* nearly horizontal, elongate, and acuminate. *Mesosternal cavity* narrow, deep, almost parallel-sided, extending to the well-defined intercoxal suture, with narrow raised borders.

Coxal lamina well developed, the trochanteral portion larger than in *Thoramus*, but with the femoral portion smaller. *Tarsi* moderately slender, basal joint of the posterior as long as the other four taken together, penultimate very short above, distinctly lamellate underneath.

This genus is allied to *Monocrepidius*.

2017. **S. brunnea,** *n.s.* *Subparallel*, slightly glossy, densely clothed with fine, short, yellowish hairs; reddish-brown, apex and hind angles of thorax paler; legs testaceous, antennæ rufo-testaceous; underside closely and finely punctate and pubescent, rufo-castaneous.

Head closely and moderately coarsely punctured. *Antennæ* rather slender, their tenth joint reaching backwards to the thoracic angles; third joint slightly longer than second, both short, and, together, about one-third shorter than the fourth; joints 4–10 slightly serrate, eleventh with an ill-defined false terminal joint. *Thorax* slightly longer than broad, convex, gently narrowed in front of the middle, nearly straight behind; posterior angles stout, ridged above, directed backwards; its punctuation moderately close, but rather finer than that of the head. *Scutellum* densely and finely punctate. *Elytra* a little wider behind than at the base, apices obliquely rounded and somewhat raised; they are distinctly and regularly striate throughout, the striæ with rather elongate but not closely-placed punctures; interstices with numerous fine punctures, appearing rugulose.

In general appearance somewhat similar to *Exœolus rufescens*, but at once differentiated by possessing distinct lateral thoracic margins.

Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Howick. One individual only, probably a female.

GENUS OF DOUBTFUL POSITION.

Byrrocryptus.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate-oval, moderately convex. *Antennæ* about as long as the body, 11-articulate, joints 3–10 inwardly serrate; they are implanted on the forehead just before the front and inner margin of the eyes; there are no distinct fossæ. *Eyes* rotundate, very prominent, quite lateral, free, finely facetted. *Labrum* large, prominent, separated from the forehead by a short membranous space. *Mandibles* but little exposed, bifid at apex. *Palpi* short, with securiform terminal joints, that of the labial broader than the maxillary. *Head* small, exserted, without evident genal lines. *Thorax* much narrowed and depressed towards the front, bisinuate at base, finely margined laterally. *Elytra* a little broader than the thorax, nearly four times its length. *Legs* elongate, simple; tibiæ bispinose at the extremity; *tarsi* elongate, filiform, joints 1-4 decreasing, fourth

short, entire, not expanded and without membranous appendage, fifth longest; claws well developed. *Prosternum* not reduced, its flanks marked off by raised sinuous sutures; its process narrow, acuminate, not extending beyond the coxæ. *Mesosternum* plane, not emarginate in front. *Metasternum* moderate, its intercoxal suture distinct. *Abdomen* with five segments, and a small supplementary anal segment, the basal appearing very short in the middle. *Coxæ* large and prominent, elongate, the front and intermediate distinctly but not widely separated, the posterior larger (longitudinally) than in *Atopida* and its allies.

This genus is remarkably distinct, and should, I think, be placed between the *Elateridæ* and the *Dascyllidæ*. The specimen at my disposal does not permit a careful examination of the mentum, &c.

2018. **B. urquharti,** *n.s. Castaneo-fuscous,* a little shining; the legs, coxæ, and two basal joints of the antennæ testaceous; remaining joints, and the tarsi, somewhat infuscate; pubescence dense, fine, yellow.

Head small, transversely impressed between the eyes. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint thick and rather short; second small, barely half the length of the third, which is about as long as each of the following seven; these serrate inwardly but not prolonged at the extremity. *Thorax* convex, one-third broader than long, considerably narrowed anteriorly; front angles depressed, indistinct, the lateral margins becoming vague in front; base widely bisinuate; the sides curvate, so that the posterior angles, though acute, are not in the least divergent or projecting; its surface is moderately distantly and finely granulated. *Scutellum* rather large, subcordate, with a deep notch in front, finely granulate. *Elytra* not much broader than the thorax, a good deal narrowed apically; their striæ rather broad and shallow, not very regularly impressed; the interstices, near the base, minutely and distantly granulate, the sculpture becoming closer behind. *Legs* with rather coarse short hairs; tarsi nearly as long as the tibiæ.

Underside fuscous, pubescent; middle of prosternum, in front, finely transversely strigose, the flanks granulate; metasternum convex, grooved behind; abdomen minutely granulate; epipleuræ of moderate width.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Mount Te Aroha, Thames. Named in honour of its discoverer, Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

Group—DASCYLLIDÆ.

Amplectopus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 403.)

Corpus parvum, ovale; *caput* subtus inflexum; *antennæ* parvæ, undecim articulatæ, articulis quatuor basalibus majoribus, laxe articulatis, articulis 5–10 perbrevibus. *Prosternum* nullum; *meso-*

sternum grande, coxis intermediis sat distantibus; *metasternum* sat grande, utrinque anterius ad pedum intermediorum receptionem profunde impressum. Coxæ posteriores intus magnæ, a sutura recta arcte conjunctis.

The minute insect forming this very distinct genus will be readily recognised by the peculiar antennæ, and the fact that the inflexed and retracted *head* is in contact with the *mesosternum*, which as thus exposed bears a remarkable resemblance in form and position to the prosternum, as seen in many Coleoptera. I have only a smashed example at my disposal for ascertaining the characters, and am unable to see the parts of the mouth; the small anterior part of the head is prominent, but the *mandibles* are apparently covered by the labrum, and no *palpi* are visible; the *eyes* are of moderate size, and the antennæ are inserted between the eyes; the space between the eye and the base of the mandible forming a deep depression for the reception of the base of the antennæ in repose. The anterior *coxæ* are transverse, and are attached by the base to the infolded side of the pronotum, but I cannot detect any prosternum either in front of them or between the tips; the femur is rather widely separated from the coxa by the interposed trochanter, and the tibia is dilated externally near the tip, the minute tarsus being protected by being folded backwards and placed in close apposition with the tibial dilatation. The *mesosternum* is placed on the same plane as the metasternum, and extends, in an example in the position of contraction, quite visibly on either side in front of the middle coxæ; this is rather large and has a visible trochanter. The front outer angle of the *metasternum* is occupied by a deep depression for the contracted middle leg, and there is a minute appendage to the larger depression for the accommodation of the tarsus. The hind coxæ are transverse, their inner margins are closely interconnected, and their outer portion is deeply impressed, as in the *Elateridæ*, for the accommodation of the femur; there are five ventral *segments*, the basal one showing a deep depression on either side for the reception of the contracted tibia. The hind *tarsi* are small, five-jointed, the four basal joints small, but the first of them rather larger than the following, the fourth is emarginate above for the reception of the small terminal joint. I do not detect any tibial spurs.

There can be no doubt that this little insect should be placed amongst the Dascillidæ, though it does not appear to be allied to any of the known forms of that family; it has, however, considerable affinity with *Chelonarium;* and, though this genus is at present located by systematists in the Byrrhidæ, it certainly should be transferred to the Dascillidæ, so that this affinity does not, in my opinion, invalidate the position I propose for *Amplectopus*.

2019. **A. ovalis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 404.) *Ovalis*, sat convexus, pallide brunneus, pubescentia depressa, pallida, minus dense vestita, antennis articulis 4–11 nigris; haud dense, fere obsolete punctatus.

Long., 2mm.

Antennæ with stout first and second joints; third joint also stout, but articulated to the second joint by an extremely slender base; fourth joint larger than those following, which are very minute, the ninth and tenth being, however, broader than the others, and strongly transverse; terminal joint rather short and broad, nearly as long as the two preceding together. *Thorax* twice as broad as long, base very closely connected with the elytra. *Scutellum* triangular, rather large. *Elytra* almost without sculpture, closely embracing the hind-body, their hind margin obliquely subtruncate, a little incrassate, and minutely directed upwards.

This very obscure but very interesting little beetle was detected at Greymouth by Mr. Helms some years ago, but only in a single example, which I sent back to him after examination, and I have now received two other examples from him.

Cyphanus (Gen., p. 308).

2020. **C. dubius,** *n.s.* *Suboblong*, slightly glossy, densely clothed with fine yellowish hairs; castaneous, the thorax and basal region of the elytra more or less rufescent, legs, antennæ, and lower surface chestnut-red.

Head large, moderately coarsely but not deeply punctured. *Antennæ* elongate, second joint short, third scarcely half as long as fourth. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, base and apex sinuated towards the sides, these latter explanate and but little curved; its angles obtuse; its punctation is finer than that of the head. *Elytra* subcostate, densely, distinctly, and somewhat rugosely punctured.

This species is rather dark in colour and bears conspicuous pubescence. The prosternal process, though hastate, is not acutely prolonged behind. The intermediate segments of the abdomen have distinctly membranous sutures.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Found on the Waitakerei Range and in the vicinity of Howick.

2021. **C. scaber,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, subovate; dark rufo-castaneous, head dark-red, legs red, tarsi and antennæ testaceous-red; not shining, covered with yellow hairs, these are most conspicuous behind, some of those on the thorax are very fine and silky, others seemed disposed to form patches.

Head broad, much dilated behind the eyes, its punctation fine and dense; labrum much exposed, deeply emarginated. *Antennæ* moderately elongate, rather slender, third joint almost as long as fourth. *Thorax* transverse, its angles obtuse, sides a little curved; the disc transversely convex, with a gradual slope outwards so that the sides do not appear explanate, its punctation fine but dense. *Elytra* elongate, not broader than thorax at base, widest in line with hind thighs, from thence a good deal rounded apically; densely and finely punctured, slightly uneven, there being, on each, three or four indistinct basal striæ or impressions. *Legs* normal, tibial spurs well developed.

A curious but veritable *Cyphanus*, comparatively rough-looking, an appearance due to the pubescence as well as the sculpture. The punctation is actually finer than in the typical species, but the interstices, especially on the wing-cases, are not broad and smooth but appear as if minutely asperate. The large size, distended cheeks, long third antennal joint, convex thorax, and thick palpi will enable it to be identified with certainty.

Length, 4; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

One, found at Tairua, 1865.

Cyphanodes.

Nov. gen.

This genus is instituted for the reception of species which differ from *Cyphanus* as follows:—

Form more oviform; *thorax* not distinctly explanate laterally. The interantennal portion of the *head* more extended forwards, this part is widely incurved in front, so that the lateral portions appear more or less angulated; the frontal membranous space is larger, and the labrum is more exposed, though similarly emarginate. The *prosternal process* is broad and not at all acutely produced behind. Labial *palpi* furcate, as is the case in *Cyphanus*.

2022. **C. vestitus,** *n.s.* *Castaneous*, legs and antennæ chestnut-red; clothed with depressed yellowish hairs; the disc of the thorax, the middle of the basal half and the posterior portion of the elytra, usually nearly nude; body somewhat convex, not narrow, rather oviform.

Head broad, yet rather narrower than thorax, closely and moderately coarsely punctured. *Antennæ* elongate, basal joint thick, second very short, third slender, about half the length of the elongate fourth joint. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, marginated and nearly straight laterally, all the angles obtusely rectangular, base bisinuate, the apex also sinuous towards the sides; its sculpture rather finer than that of the head. *Elytra* indistinctly tricostate, depressed before the middle; densely punctate, more finely behind than elsewhere, the sculpture of the discoidal portion subgranular.

Under side often darker than the upper, and more finely, but more densely, sculptured and clothed.

Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Four individuals were found on the Waitakerei Range.

Atopida.

2023. **A. dorsale,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subdepressed, moderately shining; testaceous, the elytral suture and last five joints of the antennæ pitchy-brown, clothed with rather long, almost upright, greyish hairs.

Head large, nearly as broad as thorax, distinctly yet neither coarsely nor closely granulated; labrum exposed, and emarginate at

apex. *Thorax* strongly transverse, narrowed behind, its sides more or less crenate, its granules as obvious as but more distant than those on the head. *Elytra* moderately coarsely and closely, almost rugosely, punctured, their pubescence conspicuous. *Antennæ* elongate, third joint intermediate between the second and fourth as regards size.

Underside more or less dusky, more finely clothed than the upper surface.

This species comes near *A. testacea*, having the head and thorax similarly sculptured; in both species the lateral margins of the thorax are subcrenate.

Length, 1⅝ lines; breadth, ⅝ line.

Mount Egmont. Elevation about 3,000ft.

Obs.—Whilst working at this and other allied species I had occasion to make a critical examination of the characters assigned to White's genus *Atopida* by Dr. Sharp. Dr. Sharp's diagnosis is very misleading. In his description of the genus *Cyphanus* he states (page 309), "This is the only group of New Zealand species having the labial palpi furcate." Again, at page 312, when describing *Atopida*, he states, "Labial palpi very small and not furcate;" and, further on, "but as the remarkable labial palpi of the *Cyphanus* group strongly differentiate it." I first of all examined the rather large species *Atopida brouni*, and, having satisfied myself as to the real structure of the labial palpi, I proceeded to do the same with *A. lawsoni*, *A. testacea*, and *A. hirta*. I found that the actual structure is exactly the same in all these species, as well as in *A. dorsale*, so that the description given by Dr. Sharp must be materially modified. The following will truly express the necessary correction:—

Labial palpi distinctly furcate, the terminal joint being articulated near to the base of the penultimate, so as to be almost at right angles to that joint.

In those species which bear granules on the head or thorax there is a puncture in each granule, sometimes small, in other cases large.

Mesocyphon.

2024. **M. pallidus**, *n.s.* *Oviform*, not narrow, subdepressed; head and thorax rufo-testaceous, slightly glossy, scantily clothed with long, slender, yellowish hairs; elytra opaque, testaceous, densely covered with short brassy hairs; palpi blackish, legs and antennæ testaceous, sometimes a little infuscate.

Head not so broad as thorax, its sculpture indefinite, appearing either punctate or finely and distantly granulate according to the light and position in which it is examined. *Antennæ* stout, not short, third joint longer than second, but shorter than fourth. *Prothorax* transverse, bisinuate at base, much more feebly in front, posterior angles nearly rectangular but not acute, sides slightly curved, front angles obtuse; its sculpture rather finer than that of

the head. *Elytra* broader than thorax, yet not much broader at the base, widest behind, closely punctate.

Underside finely pubescent, sternum testaceous, abdomen infuscate. *Femora* robust, tibiæ straight, their apical spurs distinct.

An easily-recognised species. The only variegation on the wing-cases consists of an ill-defined dark apical space, which, moreover, is often altogether wanting. The elytral clothing, except under a strong lens, appears to consist of fine brassy setæ.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Mount Arthur. Cheeseman and Adams.

2025. **M. laticeps,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, not broad, subdepressed, a little nitid; head and thorax rufo-castaneous, not densely covered with yellowish hairs; elytra fusco-testaceous, variegated with darker marks, densely clothed with short, pale hairs; antennæ, in colour, like the head, terminal joints occasionally darker; legs testaceous, maxillary palpi blackish.

Head broad, somewhat inflated behind the prominent eyes, so sculptured as to seem finely granulate, with a puncture in each granule. *Antennæ* stout, not very elongate, third joint shorter than fourth but longer than second. *Thorax* sculptured in the same way as the head, short, apex more feebly sinuous than base, sides slightly rounded, none of the angles prominent. *Elytra* broader than thorax, not very much so at the base, broadest between the hind thighs yet not very much dilated even there, indistinctly depressed before the middle; closely and finely punctate. *Legs* stout, tibiæ straight. *Underside* infuscate.

The rather large head (somewhat flattened between the eyes), rather slender palpi, and much less obvious granular sculpture distinguish this species from *M. monticola* and *M. granulatus*, both of which are, moreover, somewhat larger.

In one example the wing-cases are quite unicolorous; in another they are variegated with fuscous marks similar to those seen in *M. marmoratus*. There is a variety in which the head and thorax are infuscate and the former unimpressed; these differences are accompanied by a still greater variegation of the elytra, and these darker portions are due to the colour of the derm itself as well as to the variegation of the pubescence.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$–2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$–$\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Evidently a common species on Mount Arthur, from whence numerous examples were brought by Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams.

These gentlemen also found some specimens of *M. divergens*, some of which are so dark in colour that the elytra may be described as being dusky-brown marbled with pale-brown, whilst the legs and lower surface are equally dark.

Cyphotelus angustifrons is another desirable species obtained in the same locality. It is a rather elongate, parallel-sided insect, sometimes wholly black, sometimes testaceous, and having the appearance of a narrow *Atopida*.

Cyphon (Gen., p. 318).

2026. **C. pauper,** *n.s.* *Subovate*, moderately broad, very little shining, densely clothed with yellowish hairs; obscure-ferruginous, sometimes a large part of the hind-body more or less smoky-brown, antennæ and legs testaceous; underside brown.

Head rather large and nearly as broad as the thorax, moderately closely and distinctly punctate-granulose. *Antennæ* moderate, third joint slender, elongate, not quite so long as fourth, which exceeds the fifth and following ones in length. *Prothorax* short, with two oblique depressions before the base, its sides slightly rounded, anterior angles rectangular, posterior obtuse, sculptured in the same way as the head. *Scutellum* minutely granulate. *Elytra* broader than thorax, transversely depressed before the middle, rugosely sculptured, but not distinctly granulate near the base, the rest of their surface punctate.

This species, owing to the absence of the subocular line, rough genal space, and distinctly-granulated head and thorax, is nearly allied to *C. parviceps* and *C. signatus*. The thoracic depressions are constant. There is a minute puncture in each granule.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams found seven examples on Mount Arthur.

2027. **C. discedens,** *n.s.* *Subovate*, moderately broad, slightly glossy, covered with fine pale hairs, smoky-brown, elytral disc and apices suffused with dull-testaceous, legs and antennæ testaceous.

Head rather large, about as broad as thorax, finely and distantly granulated. *Antennæ* moderate, third joint slender, nearly as long as fourth, fifth much shorter than the preceding one, joints 6–9 about as long as broad, submoniliform. *Thorax* small, its angles blunt, finely and distantly granulated. *Elytra* large, broader than thorax at base, indistinctly impressed before the middle; moderately finely punctured.

Very much like *C. trivialis*, only a little larger, the granulation of head and thorax not so close.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Three specimens; collected by Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams on Mount Arthur.

2028. **C. flavescens,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, almost convex, covered with fine yellow hairs; rather shining, except an infuscate mark near the extremity of each elytron, which, however, is often wanting, flavo-testaceous.

Head moderately broad, very finely granulate. *Thorax* very transverse, sides slightly curved, angles obtuse, finely and distantly granulate. *Elytra* not impressed, at the base of the same width as thorax, moderately finely and closely punctated. *Antennæ* not elongate, second joint oblong-oval; third half as long as fourth, not very slender; fourth longer than fifth, not elongate yet perceptibly

longer than broad; the others rather short, joints 5–7 subobconical, each a little longer than broad.

In this species the genal space is nearly smooth, and there is no subocular line. The body is of an almost uninterrupted oblong-oval shape. The pubescence, being of nearly the same hue as the derm, is not very conspicuous.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

From the same locality as the two preceding species. Four individuals.

2029. **C. nigritulus,** *n.s. Ovate,* broad, convex, sparsely clothed with slender and coarser greyish hairs; shining, blackish, mandibles and second and third joints of the antennæ fusco-rufous, legs fuscous, tarsi testaceous.

Head large, broad, yet narrower than thorax, finely and remotely granulated. *Antennæ* moderate, third joint slender, slightly longer than second, shorter than fourth. *Thorax* almost equalling the shoulders in width, posterior angles obtuse, anterior rectangular, more or less obviously bi-impressed, its sculpture even finer and more distant than that of the head. *Scutellum* similarly marked. *Elytra* depressed behind the base, large, distinctly punctate, more finely behind.

The subocular carina is absent or obsolete, and the genal space is shining and almost quite smooth. The granules are often difficult to detect, especially on the thorax. *C. æthiops* is black, but the elytra are not impressed. *C. laticollis* is oblong-oval.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$–$\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Mount Arthur, four specimens; Otira Gorge, Canterbury, two.

2030. **C. fuscifrons,** *n.s. Oviform,* not depressed, somewhat shining, clothed with fine pale hairs, elytra and sides of thorax testaceous, the rest of the thorax and the head pitchy-brown.

Head rather short, much narrower than thorax, very finely and distantly granulated. *Antennæ* short, third joint quite as long as second but shorter than fourth, these joints dark-testaceous, the others broken off. *Thorax* very transverse, narrowed anteriorly, sides a little rounded, front angles obtuse and depressed, the posterior not acute, rectangular; its sculpture like that of the head. *Scutellum* triangular, finely granulated. *Elytra* very large, of about the same width as thorax at base, rather finely punctured; sometimes tinged with brown posteriorly, but distinctly variegate.

A large, easily-recognised species, very oval, and without subocular line.

Length, 2; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Mount Arthur. One individual only.

2031. **C. fulvicornis,** *n.s. Subopaque,* covered with short, conspicuous, brassy hairs; chestnut-red, but with a large apical space on each wing-case dusky-brown; legs and antennæ fulvescent.

Head rather large, yet narrower than back part of thorax, densely punctate-granulose; eyes rather convex, distinctly facetted. *Antennæ* moderate, third joint a little shorter but much more slender than the contiguous ones, joints 4–6 each rather longer than broad. *Prothorax* transverse, its sides nearly straight, all the angles rectangular but not pointed, its sculpture similar to that of the head. *Scutellum* granulate. *Elytra* impressed before the middle, suture elevated, more or less evidently granulated near the base, the rest of their surface punctate.

Although broader than *C. signatus*, and differently coloured and clothed, the two are, undoubtedly, nearly related. The subocular line is absent, and the genal space is asperate. The granulation is distinct, and there is a minute puncture in each granule.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Arthur. One example only.

2032. **C. ornatus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, broad; nitid, densely covered with fine, depressed, ash-coloured hairs, but having also on the wing-cases a curved apical, and two other very irregularly formed fasciæ, composed of silvery hairs; body black, three basal joints of antennæ rufescent, the other joints, and all but the paler terminal joint of the palpi, fuscous; legs rufo-fuscous, tarsi paler.

Head large and broad, but not so wide as the base of thorax; its sculpture indefinite, appearing minutely granulate or punctate according to the light in which it is viewed, invariably minute and very distant.

Antennæ stout, third joint slender, barely more than half the length of the elongate fourth joint. *Prothorax* as broad as elytra at base, narrowed anteriorly, sides scarcely curved, its angles blunt, base and apex much sinuated towards the sides, its sculpture ill-defined. *Elytra* large and broad, each elytron with an oblique or curved impression near the scutellum, this is prolonged backwards close to the suture, so as to appear furcate; they are finely punctate, quite obsoletely behind.

The best-marked species of the group. The white elytral fasciæ are distinctive. The genal space is broad, smooth, and shining, and bears no elevated line.

In one example the body may be said to be of a variegated-castaneous colour.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$–2; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$–$1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

My two specimens were found on the Waitakerei Range and near Tuakau.

2033. **C. variegatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, p. 87.) *Latus*, sat convexus, subrotundatus, nitidus, parcius subtiliter pubescens, testaceus, capite thoraceque rufo-testaceis, elytris nigro-signatis, antennis ultra medium fere nigris.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$mm.

Antennæ rather short, the four or five basal joints yellow, the others darker, the terminal ones being nearly black; third joint very small and slender; fourth distinctly longer than the following; fifth to tenth differing very little from one another. *Head* broad, distinctly pubescent, but scarcely punctate. *Thorax* considerably narrower than the elytra, pubescent, and indistinctly sculptured like the head. *Elytra* with a distinct punctuation, the punctures moderately close, quite distinct and definite at the base, becoming obsolete towards the apex, and with a rather elongate pubescence, of a yellowish colour, marked with a basal transverse black fascia, a common mark on the middle, which extends backwards along the suture, and unites with an oblique apical mark that encloses a pale space on the outside near the apex of each wing-case. *Underside* and legs yellow.

The marks on the elytra are often very conspicuous, but sometimes are nearly or quite absent, the basal ones disappearing first.

The species is closely allied in its structure to *C. æqualis*, Sharp.

Greymouth. Helms.

Group—LYCIDÆ.

Metriorhynchus.

2034. **M. erraticus**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, subdepressed, subopaque; clothed with fine hairs and setæ corresponding in colour with the parts on which they are placed; elytra red, the rest of the body, and the limbs, black, the head and thorax shining.

Head elevated in front, behind this raised space flattened or depressed. *Antennæ* half the length of the body, joints 2–10 prolonged at inner extremity. *Thorax* one-fourth broader than long, the sides medially narrowed, obliquely widened behind, posterior angles nearly rectangular, in front of the middle the sides are nearly straight; apex strongly rounded, base deeply bisinuate; there are seven more or less angulate depressions, occupying the whole surface; four in front, the two inner ones slightly asperate, the basal two largest, the central one extends from the basal margin as far forward as the middle of the frontal ones, and is diamond-shaped. *Scutellum* black, deeply emarginate behind. *Elytra* with five costæ on each, the external quite lateral and uniting with the raised suture at the apex; between these costæ there are double series of transverse punctiform impressions; they are covered with slender, elongate, hair-like, red scales. *Legs* compressed, tibiæ curvate; fourth joint of the tarsi broad, broadly excavate above, fifth narrow; claws castaneous, angulate at base. The elytra are not closely applied to each other, so that an evident sutural gap exists.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Drury, Pokeno, and Clevedon, south of Auckland. The insect may prove to be an importation, but I have not seen any like it from Australia or Tasmania.

Group—TELEPHORIDÆ.

Asilis.

A. colorata, *n.s.* *Elongate*, depressed, slightly nitid; the thorax, two basal joints of the antennæ, and most part of the legs testaceous; the tarsi, basal half of femora, and extremity of tibiæ infuscate; the rest of the body and antennæ blackish.

Head very smooth, its punctation very fine and indistinct. *Thorax* transverse, margined, its lateral margins raised and thickened but ending abruptly behind, thus leaving a short sinus or notch just before the posterior angles, apex widely rounded; its punctation fine and distant; it is clothed with fine yellow hairs. *Elytra* elongate, widest behind; their sculpture dense, rugose, consisting apparently of minute granular elevations and punctures.

Underside nearly black, clothed with cinereous hairs. Front and middle *coxæ* elongate, contiguous, the hind pair broader and shorter and almost touching each other. *Sternum* with a large, deep, triangular cavity in front reaching the middle coxæ, the sides of this excavation broadly margined and yellowish. *Metasternum* raised nearly in the form of a crescent in the middle. *Epipleuræ* broad, densely and rather coarsely sculptured. Three basal segments of *abdomen* transversely concave.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$–1 line.

Northcote and Howick. Three examples.

Obs.—The name *Aclytia* (page 326) having been used before, *Asilis* is substituted. The genus *Asilis* includes Nos. 591, 592, &c. In *A. fulvithorax* the head bears numerous wrinkles, in *A. colorata* there are none, besides which the forehead is more produced and plane.

Group—MELYRIDÆ.

Dasytes.

2035. **D. helmsi,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 66.) *Elongatus*, angustulus, postice latior, opacus, supra purpureo-niger; subtus niger, violaceo-tinctus; antennis nigris; supra tenuissime pubescens, elytris crebrius parum argute punctatis.

Long., 6mm.

Antennæ extending quite to the hind margin of the thorax, black, a little thickened towards the extremity, the penultimate joint not twice as long as broad. *Head* rather elongate, about half as broad as the wing-cases, narrowed behind the eyes. *Thorax* nearly as broad as long, much constricted in front, the basal and lateral margins very distinct, but the latter becomes indistinct at the anterior constriction or impression, the surface very indistinctly punctured and finely pubescent. *Elytra* closely and rather finely punctate, but the punctuation indistinct, although somewhat rugulose; the pubescence very indistinct. Legs long and slender, nearly black above, deep-blue beneath.

Although very different in colour from *D. wakefieldi*, it is in form, and probably in structure, closely allied thereto.

Greymouth. Helms.

2036. **D. oreocharis,** *n.s. Elongate*, narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly; clothed with minute grey setæ; head and thorax blue, subopaque; elytra also bluish but tinged with green, and moderately shining; legs blackish, sometimes greenish; antennæ, tarsi, labrum, and palpi quite black.

Head elongate, half the width of the hind-body, narrowed behind the eyes, its anterior portion not elongate, with excessively dense and fine sculpture. *Antennæ* scarcely serrate, as long as head and thorax; second joint very short, third longer than fourth. *Prothorax* quite as long as broad, much contracted in front, so that the sides appear as if angularly dilated near the middle, basal and lateral margins fine but less distinct in front, hind angles rounded, its sculpture similar to that of the head. *Scutellum* subquadrate. *Elytra* rather finely and closely punctured, and somewhat rugulose. *Legs* long and slender, posterior tarsi equal to the tibiæ in length; claws castaneous, appendiculate.

About equal, as regards size, to *D. wakefieldi* and *D. helmsi*, but, judging from their descriptions, narrower and otherwise different.

Length, 3–3¼ lines; breadth, ⅞–1 line.

Taken on Mount Arthur by Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams.

Group—CLERIDÆ.

Parmius.

2037. **P. rugosus,** *n.s. Elongate*, narrow, subdepressed; sparingly clothed with greyish-yellow hairs; shining, head and thorax violaceous, head redder than thorax; elytra castaneous, tinged with purple; palpi and antennæ testaceous; legs chestnut-red.

Head as broad as hind-body, fulvescent in front, with two interocular, somewhat convergent, impressions, and with some fine punctures near the eyes. *Antennæ* short, their ninth joint not much narrower than the tenth. *Thorax* cylindric, dilated medially, slightly depressed transversely near the front and base; there are two distant foveæ behind the middle, and a few scattered obsolete punctures. *Elytra* narrow, widest behind, humeral angles distinct, they are very indistinctly striate, and, especially behind, feebly rugose, their apices broadly rounded.

Comes near *P. longipes;* more elongate, differently sculptured and coloured.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, ⅝ line.

Taieri, Otago. One example, from Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Group—PTINIDÆ.

Cyphanobium.

Nov. gen.

Body short, broad, and convex, like a convex Cyphon. *Head* moderate, broad, greatly inflexed. *Eyes* large and prominent, with a small triangular notch or impression in front. *Palpi* small, terminal joint securiform. *Antennæ* 11-articulate; basal joint large and thick, excavated in front and along the external side; second moderately stout; joints 3–8 small and slender; ninth and tenth elongate, each with a long bicurvate tooth or lobe directed inwards, nearly twice as long as the joint itself, these lobes proceed from the base and are curved in opposite directions; eleventh longer than tenth, considerably thicker, nearly straight on the outside but widely emarginated inwardly so as to appear sublunate. *Thorax* as broad as elytra at base, apex rounded medially but strongly sinuated laterally, the base too sinuate, the side forming merely an acute angle; in front, and underneath, deeply hollowed for the reception of the head. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong. *Legs* moderate, capable of being packed like those of the Byrrhidæ; tarsi short, basal joints largest, 2–4 very transverse. *Front coxæ* elongate; *middle coxæ* small, widely separated, the space between them unimpressed.

Fem. Antennæ smaller; ninth joint strongly produced inwardly, so that the tooth or lobe is larger than the joint; tenth large, triangular; eleventh oviform.

The type of the genus (No. 626, p. 343) is a remarkable creature, of which I now give a brief specific description:—

626. **C. illustris.** Piceous, a little nitid, covered with greyish hairs, legs piceo-rufous, tarsi rufo-testaceous, basal joint of antennæ red, remaining joints infuscate or testaceous. The punctation rather fine, that of the elytra somewhat irregular, being close on some parts but on others nearly absent, thus leaving ill-defined smooth spaces.

Length, 1¼ lines; breadth, ⅝ line.

Tairua. One male and two females.

Xenogonus.

2038. **X. obscurus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 405.) *Subcylindricus*, sat elongatus, ferrugineo-brunneus, brevissime pubescens, elytris ad latera vage fusco-plagiatis.

Long., 3mm.

Covered with a dense, excessively minute pubescence of a pallid fuscous tint, not variegate, though a darker patch appears vaguely defined on each wing-case; this is probably due to some arrangement of the pubescence, as the position and shape of the darker patch vary according to the light and point of view. The *antennæ* and legs are ferruginous, the former largely developed, the fifth joint being broad as well as long, its width at the apex being, in fact, but

little less than its length; the other enlarged joints progressively diminish in width, the terminal joint being very slender and elongate. The *prothorax* is not quite so long as broad, slightly broader in front than at the base, the surface excessively finely sculptured, without elevations, and with only a slight simulation of conical elevation of the disc. *Elytra* with quite regular, close striæ, which are distinctly punctate.

Though Broun has described numerous species of *Xenogonus*, I cannot make this accord with any of his descriptions.

Bealey. Helms; four examples.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp redescribes the genus under the name *Perplectus*, *Xenocera* having been used before. I myself, however, altered the name to *Xenogonus* in May, 1882 (vol. i., p. 128, *N. Z. Journ. of Science*), so that his species must bear the name *Xenogonus obscurus*.—T. B.

Group—OPATRIDÆ.

Syrphetodes.

2039. **S. bullatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 407.) *Fuscus*, indumento ochraceo-brunneo vestitus; *prothorace* angulis anterioribus per-productis, margine anteriore medio tuberculato-emarginato; *elytris* convexis dorso tuberculis quatuor grossis instructis.

Long., 9mm.

Antennæ blackish. *Thorax* with the anterior angles very long, very acute, widely separated from the eyes; the sides bisinuate; the hind angles free, rectangular, very sharply defined. *Elytra* nearly twice as broad at the base as the base of the thorax, just behind the shoulder with a sharp tubercle directed outwards, causing the shoulders to look hamate; the disc provided with four very large elevations, and a pair of smaller acute tubercles between them and the base; the sides but little explanate; the lateral outline undulate near the outer margin, with seven or eight foveæ; *tibiæ* and tarsi blackish, the former spotted with pallid scales.

Greymouth. I received my example of this remarkable insect from Mr. Helms some years ago; it was the first example of the genus I had seen, and I thought it might be *S. marginatus*, Pascoe. Mr. Helms has, however, found recently a small series of a species at Picton which agrees much better with Pascoe's figure, and I have no doubt the Greymouth insect is new.

2040. **S. sylvius,** *n.s.* *Opaque*, nigro-fuscous; tarsi, palpi, and antennæ obscure-rufous; covered with small ash-coloured and ferruginous scales, the more brightly coloured scales predominate on the more elevated parts.

Head convex behind; eyes prominent, transversely oviform. *Antennæ* pubescent towards extremity, basal articulations with yellow setæ, fourth joint twice the length of the second. *Thorax* uneven, obtusely raised behind the middle; anterior angles very

prominent and acute; apex sinuously elevated at the middle; sides straight, but narrowed from the middle forwards, sinuously narrowed behind, posterior angles a little projecting; base with an excision near each side, so that the angles do not touch the elytra. *Scutellum* very transversal. *Elytra* nearly double the width of thorax, shoulders obtuse; sides explanate, each with about ten foveæ; dorsum with rows of moderate punctures, also two basal and four discoidal elevations, besides twelve on the summit of hind slope, two of which are considerably larger than the others; there are two on the slope itself; the apices are almost tuberculate, leaving a sutural gap; a raised space behind each shoulder terminates at the side, but is pointed upwards rather than outwards. *Femora* densely covered with yellowish scales, tibiæ scarcely spotted.

This does not exactly accord with the description and figure of the typical species. Dr. Sharp's *S. bullatus* differs in several respects, such as "sides of elytra but little explanate, lateral outline undulate," &c. *S. marginatus* has a shorter and more elevated elytral disc.

Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Forty-mile Bush. Mr. H. Suter; one individual.

Pseudopatrum.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 406.)

Antennæ subclavatæ articulo 3° elongato, ad basin tectæ; *oculi* transversi margine anteriore curvato. *Pseudepipleuræ* latissimæ acute inflexæ adventri marginem grosse profundeque foveolatæ. *Tarsi* graciles, subtus satis pubescentes; *tibiæ* calcaribus brevibus; *coxæ* posteriores valde distantes, extus brevissime.

This genus is proposed for *Opatrum tuberculicostatum*, White (and a very closely allied species), and is of an anomalous character, so that its true position is very doubtful. The *clypeus* is emarginate in front, and the much-exposed *labrum* has its front margin of similar shape; the antennary orbit is rather strongly elevated, and is laterally more prominent than the eye. The last joint of the maxillary *palpus* is securiform. The *mentum* is moderately large, and the ligula visible at its extremity. The sides of the *thorax* are dilated and explanate. The front *coxæ* are small, globular, moderately distant, the process separating them flat, not prominent. The posterior portion of the *mesosternum* is more prominent (*i.e.*, on a different plane) than the anterior, but not at all impressed; the middle coxæ are moderately distant, globular, their trochanter rather small. The *metasternum* is short, and the hind coxæ so widely separated that they are very abbreviated in their transverse dimension. The most remarkable character is the great development of the *pseudepipleuræ*, which, moreover, are so acutely inflexed that their existence would not be suspected from an inspection of the upper surface, and along the sides of the ventral segments they bear a series of extremely remarkable foveæ. The *legs* are elongate

and slender, the *tibiæ* quite slender, and with two short but distinct spurs. The *tarsi* are all slender; the pubescence is on the basal joint divided by an impressed line; the penultimate is a little prolonged beneath the terminal joint.

The most natural position for this genus is, in my opinion, near *Adelium* and *Cilibe;* the form of the eyes and the concealed insertion of the antennæ remove it considerably from Pascoe's *Syrphetodes*, and from the extremely curious genus *Paraphylax*, Broun, which is remarkable on account of the neck of the mesothorax being greatly and abruptly below the level of the base of the elytra.

2041. **P. sordidum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 406.) *Fuscum*, opacum, depressum, *prothoracis* lateribus explanato-elevatis; *elytris* per paria striatim minute asperato-punctatis, inter paria hic inde vix tuberculatis, ante apicem tuberculis parum elevatis.

Long., 12mm.

This is extremely similar to White's *O. tuberculicostatum*, but the remarkable sculpture of that insect is present here in a rather more rudimentary condition, the *head* is not so broad and the *antennæ* are not so elongate. The surface is sparsely studded with depressed flavescent setæ. The anterior angles of the *thorax* are much produced, and the disc is rendered uneven by some indistinct depressions. The *scutellum* is remarkably small. Along each *wing-case* there are three or four irregular stripes formed by minute asperities and punctures placed in pairs; the surface between these is scarcely at all elevated, but here and there is slightly swollen laterally; just before the declivous apex there are three slight tubercles on each elytron, the margin is elevated, and within it are coarse, indefinite depressions.

Picton. Helms; one example.

Periatrum.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 407.)

Pseudopatri affine. *Caput* utrinque supra oculos fere planum, his subtransversis vix sinuatis. *Antennæ* articulo tertio sat elongato.

Although this insect is closely allied to *Pseudopatrum*, the differences in the head and eyes, accompanied by other less important peculiarities, warrant its generic differentiation, though the important points of structure are similar. Neither the *clypeus* nor the *labrum* is emarginate. The tibial *spurs* are extremely obscure, and the tarsi are quite slender. The *pseudepipleuræ* are extremely broad at the base, and there are well defined and acutely inflexed; they are not marked off from the upper surface by a margin, but by a sort of tuberculation; this becomes coarser behind, so that towards the extremity the *pseudepipleuræ* have ceased to exist; there is no trace of the extraordinary fossæ that exist on them in *Pseudopatrum*. This interesting form may, if an intermediate should be discovered.

prove to connect the genus *Syrphetodes* with *Pseudopatrum;* though one or two intermediate links as regards the antennary orbits and eyes are required before we are warranted in considering this affinity as established.

2042. **P. helmsi,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 408.) *Oblongum,* haud depressum, supraplanulatum, fuscum, opacum, tenuiter setosum; *elytris* ad latera et apicem irregulariter tuberculatis; antennis pedibusque testaceis.

Long., 7mm.

Antennæ with third joint one and a half times as long as the second, a little thickened from the fifth joint to the extremity, the terminal joint being the largest. The upper surface is obscurely sculptured in the form of very minute asperities, quite irregularly placed; there is an irregular longitudinal depression along the middle of the thorax more free from sculpture than the rest of the surface. The *thorax* is rather broader than long, moderately emarginate in front, the sides a little narrowed behind, the outline irregular, the hind angles nearly rectangular. The *scutellum* can scarcely be distinguished. The *wing-cases* are parallel-sided, and their outline behind becomes quite irregular on account of the nodules; there are also two irregular transverse series of nodules extending across the declivous apex. The very broad basal portion of the *pseudepipleuræ* bears large shallow punctures.

Greymouth. Helms.

Exohadrus.

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Paraphylax*, differing therefrom as follows: Terminal joint of maxillary *palpi* more slender and subacuminate. *Head* immersed up to the eyes. *Thorax* with strongly-rounded and elevated lateral margins, so much raised that the disc is less elevated than they are, anterior angles partially overlapping the eyes. *Elytra* subquadrate, scutellar region not depressed, humeral angles obtusely prominent. *Antennæ* more slender, setose, last two joints abruptly broader than their predecessors.

No. 646 is the representative species, now *Exohadrus volutithorax*.

Group—ULOMIDÆ.

Apthora.

2043. **A. glabritarsis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 408.) *Oblonga*, parallela, nigerrima, nitida; prothorace fere impunctato, margine laterale posterius crasso; elytris seriatim subtiliter punctatis.

Long., 12mm.

Antennæ short, black; each joint from the third to the tenth a little shorter and broader than its predecessor; the penultimate

joints strongly transverse; terminal joints large, obtuse; epistome very deeply notched in front, so as to be quite bilobed. *Thorax* about one-third broader than long, its surface with distant, excessively minute punctures. The serial punctures of the *elytra* are fine, but distinct, and very regular; there is a short series on the sutural interval near the scutellum; the interstices impunctate. The *tarsi* are short and thick, and remarkable on account of their freedom from pubescence or setæ, all that can be detected being a very few placed on the inner face of the tarsus, not on the sole. The only example found is no doubt a male; it has the hind tibiæ denticulate internally below the knee, and the hind margin of the posterior femora and trochanters set with flavescent pubescence.

Picton. Helms. This is an interesting insect on account of the peculiar tarsi: the only other species of the genus has much more slender feet, with a little pubescence beneath.

Group—CNODALONIDÆ.

Artystona.

2044. **A. obscura,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 411.) *Elongata*, convexa, nigricans, antennis pedibusque rufis; *capite* thoraceque crebre subtiliter punctatis, subopacis; *elytris* subtiliter striato-punctatis, interstitiis versus apicem vix tuberculato-elevatis.

Long., 12mm.

The species of this genus are apparently very close to one another in their external characters, but appear to be subject to very little variation. *A. obscura* is about as large as *A. wakefieldi*, but broader and less linear, and is readily distinguished by the more opaque and less punctate head and thorax, and the very slight development of the elytral tuberculation.

Bealey. Helms. *A. wakefieldi* occurs at Christchurch (Wakefield), Dunedin (Hutton), and Picton (Helms).

2045. **A. collaris,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 412.) *Elongata*, nigricans, vix nitida antennis tarsisque rufescentibus; *capite* thoraceque subtiliter minus crebre punctatis, subopacis, hoc ante basin in medio transversim depresso, *elytris* striato-punctatis, interstitiis apicem versus parum tuberculato-elevatis.

Long., 13mm.

This is readily distinguished from *A. wakefieldi* by the more obsolete sculpture and the less shining surface. In these respects it is nearer to *A. obscura;* but that is more convex and less elongate, and has no trace of the depression at the base of the thorax.

Dunedin. G. Copland.

2046. **A. obsoleta,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 412.) *Elongata*, nigricans, pedibus piceis, antennis tarsisque rufis;

capite thoraceque subtiliter minus crebre punctatis, subopacis ; *elytris* obsolete striato-punctatis vix nitidis, vix tuberculato-elevatis.

Long., 12mm.

This is distinguished from all the other species by the comparatively obsolete sculpture.

Castle Hill. Envs.

Group—HELEIDÆ.

Cilibe.

2047. **C. marginalis,** *n.s.* *Nitid*, pitchy-red, thoracic disc darker, lateral margins and legs reddish, antennæ and palpi paler.

Somewhat similar to *C. elongata*. The *head* more finely and not so closely punctured. Terminal joints of *antennæ* as long as they are broad. *Thorax* widest behind the middle, gradually narrowed anteriorly, less narrowed behind ; posterior angles acute, the anterior more prominent than in *C. elongata ;* the punctuation finer and more distant, quite remote on the disc, but larger and rugose at the sides ; the sides themselves more explanate, with broad regular channels. *Elytra* rather broader than the thorax, very little expanded behind the middle ; not distinctly costate, with many ill-defined shallow striæ, but sculptured very much in the same way as *C. elongata* and *C. huttoni*. The front and middle tibiæ closely ciliate along the inner edge.

The broad, regular, flattened or concave marginal channels, which distinctly mark off the disc of the thorax, distinguish this species from its nearest allies, *C. elongata* and *C. huttoni*.

Length, 5½ ; breadth, 2½ lines.

Mokohinou Island. Mr. Sandager sent me the only individual I have seen.

Group—HELOPIDÆ.

Adelium.

2048. **A. multistriatum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 409.) *Oblongum*, parallelum, æneum, pedibus piceis, antennis tarsisque rufescentibus, *prothorace* subquadrato, crebrius fortiter punctato, *elytris* regulariter fortiterque striatis, striis crebrius punctatis, interstitiis angustis.

Long., 12mm.

This is closely allied to *A. thoracicum*, and has a similar sculpture ; the *thorax*, however, is not conspicuously narrowed behind, and the *elytra* are remarkable by their deep, regular striation, the striæ being very closely punctured, and the interstices narrow and rather convex. The punctuation of the thorax is similar to that of *A. thoracicum*, but rather more dense, and the sculpture of the vertex is decidedly rugose.

Picton. Helms ; one mutilated example.

Obs.—Very near No. 1404.—T. B.

2049. **A. simplex,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 409.) *Æneo-nigrum*, nitidum, pedibus piceis, antennis tarsisque rufis, *prothorace* subquadrato, lateribus subrectis, postice tantum lenissime angustato, crebre subtiliter punctato, intra latera depressiusculo; *elytris* multistriatis, sat fortiter punctatis.

Long., 9mm.

Head closely, moderately finely punctate. *Thorax* about one-fourth broader than long, rather closely and moderately finely punctured, the sides a little depressed close to the lateral margin, this latter rather broad, the hind angles rectangular. *Elytra* with series of punctures placed in striæ, the punctures coarse, so that the striation is not very distinct; with one or two spots on the disc where the striæ become disorganized; the interstices almost impunctate. In addition to the punctuation the head and thorax have a few vague larger impressions irregularly placed, and, perhaps, abnormal.

Christchurch. Wakefield; one example. I sent this to Mr. F. Bates some years ago, and he returned it as unknown to him. It should be placed near *A. thoracicum*. *A. æratum*, Broun, appears from the description to be a closely-allied species with differently-sculptured elytra.

2050. **A. sericatum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 409.) *Oblongum*, subdepressum, subnitidum, æneum, pedibus piceis, antennis tarsisque rufis; *prothorace* subquadrato, crebre subtiliter punctato, *elytris* seriatim punctatis, interstitiis latis sparsim minus subtiliter punctatis.

Long., 9–10mm.

This is closely allied to *A. simplex*, though readily distinguished by the less shining surface, and by the much finer punctuation of the wing-cases, which are only very feebly striate, the outer series being very obsolete; when compared with *A. simplex* the striæ are nearly as numerous (about fifteen) as they are in *A. simplex*, though, owing to their greater fineness, and to the broader interstices, and to the fact that the sides of the elytra are more deflexed, they appear at first to be fewer. There is but little difference in the front tarsi of the two sexes.

Dunedin. Professor Hutton.

2051. **A. intermedium,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 410.) *Oblongum*, subdepressum, nigro-æneum, parum nitidum, antennis fuscis, tarsis rufis; *prothorace* subquadrato, subtiliter marginato, crebre subtiliter punctato; *elytris* crebre punctatis, obsolete striatis.

Long., 8mm.

This greatly resembles *A. zealandicum*, but is much less densely punctate, and the fine depressed pubescence of that species is represented in *A. intermedium* by a setosity that is so extremely minute that it can be only detected with a high power; the striæ are quite as obsolete as they are in *A. zealandicum*.

Bealey. Helms; a series of six examples.

2052. **A. dunedinis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 410.) *Oblongum*, convexum, parum nitidum, æneum, antennis pedibusque rufis, femoribus picescentibus; *prothorace* subquadrato, crebrius subtiliter punctato; *elytris* subobsolete punctatis, ad basin seriebus minus regularibus punctorum paulo majorum.

Long., 8mm.

This has most affinity with *A. simulans*, Redt., from which, however, it is readily distinguished by the much longer thorax, and by the fact that the serial sculpture of the elytra is confined to their basal half, and is even there more or less irregular. The *thorax* is fully one-fourth broader than long, the surface very closely and regularly punctate, with a definite punctiform basal fovea on either side, the lateral margin rather fine, the hind angles rectangular, but not sharply marked, the surface convexly transverse, especially in front, so that the front angles are much depressed, and the anterior margin seems comparatively less emarginate than in *A. zealandicum* and many others.

Dunedin. Another species we owe to Professor Hutton.

Obs.—The above agrees in almost all particulars with *A. lentum* (No. 692), but there is no allusion to the fact of the scutellum being invisible.—T. B.

2053. **A. urquharti,** *n.s.* *Subcylindrical*, convex, shining, bronzed nigro-fuscous, glabrous; femora glossy pitchy-brown, tibiæ infuscate-red, tarsi and antennæ paler.

Head rather finely and not closely punctured, with shallow frontal impressions. *Antennæ* rather short, terminal joint ovate, much longer than broad. *Thorax* transverse, apex nearly quite truncate, base only feebly sinuate at the middle; sides very gently curved towards the obtuse anterior angles, slightly sinuated behind the middle, margins fine and but little thickened behind, posterior angles rectangular; disc just perceptibly uneven, its punctures like those on the head, rather distantly placed in front, nowhere close. *Scutellum* short, broad, punctate. *Elytra* scarcely exceeding thorax in width, very little curvate laterally; finely striate-punctate, becoming obsolete on the hind slope, interstices minutely punctured. *Abdomen* transversely convex, third and fourth segments impressed near each side.

There is considerable similitude between this species and *A. amaroides*, its nearest ally. The head, however, is rather more extended anteriorly; the thorax is longer, not at all depressed near the eyes, more unlevel above yet not in the least rugose. The elytra are a good deal longer, with fine interstitial punctures.

Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

Stratford, Mount Egmont. My specimen was found by Mr. A. T. Urquhart, in whose honour it is named.

2054. **A. miniatum,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subparallel, glossy cupreo-rufous, legs piceous, tarsi and antennæ red, palpi fuscous.

This species closely resembles *A. cheesemani* (No. 1404). In both there are about seventeen elytral striæ, only eight or ten of which usually touch the base, the interstices are narrow and convex, and very sparingly punctured, and a few very slender elongate hairs are distributed over the surface: there, however, the likeness ends. In *A. miniatum* the *head* is more rugosely punctured, with two small frontal impressions. The *thorax* is considerably longer, being evidently longer than broad, its sides are more slightly (gently) curved in front and narrowed behind, and the lateral margins are a good deal thicker, especially near the front, and more raised. The basal two segments of the *abdomen* are longitudinally impressed. The middle *coxæ* rather further apart.

Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines.

I am indebted to Mr. A. T. Cavell for my specimen, which was found at Boatman's, near Reefton.

2055. **A. gratiosum,** *n.s.* *Robust*, ovate-oblong, a little convex transversely and somewhat arched longitudinally; shining, coppery-black, slightly rufescent; last joint of palpi and first of antennæ piceous, the other joints pale-ferruginous.

Head short, immersed up to eyes, irregularly rugose. *Antennæ* with fulvous pubescence; third joint nearly twice the length of fourth. *Thorax* transverse, deeply emarginate at apex, widely sinuate at base, broadest at the middle; sides gradually narrowed and slightly curved towards the obtusely prominent anterior angles, more abruptly, and a little sinuously, narrowed behind, posterior angles rectangular, resting on base of elytra; lateral margins thick, the basal and apical much finer; a little uneven above, side channels broad and more or less distinctly wrinkled transversely, the rest of its sculpture impossible to define briefly, consisting of linear impressions enclosing areas of irregular form. *Scutellum* broadly triangular, smooth. *Elytra* wider than thorax at base, considerably narrowed posteriorly, shoulders obliquely rounded, lateral margins distinct; there is a sutural row of fine punctures on each, the rest of the punctuation is seldom regular, the other sculpture consists of irregular, sometimes raised, spaces, and depressions.

Underside shining, black, finely sculptured; pleuræ rather coarsely rugosely punctated; head and flanks of prosternum irregularly wrinkled.

The elytral sculpture has some resemblance to that of *A. bullatum* and *A. intricatum*, but is even more troublesome to describe minutely. It is the finest species I have seen, though I have several Australian.

Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Boatman's, near Reefton. Two examples, discovered by Mr. A. T. Cavell.

2056. **A. turgidulum,** *n.s.* *Convex*, without superficial inequalities, shining; slightly infuscate bronzed-black, tarsi and antennæ piceous, claws red.

Head irregularly, rugosely, but not deeply punctured. *Thorax* about one-third broader than long, apex widely incurved, the base not so deeply; its sides almost regularly rounded, a little sinuously narrowed towards the base, posterior angles rectangular, resting on the elytra; there is a feeble dorsal groove, the surface is moderately finely and closely punctured, and there are two shallow basal impressions. *Scutellum* short and broad. *Elytra* broader than the thorax at the base, widest near the hind thighs; their surface not at all uneven, finely and closely punctate; each elytron with two series of rather fine closely-placed punctures near the suture, these do not form striæ, other irregular lines of rather fine punctures enclose oval or elongate spaces, none of which are raised. *Tibiæ* curved externally.

A. nigritulum is narrower; the elytra, behind the shoulders, are somewhat incurved; the sculpture is coarser, and the surface more uneven, though not to the same extent as in *A. bullatus*. These two are its nearest allies, from each of which this species may be distinguished by the larger size, broad form, and comparatively smooth surface.

Obs.—A variety of *A. nigritulum* has been found by Mr. Suter on Mount Cook in which the areas enclosed by the fine serial punctures of the elytra are, for the most part, linear, but I cannot separate it from my typical specimen in a satisfactory way at present.

Length, 6½; breadth, 3¼ lines.

Taieri. S. W. Fulton; one example.

Edalus.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, subdepressed. *Head* transversely quadrate; epistome broadly rounded in front; labrum prominent, truncate in front. *Eyes* small, sometimes very small, coarsely facetted, transversely oval, placed at the sides of the head just free from the thoracic angles. *Antennæ* inserted in front of, but on a lower plane than, the eyes; most of the basal joint concealed above by the antennary orbits; second joint scarcely longer than fourth; third joint nearly as long as the following three taken together; ninth and tenth rather larger than eighth; eleventh largest, broadly ovate. *Thorax* closely adapted to elytra, longer than broad, narrowed behind, rounded towards the front, posterior angles rectangular, the anterior a little prominent. *Scutellum* very short and broad. *Elytra* rather wider than thorax at base, humeral angles small but prominent, sides subparallel, pleuræ inflexed; *epipleuræ* extremely narrow, absent in fact. *Prosternum* emarginate in front; *coxæ* not prominent, moderately widely separated. *Legs* simple; *tarsi* pilose underneath, narrow; basal joint of anterior rather short, 2–4 transverse, fifth elongate, the posterior with a rather short basal joint, second and third transverse, fourth elongate.

Near the Australian *Seirotrana ;* the most salient differentiating characters are, the short basal and transverse intermediate articulations of the tarsi, and small eyes.

2057. **E. opacus,** *n.s.* *Opaque*, smoky-brown ; antennæ, palpi, and legs red.

Head moderately coarsely punctate, with minute pallid setæ in the punctures, a few longer ones on the sides and front. *Antennæ* with elongate fulvous hairs, the terminal joints more finely and densely pubescent. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest near the front, sides crenate and broadly rounded towards the front but sinuously narrowed behind ; with two elongate, shallow impressions extending backwards from behind the eyes ; very coarsely, often confluently or rugosely, punctured ; clothed like the head. *Elytra* with peculiar sculpture, consisting of about nine rows of irregular punctiform impressions (on each elytron), with short transverse rugosities or minute granules, but striate behind, the intervals between the second and third striæ very broad, some of the other interstices on the hind slope also broad and irregular ; they bear fine setæ. *Legs* clothed with fine upright hairs. *Abdomen*, except the closely-punctured apical segment, almost smooth.

Length, 3¼ ; breadth, 1⅛ lines.

Parua, Whangarei Harbour. One individual only.

No. 695 is congeneric, now *Edalus alienus ;* it has smaller eyes and somewhat different sculpture.

Leiopeplus.

Nov. gen.

Body very convex, oval, glabrous. *Palpi* short, terminal joint securiform. *Antennæ* shorter than head and thorax, gradually expanded, basal five joints nude, or nearly so, the others pubescent ; they are implanted below the forehead in front of the eyes ; second and fifth joints of equal length, third longer than fourth, eleventh somewhat rounded and rather larger than tenth. *Head* immersed up to the eyes, narrowed towards the truncate forehead, the sides at antennal insertion not elevated. *Labrum* extremely short, broad, densely ciliated in front. *Eyes* coarsely facetted, strongly transverse. *Thorax* transverse, finely marginated, closely applied to the elytra, apex not emarginate, angles rectangular, the anterior obtuse. *Scutellum* very small. *Elytra* a little broader than thorax, sides margined, epipleuræ broad at the base but quite linear at apex. *Prosternum* widely incurved in front ; intercoxal process extending into the emargination of mesosternum ; coxæ moderately distant. *Metasternum* rather short. *Abdomen* with five free segments, fourth shortest. *Femora* not clavate, grooved underneath ; *tibiæ* arcuate, with minute terminal spurs ; *tarsi* (except the glabrous claw joint) densely clothed throughout with rather long hairs ; basal joint of the posterior rather longer than the next two conjointly.

Metisopus (F. Bates, *Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1873, p. 370) is the most nearly allied genus; in it the tarsal vestiture is confined to the tips of the first three joints.

The type is No. 696, now *Leiopeplus expolitus*.

Cerodolus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 410.)

Corpus ovale, convexum, absque pubescentia. *Pedes* graciles, tarsi subtus sat longe pubescentes, articulo penultimo simplice precedente fere angustiore. *Prosterni processus* latus, inter pedes impressus, apice libero; *mesosternum* declive.

Antennæ slender, the apical joints scarcely thicker, the third joint a little longer than the fourth; antennary orbits a little elevated; basal joint of antenna partly covered above; terminal joints of *palpi* securiform; *mentum* rather broader than long; a little narrowed towards the base; the front oblique on each side, so as to form an angle in the middle; the surface not flat, the prominent antero-medial part being bulged: this apparently accommodates the *ligula* behind it, for this part is but little exposed; front coxæ rather small, rather widely separated; the *prosternal process* impressed between the legs, and behind them not bent up; its extremity capable of close apposition with the vertical front of the posterior part of the mesosternum; *metasternum* very short; hind coxæ broadly separated; the process between them neither truncate nor acuminate in front, but intermediate in shape between these two forms; ventral segments as in *Adelium; epipleuræ* moderate, gradually narrowed from the base to the apex; *legs* slender; tibiæ cylindric, smooth; *tarsi* quite slender, not densely pubescent beneath.

This is another genus of *Tenebrionides*, not closely allied to any other; but will probably be found allied to some of the little-known forms of the family from New Caledonia, such as *Isopus*. In the New Zealand list it will take its place next to *Adelium*.

2058. **C. chrysomeloides**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 411.) *Ovalis*, niger, supra æneus, antennis pedibusque rufis; *capite* thoraceque subtiliter punctatis, *elytris* subopacis, seriatim foveolato-punctatis.

Long., 7mm.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax; penultimate joint about as long as broad; head scarcely half as broad as the *elytra; thorax* a little narrowed from the base to the front, with a very slight sinuation of the sides in the front of the hind angles; these about rectangular, but minutely rounded; the lateral margin very fine; the front not emarginate; the base a little sinuate on either side; the surface finely and not densely punctate, with a minute depression on the base on either side of the middle; *scutellum* transverse; *elytra* convex, each with eight series of foveiform punctures, some-

where about twelve punctures in each series; those near the suture and base finer, and those at the apex irregular, so that the surface there is quite uneven. *Legs* glabrous, unicolorous-red.

Greymouth. Helms. I first received this insect from Herr Reitter; and, as he wished a name proposed for it, I labelled it "*Adelium (?) variolosum*:" on investigation it proves, however, to be abundantly different from *Adelium*.

2059. **C. genialis**, *n.s.* *Convex*, oval, shining, glabrous; head and thorax æneo-niger, elytra of a reddish hue, palpi and tarsi fulvous, antennæ and tibiæ red, femora mostly piceous.

Head finely punctate. *Thorax* transverse, the sides but little curved, straight behind; anterior angles hardly at all depressed, the posterior rectangular; rather finely and not closely punctured, and with a transverse impression on either side of the middle along the base. *Scutellum* transverse, minutely punctured. *Elytra* minutely punctured, and with eight rows of rather distant, irregular, punctiform impressions, coarser near the sides and extremity, causing inequalities of surface behind. *Tibiæ* straight.

Underside black, shining, finely sculptured.

Allied to the typical species; the prosternal process, however, is not in the least impressed, the elytra are as glossy as the thorax, and the legs are not concolorous.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Mount Arthur. Two examples, one much mutilated, were brought to me by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

2060. **C. æneus**, *n.s.* *Oval*, convex, nitid, greenish; femora piceous, tibiæ and antennæ red, tarsi and palpi fulvous.

Underside pitchy-black, shining, finely sculptured.

This species agrees in most respects with the description of *C. chrysomeloides*, but the *prosternal process* is broadly grooved longitudinally throughout, the *elytra* are quite glossy, the *legs* are not uniformly coloured, and the five terminal joints of the *antennæ* are more obviously pubescent than the others. It is shorter and more convex than *C. genialis*, with the thorax narrower in front and with more depressed anterior angles; the sculpture, however, is quite, or very nearly, similar.

Length, 3; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Boatman's. Mr. A. T. Cavell was kind enough to send me three specimens, which he detected under bark.

Group—PEDILIDÆ.

Macratria.

2061. **M. flavipes**, *n.s.* *Elongate;* head and thorax black, elytra piceous, the legs, palpi, and two basal joints of the antennæ yellow, the next three joints more or less fusco-testaceous, the remainder fuscous; pubescence greyish.

Rather larger and decidedly broader than *M. verticalis*; the *head* with more distinct punctures, the occiput less convex and with very few punctures; the *eyes* not quite as large and more widely separated above; the *legs* a little stouter, the posterior tibiæ with rather longer spurs; the basal joint of the front *tarsi* slightly more dilated; the *pubescence* rather finer.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Parua (Whangarei Harbour). One example.

Xylophilus.

2062. **X. nitidus,** *n.s.* *Shining*, clothed with minute greyish hairs; black, legs, palpi, and antennæ yellowish.

Head broader than the thorax, distinctly but rather distantly punctured. *Antennæ* longer than the head and thorax, rather slender, basal joint larger than second, third and fourth slender, subequal, twice as long as broad, joints 5–10 decrease in length but become broader, the tenth being transversely quadrate, eleventh broad, subovate. *Thorax* small, about as long as broad, more rounded and narrowed in front than behind, without distinct lateral margins, its punctuation closer and rather coarser (yet fine rather than coarse) than that of the head. *Scutellum* smooth, subtriangular, but with a truncate apex. *Elytra* ample, twice the breadth of the thorax, widest behind, gradually narrowed towards the obtuse shoulders; they are broadly impressed before the middle, and are distinctly punctured, the punctures becoming finer and more distant towards the extremity.

This and the following species cannot be referred to Westwood's genus *Euglenes* on account of the structure of the antennæ and eyes, but they may, I think, be placed in *Xylophilus*.

The *eyes* are large and prominent, moderately widely separated above, rotundate, a little notched in front, and distinctly facetted. The *antennæ* are implanted on the forehead near the front and inner part of the eyes. The maxillary *palpi* have a large cultriform terminal joint, which is united to the penultimate not in the middle but at the side. The posterior *tibiæ* are gradually thickened, and terminate on the inside in a conspicuous process; the hind *tarsi* are long, the basal joint being nearly the length of the tibia, the intermediate are very short.

Length, 1; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Northcote, Waitemata Harbour. One example.

2063. **X. antennalis,** *n.s.* *Shining*, fusco-niger, legs more or less fuscous; pubescence greyish; palpi yellow, their last joints infuscate.

Antennæ rather longer than the head and thorax, basal joint piceous, the following six testaceous, the remainder fuscous.

Allied to *X. nitidus*; the *head* much broader, rather finely and distantly punctured; *thorax* shorter, transversely quadrate, moderately punctured; *scutellum* short, not at all triangular; *elytra* more

feebly impressed before the middle, their outline similar, but rather narrower.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Paparoa, near Howick. One individual only.

2064. **X. coloratus,** *n.s.* *Fuscous*, head and thorax somewhat rufescent, base of elytra testaceous; legs pale, yellowish, the hind femora dark, sometimes piceous; antennæ rufo-testaceous, the basal and terminal joints infuscate or reddish; the body moderately shining, with slender greyish pubescence.

Head very sparingly and finely punctured. *Thorax* about as long as broad, distinctly but not closely punctured, with two more or less confluent basal depressions, more feebly impressed near the front. *Scutellum* subtriangular, its apex truncate. *Elytra* gradually narrowed towards the front, about twice as broad as the thorax, broadly, almost curvedly, impressed before the middle; they are moderately closely punctured, the sculpture, however, becoming finer and more distant behind. *Eyes* not distinctly emarginate.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Otago, Chalmer, one; Mokohinou, Sandager, two; and from other localities in my own collection. The species is variable.

2065. **X. pictipes,** *n.s.* *Castaneo-fuscous*, the shoulders paler; legs testaceous, the posterior femora and the apical half of the intermediate and hind tibiæ infuscate; antennæ fuscous, the third joint and the extremity of the next seven paler, the two basal joints piceous; pubescence greyish.

Head broad, indistinctly punctured, shining. *Eyes* very large. *Antennæ* stout, filiform, evidently longer than the head and thorax, second and third joints short, 4–10 decrease in length, tenth obconical. *Thorax* quite as long as broad, narrowed near the front, uneven, distinctly and moderately closely punctured, with three basal impressions (one at the middle and one near each side). *Scutellum* subtriangular, truncate behind. *Elytra* nearly twice the breadth of the thorax, curvedly impressed in front of the middle, distinctly punctured, more closely near the base than behind. *Tibiæ* with a short terminal process, the intermediate slightly curved.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Howick. One example.

2066. **X. obscurus,** *n.s.* *Fuscous*, head and thorax blackish and shining; legs and antennæ fusco-testaceous; elytral clothing ash-coloured, slender, but rather dense, causing the elytra to appear subopaque.

Head without distinct punctures. *Thorax* quite as long as it is broad, with two large rounded impressions near the base; it is moderately closely punctured. *Scutellum* subtriangular, its apex emarginate. *Elytra* oblong, but little narrowed in front, not twice as broad as the thorax, broadly impressed before the middle, rather

closely punctured, less so behind. *Antennæ* longer than the head and thorax, stout, ninth and tenth joints transverse. *Tibia* with a short apical process.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Howick. Two specimens.

Group—ANTHICIDÆ.

Cotes.

2067. **C. optima,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* rather glossy; head æneo-fuscous, thorax more rufescent, elytra pale-brown, legs pale-testaceous, antennæ reddish.

Head as broad as thorax, much narrowed, but not abruptly truncate, behind; finely and distantly punctured. *Antennæ* stout, reaching backwards to intermediate femora; second joint almost as long as third. *Thorax* longer than broad, constricted behind the middle; its punctation closer than that of the head, almost dense near the front and base; its yellow pubescence most conspicuous behind. *Elytra* widest before the middle, convex, densely covered with depressed fulvous hairs, intermingled with some upright ones which are most obvious behind; distinctly but not coarsely punctured, the punctuation, however, becoming obsolete behind the middle. *Legs* stout.

C. vestita is described as opaque, with the head and thorax impunctate.

C. proba differs from the present species in having the coarser punctures on the basal portion of the elytra disposed almost in rows. The form of the hind-body is different, being broadest at the middle, in one example—probably a sexual variety—even after the middle; the elytra are not convex, or only a trifle so, and are, moreover, depressed behind the base. *C. crispi* and *C. punctata* are altogether different insects.

Length, $3\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly 1 line.

Howick. One individual, found underneath a log.

2068. **C. punctata,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* moderately shining, densely covered with depressed and erect yellow hairs, those on head and thorax much more scanty; head, thorax, and antennæ reddish; elytra fulvous, but with the basal and middle portions more or less infuscate; legs and palpi fulvescent.

Head rounded behind the eyes, as broad as thorax, quite obsoletely and remotely punctured; the neck broad and coarsely sculptured, as, indeed, is the case with the larger species. *Antennæ* moderate; second joint distinctly shorter than third. *Thorax* of normal form, the constriction accompanied by an obvious depression across the surface, this narrowed portion quite evidently punctate. *Elytra* broadest near the shoulders, which, however, are narrowed, as is usual; they are a little depressed before the middle, and have several series of punctures which do not extend much beyond the

centre, the posterior sculpture being indefinite. *Legs* moderately stout; tibiæ slightly bent, intermediate densely pubescent near the extremity.

In *C. optima* the thoracic constriction does not cause any superficial depression; in *C. proba* the dorsal depression is not deep; in the formerly-described species the contraction is continuous, producing a very evident transverse impression on the dorsum.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Howick. Two specimens, under logs.

2069. **C. dorsale,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, thickly pubescent; head and thorax a little shining, infuscate-red, the sides and basal portion of the latter blackish; elytra opaque, paler in colour; legs testaceous; antennæ, palpi, and tarsi testaceo-rufous.

Head as broad as thorax, frontal impressions well marked, not perceptibly punctate, with some slender yellow hairs. *Antennæ* robust, elongate; second joint two-thirds the length of third. *Thorax* indistinctly sculptured; the middle of basal portion, and a large, almost triangular, space on the frontal portion densely covered with fine yellow pubescence; the rest of the clothing less conspicuous, except, of course, the ordinary upright hairs. *Scutellum* almost oblong. *Elytra* elongate, widest behind posterior femora, yet not much broader there than elsewhere; each with four dorsal rows of distinct but not coarse punctures, becoming finer behind and even quite obsolete at the extremity; broadly impressed before the middle, faintly fuscous behind that; covered with greyish-yellow hairs near the middle, the other parts with fulvous or reddish hairs, many being erect and elongate; the pubescence not straight, but curled, as it were, yet lying flat on the surface.

Differs superficially from *C. proba* in coloration, in the peculiar clothing of the elytra, shorter and broader thorax, longer scutellum, and different elytral sculpture.

Underside dark-fuscous, abdomen paler, pubescence yellow. The narrow excision of metasternum with slightly-curved edges and prolonged forwards as a fine channel; the abdominal process triangular, with a transverse elevation behind; the basal segment nearly as long as the following two.

In *C. proba* the metasternal excision is triangular with straight sides, and the abdominal process is similar in form, quite simple, and on the same plane as the segment itself.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Clevedon. I am indebted to Mr. Munro for two examples.

2070. **C. distincta,** *n.s.* *Body* slightly nitid; pubescence yellow, thicker on elytra than anywhere else, erect hairs numerous.

Head very indistinctly punctured. *Thorax* finely punctated. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* widest near the base, gradually attenuated posteriorly, apices broadly rounded, almost truncate; punctuation somewhat irregular at base, more definitely serial near the middle, becoming indistinct behind.

Coloration like that of *C. proba;* shape and sculpture of hind-body different.

Distinguished from all the other species by the rather slender *antennæ*, the second joint of which is about one-half the length of the third; this joint has a basal articulation distinctly marked off from the joint itself, and which, under ordinary conditions, is received into the apical cavity of the first joint; if these two portions be taken together the second joint would equal the third in length. This character, I notice, obtains in other species, but in my specimen of *C. distincta* it is remarkably developed.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Obs.—When examining the different species of this genus in my collection I found that the scutellum offers a good differentiating character. In *C. crispi* it is triangular; in *C. punctata* it is shorter and broader; *C. optima* has a broadly-triangular one, rounded behind.

2071. **C. proxima,** *n.s. Nitid*, testaceo-fuscous, slightly bronzed, the head, thorax, and elytral suture rather more rufescent; femora testaceous; tibiæ, tarsi, antennæ, and palpi rufo-testaceous; densely clothed with conspicuous fulvescent hairs.

Closely allied to *C. optima*, only differing therefrom by the closer punctuation of the head and thorax, the latter being quite densely, but finely, punctured.

Length, $3\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Mokohinou Island. One example; Mr. Sandager.

2072. **C. rufa,** *n.s. Shining*, fusco-rufous, a broad space near the middle of the elytra yellow; pubescence yellow.

The *head* is unusually narrow and not perceptibly punctured. *Eyes* rather small. *Thorax* small, longer than broad, its frontal portion two-thirds of the whole size and quite globose; the constriction near the base is continuous, so that there is a deep channel across the dorsum, the basal portion is broader than the other, and the surface appears quite smooth. *Elytra* long and broad, oblong, rounded behind; broadly impressed before the middle, and with an impression near each shoulder, so that there seem to be two rounded, obtuse, basal elevations near the scutellum; on these the punctures are much finer than those on the depressed parts, they are not arranged in regular rows, though, here and there, they seem to be so, the sculpture becomes finer after the middle, the apical portion being smooth. *Legs* rather slender. *Antennæ* extending backwards beyond the middle thighs.

This species is remarkable on account of the small thorax, ample, and not at all oviform, hind-body, and rather narrow head.

Length, $2\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Described from an old damaged specimen sent by Mr. Sandager, and found by him most likely near Wellington.

Anthicus.

2073. **A. anthracinus,** *n.s.* *Glossy,* deep-black, legs and antennæ infuscate-black, knees and tarsi fuscous; pubescence fine, ash-coloured, but intermingled with some paler elongate hairs.

Head subquadrate, rounded behind, smooth. *Antennæ* elongate, second joint more than half the length of the third, which is nearly similar to the fourth and fifth, eleventh acuminate. *Thorax* small, rather longer than broad, rounded laterally, much narrowed in front, with a deep, broad constriction at each side behind the middle; it is distantly and not very evidently punctured, almost in series near the middle. *Elytra* elongate, nearly twice as broad as the thorax, oviform; their punctuation distinct, not close, not serial, and becoming quite obsolete behind the posterior femora. *Legs* elongate, tibial spurs minute; basal joint of hind tarsus as long as the following three.

Very much like *A. obscuricornis.*

Length, 1½ lines; breadth, ½ line.

Boatman's. Discovered by Mr. Cavell.

2074. **A. fallax,** *n.s.* *Nitid,* sparsely clothed with minute greyish hairs; variegate, head and most part of the elytra blackish; femora dark-brown; the thorax, the humeral regions, tibiæ, and six basal joints of the antennæ rufo-testaceous; remaining joints of these latter infuscate.

Head large, subquadrate, finely and moderately closely punctured. *Prothorax* widest in front, much contracted just before the base; it bears two small frontal elevations, its punctation like that of the head. *Elytra* ample, suboblong, broadest near the middle, apices very obtusely rounded, slightly depressed before the middle, and with an elongate sutural depression behind; its punctation distinct yet neither very close nor coarse. *Pygidium* much exposed, finely and densely sculptured. *Legs* robust, intermediate tibiæ densely clothed with yellow hairs near the extremity.

This species is considerably larger than *A. minor;* it, however, more closely resembles the European *A. floralis,* from which indeed it only differs in coloration, in its much finer and less conspicuous clothing, more robust legs, and much more protuberant anal segments.

Length, 1¾ lines; breadth, quite ½ line.

Described from a specimen taken from a puriri log at Howick.

Group—CISTELIDÆ.

Xylochus.

2075. **X. spinifer,** *n.s.* *Body* moderately shining; head and thorax fusco-niger, elytra nigro-fuscous, legs rufo-fuscous or piceous, tarsi fulvescent, antennæ reddish.

Head finely but not closely punctured. *Elytra* obviously striate-punctate, the sutural striæ most distinct, the scutellar series of punctures elongate.

This species is like *X. dentipes*, but the sides of the *thorax* are more strongly rounded at the middle and more abruptly narrowed behind, so as to appear as if obliquely sinuated near the base; the superficial sculpture too is different, being finer and less distinct. The elytral punctures are larger, but the suture, near the hind slope, is not so broad or convex.

The male has the armature of the front femora more conspicuous; instead of a blunt tooth-like projection, it has rather the appearance of an outstanding spiniform process.

Female. Front tibiæ straight, intermediate nearly so, the posterior moderately curvate.

Length, 4; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Mokohinou Island. Mr. Sandager was kind enough to send me a pair.

Omedes.

Nov. gen.

Terminal joint of *palpi* wide in front, cultriform. *Eyes* nearly rotundate, emarginate in front, large, with coarse facets, but not at all prominent or convex. The space between the forehead and labrum large, membranous. *Prosternal process* rather narrow between the coxæ, deflected behind these, and then a little produced and flattened, on a lower plane than in front. Intercoxal process of *abdomen* almost triangular, narrower than in the genus *Xylochus*. Spurs of the *tibiæ* small. *Claws* of the tarsi finely pectinate.

This genus is established for species which cannot be placed in *Xylochus*. Mr. Pascoe is of opinion that his genus *Hybrenia* is closely allied to *Xylochus*, but I have not been able to see his description. White's *Tanychilus metallicus* is not a true *Tanychilus*, neither is No. 699.

2076. **O. nitidus,** *n.s.* *Body* nearly glabrous, shining, a little convex, moderately elongate; infuscate-black, legs and coxæ pale-castaneous, femora more infuscate; tarsi, antennæ, and palpi paler than the tibiæ, sometimes rufescent.

Head rounded behind; finely, not closely, and somewhat irregularly punctured; the forehead broadly concave. *Antennæ* pubescent, stout, filiform, reaching backwards to the hind thighs; second joint one-third the length of the following one. *Thorax* rather broader than long, curvedly narrowed near the front, nearly straight behind the middle, finely, yet distinctly, marginated; anterior angles depressed and rounded, the posterior nearly rectangular, but blunt; base feebly sinuate; there is a large puncture behind each eye, and two shallow impressions behind the middle; its punctuation is rather fine, shallow, and distant, but there are some more distinct punctures near the base. *Scutellum* broad, impunctate, somewhat polished. *Elytra* a little broader than the thorax at the base, wider still behind the middle, marginate, apices, singly, strongly rounded, so as to expose the finely-punctate apical segment; their series of punctures moderately small, finer and more distant near the sides,

the oblique scutellar series distinct; the sutural striæ are well marked, especially behind where they, and one or two others, are rounded; interstices broad, not convex, densely and minutely sculptured, and with a few very small punctures. *Legs* stout, simple, finely pubescent.

Underside nigro-fuscous, middle of mesosternum more obviously punctured than any other part of the breast.

Length, 3; breadth, $1\frac{1}{10}$ lines.

Mokohinou Island. Mr. Sandager; two examples.

2077. **O. fuscatus,** *n.s.* *Subopaque,* chestnut-brown; legs, antennæ, and palpi chestnut-red.

Head rounded behind antennal orbits, finely punctured, transversely depressed between the antennæ. *Thorax* with two ill-defined basal impressions, finely, distantly, and evenly punctured. *Elytra* broadly impressed before the middle, bearing series of fine punctures, these form two or three striæ behind, which are more or less bent or rounded near the extremity.

More depressed, rather broader, and duller than *O. nitidus.* The *head* more closely punctured. *Thorax* rather shorter, less narrowed in front. *Elytra* without scutellar (distinct) series of punctures, their sculpture less regular, basal punctuation indefinite. In both species there is a depression near each shoulder. The *scutellum* is longer.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Hooper's Inlet, Port Chalmers. One individual, sent by Mr. T. Chalmer, of Dunedin. A varietal form occurs at Moeraki Point, but the specimens I have seen are not in such good order as to enable me to determine whether they represent a distinct species. Two examples were sent for inspection by Mr. Sandager.

Group—ŒDEMERIDÆ.

Exocalopus.

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Techmessa,* differentiated by the following characters:—

Epistome limited in front by a sharply-defined, strongly-curved channel with carinate edges; the muzzle and labrum narrower. *Thorax* bisinuate at base. *Tibial spurs* not distinct. *Antennæ* similar to those of *Techmessa* in the female sex, but strongly pectinate among the males, in which sex the second and third joints are very short and equal, joints 4–10 are furnished with an elongate lobe, eleventh elongate.

Of all the published genera of the family this, no doubt, is the most approximated to the *Rhipiphoridæ;* no other possesses such peculiarly-formed antennæ.

2078. **E. pectinatus,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* subdepressed; shining, black, knees, tarsi, and base of antennal joints infuscate; sparsely clothed with slender cinereous hairs.

Head broader than thorax (particularly in the male sex), middle of vertex smooth and very glossy, with an indefinite frontal longitudinal furrow, the spaces beyond distinctly punctured. *Eyes* large, prominent, transverse, entire. *Prothorax* transverse, truncate at apex, bisinuated and finely margined at base, narrower in front than behind, appearing as if angularly dilated just behind the middle, and from thence backwards with a broad sinuosity; its surface uneven, there being a depression which proceeds from the middle of each side and is continued as a curved one in front of the base, the raised parts are shining and almost smooth, but the rest of the surface is evidently punctated. *Elytra* rather broader than head, almost parallel-sided, being only a little wider behind than at the shoulders; densely, coarsely, and rugosely punctate. *Legs* elongate, slender, two hind pairs of tibiæ very slightly narrowed between the middle and apex; basal joint of posterior tarsi considerably longer than the other three taken together; they bear greyish hairs.

Male. Antennæ two-thirds of the length of the body, basal articulation stout, pyriform; second and third very short, equal; joints 4–10 elongate, cylindric, each sending forth from its centre a narrow lobe very similar in form to, but longer than, the joint itself; eleventh nearly half as long again as the preceding one.

Fem. Thorax broader, strongly transverse, of the same breadth as the head. Antennæ extending backwards to middle of after-body; third joint rather longer than second; fourth longer than fifth; joints 5–10 gradually, but not greatly, dilated towards the extremity, ninth and tenth least expanded; eleventh as long as tenth.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

The male was found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman on Mount Arthur; the female was captured by myself, the previous summer, on Mount Egmont, at an elevation of about 3,000ft.

Phytilea.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, subdepressed, pubescent. *Head* as large as thorax, abruptly contracted behind so as to form a distinct neck. *Labrum* prominent. *Palpi* rather short; terminal joint of maxillary cultriform. *Eyes* large, of rounded outline but deeply emarginate in front, their greatest bulk at the sides towards the front, distinctly facetted; widely separated above by a densely-sculptured depression occupying the space between the vertex and anterior margin. *Antennæ* inserted at the sides in front of the eyes, not in a cavity but in a protuberance having the appearance of a false basal joint; filiform, basal articulation rather small and subpyriform; second and third joints small, conjointly hardly as long as the fourth; joints 4–11 nearly equal. *Thorax* small, the sides quite obliquely narrowed in front; the remaining portion quadrangular, angulated in front at each side, then finely margined and incurved, so that the rectangular posterior angles appear prominent; base trisinuate. *Scutellum* curvilinearly-triangular. *Elytra* broader

than thorax, parallel-sided, shoulders obtuse, apices rounded. *Legs* slender and elongate; tibiæ with minute spurs; posterior tarsi elongate, basal joint longer than the other three taken together. *Prosternum* truncate in front; coxæ prominent, elongate, contiguous, having only a very slender process in front; middle coxæ contiguous, almost lunate. Metasternum elongate; hind coxæ almost contiguous. *Abdomen* with five free segments.

This seems to be a quite isolated form, one, at any rate, that cannot be mistaken for any other.

2079. **P. propera,** *n.s.* *Body* slightly nitid; rufo-testaceous, elytra darker and subopaque, owing to the dense covering of depressed greyish hairs; legs yellow.

Head nearly quadrate, but with rounded hind angles; finely punctate, with fine yellow hairs; the whole middle portion densely sculptured and opaque; the *neck* one-third width of head, closely sculptured. *Thorax* abruptly obliquely narrowed in front, this portion quite one-third of the entire length; disc convex on the middle, the sides and a large space before the base depressed, with a rather broad shallow dorsal furrow; the surface closely and finely punctured, or granulated, difficult to determine which. *Elytra* densely and rugosely punctured.

Underside finely sculptured and pubescent, abdomen infuscate.

Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Waitakerei Range. Two, taken off foliage.

Techmessa (Gen., p. 423).

2080. **T. attenuata,** *n.s.* *Shining*, black, palpi and legs (especially the knees) infuscate, head and thorax almost nude, wing-cases clothed with semi-erect, greyish-yellow hairs.

Head rather broader than thorax, much contracted behind, so that a very evident gap exists between the eyes, which are large and prominent, and the widest part of the thorax; moderately coarsely, very closely, and somewhat rugosely punctured. *Antennæ* quite black, the third joint obviously larger than second, but shorter than fourth. *Prothorax* transverse, widest before the middle, rounded anteriorly, narrowed but not sinuated behind; its sculpture like that of the head. *Elytra* elongate, gradually narrowed from the shoulders backwards, strongly and closely punctured and transversely confluently rugose.

The head is broader than in *T. concolor*, and its punctation, as is also that of the thorax, is more evenly distributed, and the hind-body is gradually attenuated posteriorly. Not being in a position to refer to the type of *T. concolor*, it is extremely difficult to speak with decision, still I think *T. attenuata* will prove to be a valid species.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Near Howick. Taken on shrubs.

Obs.—I possess seven specimens from different localities (Otago, Wellington, and Auckland) which I refer to *T. telephoroides;* none,

however, agree exactly with the description, and two only of these seven are alike: there must, therefore, be several closely-allied species, or one exceedingly variable form not recognisable by means of the original diagnosis.

2081. **T. varians,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subdepressed, shining, brownish-black; back of head, base and apex of thorax, slightly rufescent; legs nigro-fuscous; knees and trochanters testaceous; antennæ dull-black, base of joints 4–9 usually a little reddish; palpi pale-testaceous; clothed with distinct greyish or yellowish hairs.

Head broadly impressed between the eyes, more closely punctured on its anterior portion and behind the eyes than on the vertex. *Antennæ* elongate, filiform. *Eyes* large and prominent. *Thorax* rather broader than long, slightly uneven, coarsely and rugosely punctated, more closely on the sides, these strongly rounded. *Scutellum* transversely quadrate. *Elytra* wider than thorax at base, apices obtusely rounded, parallel-sided; with a slight impression inside each shoulder, except near the base, strongly, closely punctured and confluently rugose. *Tibiæ* straight.

Underside black, finely sculptured, clothed with grey hairs.

Length, 4⅛; breadth, 1⅛ lines.

Mount Egmont. Mr. A. T. Urquhart. Also found near Howick.

Obs.—I cannot reconcile the above with the description of *T. telephoroides*, although the author of that species I have found to be invariably accurate. I have several specimens in my collection, obtained from different sources, which do not agree with any published description, and, moreover, scarcely any two are exactly alike. It is just possible that there may be several distinct species represented in my cabinet, but until I know more about their habits I shall regard them as varieties of *T. telephoroides*.

Techmessodes.

Nov. gen.

Similar to *Techmessa*, but distinguished therefrom in the following ways:—

Eyes transversal, prominent, a little excised in front. *Thorax* bisinuate at base. *Tibiæ* without distinct apical spurs. *Antennæ* somewhat similar, but with the second joint very small.

2082. **T. versicolor,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subdepressed, somewhat nitid, clothed with fine greyish or ash-coloured hairs; elytra, most part of the head, and the antennæ black, but with the base of joints 3–11 of these latter yellowish; thorax fulvous, the sides and back part of the head reddish or fulvous; palpi and legs pitchy-brown, but with the knees and front tibiæ more or less testaceous; the labrum and scutellum sometimes yellowish.

Head quite as broad as thorax, bearing moderately-coarse distant punctures. *Eyes* large, convex, notched in front. *Antennæ* quite

half the length of the body, filiform, bearing blackish hairs; basal joint pyriform; second very small; third more than half the length of the fourth. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, its sides rounded, apex truncate, base marginated and bisinuate; disc a little uneven, having a broad curved impression extending from side to side; its punctation similar to that of the head, but closer and more rugose near the sides. *Elytra* elongate, broader than thorax at base, gradually widened posteriorly; densely and rugosely punctate. *Legs* elongate, slender, tibial spurs minute.

Underside infuscate-black, head and prosternum fulvous; clothed with fine greyish hairs.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Waitakerei Range. Two examples.

Obs.—No. 746 belongs to this genus, and therefore becomes *Techmessodes picticornis*. Dr. Sharp (*Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, p. 87) described a *Techmessa distans*, which I have no doubt is identical with No. 746. The structural details had most likely been overlooked by him.

Group—OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Cecyropa,

Pascoe.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886.)

Rostrum breve; scrobes brevissimæ, profundæ; antennarum clava breviter ovalis. Tibiæ anteriores apice extus dilatato.

This is a very interesting form, reproducing in several respects the characters of one of our most familiar European weevils formerly assigned to *Cneorhinus*, but now correctly separated as the genus *Philopedon*. It differs, however, in some very important particulars: *Philopedon* is one of the genera where the mandibular scar is present, but only in a rudimentary condition; whereas in the New Zealand insect it is apparently quite absent; so that this genus cannot be assigned to the *Otiorhynchidæ* with certainty at present.

The *rostrum* is very short and thick, and the short scrobes are very deep; they possess, however, at their upper and posterior part, a slight prolongation directed towards the undersurface of the rostrum, not towards the eye; the *mentum* is rather small, but the maxillæ are not exposed; the *scape* of the antennæ is elongate, reaching back behind the front margin of the thorax; the *eyes* are round, but little convex; the *thoraæ* is without the slightest trace of ocular lobes, but vibrissæ are present in a rudimentary state; the *prosternum* is not emarginate in front, and is of moderate length; the front *coxæ* are rather small, and are contiguous, though their cavities are very nearly separated; middle coxæ a good deal, hind very widely, separated; first *ventral segment* moderate, separated from the second by a strongly-arcuated suture, which is obliterated in the middle: *tarsi* with the third joint bilobed; the first joint of the front feet entirely concealed (viewed in front) by a prolonga-

tion of the tibiæ; truncation of hind *tibia* uniform (= "corbeilles caverneuses," Lacordaire), and surrounded by short thick transparent setæ, which are almost spines; the hind tibia is much dilated at the apex; the claws of the tarsi are small.

C. tychioides, Pascoe, has the front coxæ just perceptibly more separated, the thorax is provided with well-developed vibrissæ (but, independent of these, is quite destitute of ocular lobes), and the corbels are studded with peculiar squamæ or tubercles.

The above characters are taken from *Cecyropa albicans*.

2083. **C. albicans,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 416.) *Rufa*, fere ubique albido-squamosa, *prothorace* transversim subgloboso, antice angustiore; *elytris* subtiliter seriatim punctatis, lateribus post humeros dilatatis.

Long., 5mm.

Antennæ with the scape covered with white scales, and bearing numerous erect setæ, the third joint rather shorter than the second, the penultimate joints transverse, the club short-ovate: *eyes* very widely separated: *thorax* broad, very much rounded at the sides, more narrowed in front than behind, and with a faint constriction behind the front; the base obsoletely margined, without channel or other impressions, uniformly covered with fine white scales, and also with minute distant setæ: *elytra* clothed like the thorax, but the setæ are even more minute; they bear regular series of fine distant punctures, and they have a lateral dilatation behind the shoulders: a minute *scutellum* is visible.

Otago. Professor Hutton; one example.

2084. **C. fumosa,** *n.s.* *Smoky-brown*, nearly black, slightly shining, legs and antennæ infuscate-red; densely covered with yellowish-grey scales, but those on the rostrum, scape, and legs pure-white; setæ short, fine, and erect on the dorsum, long and hair-like on the sides, legs, and antennæ.

Rostrum short, dilated near antennal insertion, longitudinally grooved along the middle. *Antennæ* elongate, second joint of funiculus almost as long as first, 3–7 transverse; club short, ovate. *Thorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, more narrowed, and a little constricted, in front than behind: minutely granulate. *Scutellum* indistinct. *Elytra* broader than thorax, slightly expanded or angulated behind the oblique shoulders; moderately striate-punctate, interstices broad, minutely and closely sculptured.

Underside more rufescent than the upper, squamosity similar; mesosternum with definite punctures; suture of basal ventral segment strongly arcuate, not obliterated at the middle, the other segments with deep, broad, straight sutures. Prosternum incurved in front; anterior coxæ, and the coxal cavities, distinctly separated; corbels of posterior tibiæ broadly truncate, and ciliated with tubercles rather than spines or setæ.

The nearest species is *C. setigera*, from Port Chalmers. In it the second joint of the funiculus is appreciably, quite distinctly, shorter

than the first, and the club is shorter than in *C. fumosa;* the thorax is less constricted but more narrowed in front, with shorter and thicker setæ; the corbels are studded with spiniform setæ, some of which appear transparent; and the elytra are scarcely at all dilated behind the shoulders.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hokianga Harbour. Three examples, from Mr. P. Sandager.

Stygeopetes.

Nov. gen.

Body subcylindric, setigerous. *Rostrum* shorter than thorax and one-third its breadth, parallel-sided. *Scrobes* deep, extending from near the apex to the eyes, quite lateral. *Antennæ* short; scape short and thick, incrassated towards extremity, attaining the front of the eye; funiculus 7-articulate, first and second joints nearly equal in length, joints 3–6 about equal, transverse, seventh also transverse, nearly twice the breadth of the sixth and nearly as broad as the compact, short, ovate club. *Head* short, immersed almost to the eyes. *Eyes* small, obliquely oval, coarsely facetted, but little convex, situated on the sides, more on the lower than on the upper surface, and, therefore, very widely separated above. *Thorax* subcylindric, its sides obliquely contracted in front, without distinct ocular lobes. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* a little broader than thorax, and widely bisinuate, at base, very gradually narrowed posteriorly. *Prosternum* moderately emarginate in front; anterior coxæ prominent and contiguous; middle coxæ almost contiguous. *Metasternum* short, in the middle not quite as long as the mesosternum; hind coxæ widely distant. *Abdomen* large, first and second segments connate, without a trace of suture at the middle, but with an elongate depression near each side; third and fourth well developed, their sutures straight and deep. *Legs* stout; femora simple; tibiæ slightly flexuous, unarmed, expanded apically, the anterior broadly produced inwardly so as to cover a portion of the basal tarsal joint, posterior somewhat truncate along the extremity but without visible ciliæ; front tarsi widely dilated, first three joints strongly transverse, third lobate.

I am disposed to place this genus near *Cecyropa*, though it may perhaps be more nearly related to *Aphela*.

2085. **S. littoralis,** *n.s. Fusco-testaceous,* slightly shining; the setæ most obvious in rows on the elytral interstices, where they are erect.

Rostrum more or less rugosely sculptured. *Thorax* rather broader than long, widest before the middle, gradually narrowed behind, more abruptly in front; rather coarsely and rugosely punctured, but with a narrow smooth space on the middle. *Elytra* with seven dorsal rows of punctures, appearing striate when viewed sideways; interstices but little broader than striæ, with numerous

transversal furrows, so that they seem to be divided into quadrangular areas.

Underside of the same colour as the upper surface, sparsely setose; *mesosternum* closely and rugosely punctate; abdomen almost smooth along the middle.

Length (rost. incl.), 1½ lines; breadth, ⅝ line.

Port Chalmers. Found by Mr. T. Chalmer on the sea-shore.

Nonnotus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886.)

Rostrum breve, crassiusculum, subcylindricum, scrobes brevissimæ. Oculi magni haud convexi superne minus distantes.

This is closely allied to *Protophormus*, from which it differs in the form of the head and rostrum, this latter being destitute of pterygia, while the head is much narrowed, and the eyes placed more on its upper face. The truncature of the posterior tibiæ is much the same as in *Protophormus*, though the truncate surface is scarcely so minute. It should be remarked that, though the rostrum is not expanded at the apex, yet the scrobes are quite visible from the front; they are very deep at the insertion of the antennæ, but very short and very indefinite behind. The structure of the antennæ, and indeed all the other characters, seem nearly the same as in *Protophormus*.

2086. **N. griseolus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886, p. 419.) Angustulus, squamulis pallide griseis vestitus, antennis tarsisque rufis, tibiis rufo-obscuris; prothorace subtransverso lateribus rotundatis.

Long., 5mm.

Antennæ rather long, second joint longer than the third, eighth hardly so long as broad, club large, elongate-oval; *rostrum* punctate, the squamosity not so dense as on the elytra; *eyes* large, but not at all convex; *thorax* evidently broader than long, even, without impressions or rugosities, the sides a good deal rounded, more narrowed in front than behind, the surface rather closely punctate, but the punctuation almost concealed by the pallid squamosity; *scutellum* rather small; *elytra* rather densely and uniformly covered with very pallid scales, and bearing minute pallid hairs, very finely striate.

Otago. Professor Hutton; a single example.

2087. **N. eclectus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, narrow, densely covered with somewhat testaceous or brassy scales, and fine pale yellowish setæ; body and legs almost wholly pale reddish-chestnut, tip of beak and antennæ red.

Rostrum as long as thorax, cylindric, slightly dilated near antennal insertion, indistinctly carinate, punctate, nearly nude in front. *Scape* attaining front of thorax, gradually thickened; basal

joint of funiculus larger than second, third and fourth longer than broad; club elongate-oval. *Thorax* subtransverse, base and apex truncate, without ocular lobes, rather narrower in front than behind; finely and sparingly punctured along the middle. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, scarcely at all curvate laterally, base feebly arcuate and broader than thorax, humeral angles oblique; substriate, finely punctate, interstices simple. *Legs* robust, femora somewhat clavate; tibiæ flexuous, the posterior a little expanded at the extremity, their corbels narrowly cavernous; tarsi rather short and thick, third joint truly bilobed.

Length (rost. incl.), 3–3¼; breadth, 1⅛ lines.

Otago. Mr. T. Chalmer; two examples.

2088. **N. pallescens,** *n.s.* *Body* pale fusco-testaceous, covered with depressed grey scales and yellowish setæ; antennæ and rostrum reddish.

In *form* resembling *N. eclectus;* base of *elytra* truncate, their punctuation fine and close, so as to appear more striate, interstices broader, particularly the second, in *N. eclectus* the third and fifth seem a little wider than the others and the rows of punctures look as if arranged in pairs; *antennæ* shorter, articulations of funiculus gradually incrassate, second joint much shorter than first, joints 3 and 4 quadrate, succeeding ones transverse; *tibiæ* much thickened, armed with well-developed spiniform denticles.

Length (rost. incl.), 2¾; breadth, 1⅛ lines.

Near Lake Tekapo. One; Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

Protophormus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 416.)

Rostrum breve, crassum, pterygiatum, scrobes brevissimæ. *Oculi* subconvexi, a prothorace remoti; *antennæ* elongatæ, scapo oculos superante, prothoracis marginem attingente. *Prothorax* subcylindricus, lobis ocularibus nullis.

This insect is very similar in facies to the European genus *Phyllobius*, from which it differs by the development of the *pterygia*, and also by the fact that, whereas in *Phyllobius* the tip of the hind tibiæ is edge-like and bears only one series of setæ, it is here minutely truncate and bears two closely-approximated series of ciliæ, so that the "corbeilles caverneuses" of Lacordaire are here present in a rudimentary state, though this structure is so minute that the corbeilles would be said to be open by Lacordaire had he known the insect. There are also other important differences from *Phyllobius*, such as that in *Protophormus* the hind coxæ are widely separated; the mentum is small, but fills the buccal cavity; the mandibular scar is present; the front coxæ are small and contiguous, and placed not very far from the front margin of the prosternum, which is not at all emarginate; the metasternum is rather short, about

as long as the first ventral segment in the middle. the second ventral segment is rather short.

Although the insect does not much resemble *Otiorhynchus* in appearance, yet it appears very closely allied thereto, the only character. in fact, which distinguishes, so far as I see, the two with certainty being the slightly cavernous corbeilles of *Protophormus.*

2089. **P. gracilis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 417.) *Angustior*, fusco griseoque squamosus, plus minusve variegatis, antennis rufis; *thorace* subcylindrico, medio vix dilatato, longitudine vix latiore.

Long., 5mm.

Antennæ elongate, second joint longer and stouter than the third, eighth joint about as long as broad, club large, very elongate oval: *rostrum* not grooved, the front of the eye placed about half the distance between the front of the thorax and the insertion of the antennæ: *thorax* much narrower than the elytra, only very slightly broader in the middle, and minutely narrowed in front, the surface densely squamose, not at all uneven or rugose; scutellum small: *elytra* variable in the colour of their clothing, usually brown, mottled with grey, but sometimes nearly concolorous, there remaining always a more or less distinct pallid mark at each side near the hind femur; they bear striæ of fine punctures and a few fine setæ, and the fifth interstice is a little raised or subnodulose in front of the apex: this is acuminate; the front tibiæ are flexuose inwardly, and mucronate at the apex.

Greymouth. Helms. Professor Hutton found a closely-allied species in Otago, and sent me a good series of the sexes in 1879. This is, I have no doubt, the insect described by Broun as *Catoptes cuspidatus* [*Tigones cuspidata, Man. N.Z. Col.*, April, 1886, p. 857.—T. B.] ; the female is well distinguished from *P. gracilis* by the produced apices of the elytra, and by the bare tubercle on the thorax; these characters, however, are not present in the male, and this sex can only be distinguished from *P. gracilis* by the thorax being rather less cylindric, and having the sides a little more dilated in the middle.

2090. **P. binodulus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 418.) *Fusco-* vel griseo-squamosus, vix variegatus, antennis rufis; *thorace* subcylindrico antrorsum paululum angustato; *elytris* minus elongatis ante apicem binodulosis.

Long., 6mm.

Slightly larger and more robust than *P. gracilis*, and readily distinguished by the existence of a longitudinal nodule or elevation on the third interstice, just at the commencement of the apical declivity. The surface is densely covered with scales varying in colour according to the example, but scarcely at all variegate; the *prothorax* is elongate, and its surface bears some very obsolete rugæ; the *elytra* possess regular series of rather large punctures, and, in addition to the nodule on the third interstice, there is a very slight

elevation of the fifth interstice, a little more to the front than the other elevation.

Greymouth. Helms. Mr. Helms identified the sexes of this species for me by observation of the living insects. The male appears to be rather more slender than the female.

2091. **P. robustus,** *n.s,* (*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 418.) *Latior,* griseo-squamosus, antennis pedibusque piceis ; *prothorace* rugoso ; *elytris* ante apicem nodulosis, apicibus productis acuminatis (an feminæ tantum ?), medio ante apicem pallido-squamoso.

Long., 8mm.

This is distinguished from the other species not only by its larger size, but also by the more uneven surface and broader scutellum. The *rostrum* is carinate along the middle and minutely foveate between the eyes ; the surface of the *thorax* has numerous coarse rugæ ; the broad *elytra* also have the surface uneven, and bearing series of rather coarse distant punctures, each of which is occupied by a more pallid scale, the interstices present here and there slight longitudinal elevations, the third, fifth, and seventh have each a more distinct elevation at the commencement of the declivity, that nearest the suture being much the larger ; behind these two larger elevations the surface extending to the apex is densely clothed with more pallid scales, and on either side there is a large patch of darker (nearly black) scales ; the apices are prolonged.

Otago. Professor Hutton ; one example. This is probably a female, and from analogy with *P. cuspidatus* it is possible the male may have the apices less produced. The species bears a superficial resemblance to *Catoptes*, from which the form of the head and anterior parts of the thorax readily distinguish it. The tips of the posterior *tibiæ* are even less cavernous than they are in *P. gracilis ;* so that, had it not been for my previous knowledge of that insect, I should have considered the corbels as open in the present insect, yet a really careful inspection shows that they are truly cavernous in a rudimentary manner. The sculpture and form of the insect are very similar to those of *Empœotes censorius,* Pascoe ; but that has a less pterygiate rostrum, with definite scrobes directed towards the front of the eye.

Tigones.

2092. **T. aulica,** *n.s. Body* shining pitchy-black, legs pale rufo-castaneous, antennæ reddish ; densely covered with small, round, grey (tinged with red) scales ; setæ slender and inconspicuous except those in the elytral punctures, where they are somewhat squamiform.

Rostrum robust, not perceptibly carinate, densely clothed. *Antennæ* rather thickly clothed with greyish hairs, not setæ ; second joint of funiculus as long, or almost as long, as the first ; third nearly equalling the preceding one ; joints 4–7 moderate ; club oblong-oval, acuminate, bearing minute brassy setæ. *Thorax* about as long as broad, a little constricted in front, its sides very obtusely rounded ;

with numerous punctures destitute of squamosity, causing a spotted appearance, a fine hair only proceeds from each of these punctures. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* ample, suboblong, apices divergent but not produced; striate-punctate, third and fifth interstices rather broader than the others, scarcely at all raised anywhere, without perceptible nodosities behind. *Legs* stout, posterior corbels extremely narrowly cavernous.

A large, very distinct species, very uniformly coloured, excepting the remarkable black spots on the thorax. The form very similar to *T. diversa* and Dr. Sharp's *Protophormus gracilis*. The front tibiæ are but little bent.

Length (rost. incl.), $4\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Mount Egmont. Mr. A. T. Urquhart was kind enough to give me the only specimen he found.

2093. **T. variegata,** *n.s.* *Subconvex*, moderately narrow; fuscous, legs infuscate-red, tarsi and antennæ rufous; densely covered with small round scales, some dark-brown, some testaceous, others greyish; setæ upright, pallid.

Rostrum punctate, not distinctly carinate; anterior half rufous, not squamose, having only grey hair-like setæ. *Scape* moderately thickened apically; second joint of funicle almost as long as but much more slender than first; club oblong-oval. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, subcylindric, widest at the middle, posterior angles protruding laterally in the form of distinct denticles; its surface punctate. *Scutellum* small, subtriangular. *Elytra* much broader than thorax, oblong; dorsum nearly plane, their striæ and punctures rather fine, suture elevated behind, fifth interstices a little raised just behind top of hind slope, third scarcely visibly elevated; apices not divaricate, scarcely prolonged, acuminate. *Tibiæ* finely denticulated along the front or inner face.

The pallid marks seen in *T. gracilis* (Dr. Sharp's *Protophormus gracilis*) are here quite obsolete, the front tibiæ are much less bent, and the form of the thoracic angles is altogether different.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Mount Arthur. Two examples; Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

2094. **T. scutellaris,** *n.s.* *Robust*, fuscous; antennæ and tarsi rufous; squamosity thick, somewhat testaceous; setæ rather fine, not erect.

Rostrum indistinctly carinate, apex sparsely pilose. *Thorax* narrow, widest before the middle, a little incurved behind the eyes; base bisinuate, and rather wider than the sides just in front of it, but without well-marked protuberances; its punctuation covered. *Scutellum* broadly triangular. *Elytra* subcordate, shoulders oblique, apices not acuminate; striate-punctate, punctures rather elongate; third and fifth interstices nodose behind, nodosities on the fifth smaller, and not so far back as those on the third; there is also a very much smaller one on the apical portion in line with the fifth interstice, where the suture is convex.

More robust than the preceding, hind-body more cordiform. The short, broad scutellum is characteristic.

Length (rost. incl.), 3 lines ; breadth, 1 line.

Mount Arthur. Mr. T. F. Cheeseman brought me a specimen.

2095. **T. cruda,** *n.s.* *Body* rather long and narrow, form nearer *T. scutellaris* than any other species; opaque, covered with greyish sappy matter, scales, and setæ ; the setæ on thorax decumbent, disposed transversely, those on elytra also more or less depressed, arranged longitudinally, most conspicuous on fifth interstices ; blackish, funiculus rufous.

Rostrum obsoletely carinate, very finely and distantly punctated. *Thorax* subcylindric, widest near the front, sides sinuated behind towards the base, which, though rather wide, is not obviously angulated ; its surface uneven, and rather finely punctured. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* bisinuate at base, shoulders oblique, sides subparallel, narrowed but not acuminate apically ; their series of punctures large ; third and fifth interstices more or less evidently raised and nodose at the top of the hind slope. *Legs* long and stout, as are also the tarsi.

The eyes are rather more angulated below, towards the front, than is usual. The first and second joints of the funiculus do not differ materially in length or thickness. The elytral punctures are rather coarse. Prosternum slightly and widely incurved in front. Metasternum depressed in front of the coxæ. Palpi exposed. Mentum short.

♂. Length (rost. incl.), 3 lines ; breadth, 1 line.

Mount Arthur. Mr. T. F. Cheeseman ; one individual. A second, probably the female, is distinguished by the broader hind-body.

2096. **T. antennalis,** *n.s.* *Variegate,* the scales on the beak and thorax almost testaceous, on the hind-body more rufescent, with some white ones scattered along the rows of punctures for the most part ; derm pitchy-red, antennæ and tarsi rufous.

Closely resembles *T. variegata; eyes* of rather more rounded outline ; *scutellum* more oblong ; thoracic angles with grey seta-like scales but not protuberant ; *elytra* a little depressed transversely before the middle, third and fifth interstices but little raised, suture convex at summit of declivity ; *antennæ* more elongate, second joint of funiculus almost as long as first, very slender and stalk-like at base, but quite nodose at apex, a structure that distinguishes this species from all but No. 1233. The elytral punctures are narrow, elongate, and quite uncovered.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{7}{8}$ lines ; breadth, 1 line.

Waitakerei Range. Two examples.

Obs.—The name *Asaphia* being preoccupied, the typical species, No. 1233, is attached to *Tigones,* and No. 1234 is abandoned as a distinct species at present, the typical specimen being in bad condition and probably only a sexual variety. The antennæ of

No. 1233 are elongate, the scape is narrow and flexuous, and the second joint of the funiculus is very slender at the base and more swollen at the end than in *T. antennalis*.

2097. **T. diversa,** *n.s.* *Body* covered with small, obscure fusco-rufous and greyish scales, the latter sometimes assuming the form of a fascia between the hind thighs; setæ fine, very fine in the elytral punctures, most obvious on the raised parts, all yellowish, or nearly so.

The form is similar to that of *T. variegata* and *Protophormus gracilis*, Sharp; it is more robust, and, with the exception of very moderately developed interstitial nodosities, almost devoid of inequalities of surface, the nodosities on the third interstices are in advance of those on the fifth, the suture is raised behind, the apices are only obtusely divergent and not prolonged.

Length (rost. incl.), 3¼; breadth, 1⅛–1¼ lines.

Mount Arthur. Collected by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

2098. **T. rufula,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, obscure-red, densely covered with small, depressed, greyish-testaceous scales and setæ.

Rostrum rather shorter than the thorax, feebly unicarinate, its apex nude and shining. *Scape* very gradually thickened, squamose as well as setose; basal joint of *funiculus* evidently longer than the second; *club* elongate, triarticulate, finely pubescent. *Head* finely transversely wrinkled behind. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, cylindrical, slightly dilated near the front; punctate, somewhat uneven, rugose. *Scutellum* small, raised, white. *Elytra* about twice the breadth of the thorax, shoulders moderately rounded, a little wider near the hind thighs, much narrowed and declivous behind, apices divergent and subacuminate; they are only slightly convex, with series of rather elongate punctures, appearing more sulciform at the sides; third interstices a little elevated at the base and forming a large nodosity on top of the declivity, the fifth with a much less conspicuous nodiform elevation situated a little further forward, and with a still smaller one on the slope itself.

Agrees in some respects with Dr. Sharp's *Protophormus binodulus*, but there is a wide, though only slight, outward curvature behind the eye representing an ocular lobe, and the front of the prosternum is slightly incurved. The posterior corbels are moderately cavernous. The second ventral segment is as long as the first at the side, the third and fourth are very short.

Length (rost. excl.), 2½; breadth, 1⅛ lines.

Wellington. One example, from Mr. Sandager.

Epitimetes.

2099. **E. wakefieldi,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 420.) *Niger*, indumento sordido fusco-squamoso; *protho-*

race latiusculo antennis angustato ante medium foveolato; *elytris* apicem versus obsolete tuberculatis.

Long., 8mm.

The whole surface is covered with a mixture of exudation and scales, giving it a uniform dark colour, the setæ projecting through this clothing; the second and third joints of the *antennæ* are slender and elongate, subequal in length; the very short thick *rostrum* is a little depressed between the eyes and carinate along the middle: the *thorax* is broad, not narrowed at the base, but rather abruptly narrowed in front; it is rugose, and has a vague depression along the middle, which near the front becomes conspicuous, it is also a little depressed on either side: the *elytra* are broader than the thorax, and have the third, fifth, and seventh interstices a little raised; this elevation terminates as a slight tubercle on the third and fifth interstices in front of the declivous apex; and, on the fifth, there is another small tubercle behind the front one; the seventh interstice has no tubercle behind, but at the shoulder becomes so strongly raised as to form a lateral margin: the serial punctuation is obscured by the clothing.

Christchurch. C. M. Wakefield, Esq. Though very different in form from *E. lutosus*, Pascoe, this species seems quite to agree with it structurally.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp redescribes the genus on the preceding page of the *Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society*.—T. B.

Epitimetes, *Pascoe*.

Corpus robustum, dense squamosum, setosum. *Rostrum* breve crassum; scrobes perbreves. *Antennæ* elongatæ scapo gracile, prothoracis marginem attingente. *Prothorax* latiusculus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Corbellis* posterioribus leviter cavernosis.

There can be no doubt as to the position of this genus, which should be between *Protophormus* and *Platyomida;* it is very different from the former genus in appearance, and differs in numerous details, the eyes are more pointed below, the rostrum thicker and more quadrate, and the hind coxæ extremely widely separated; the scrobes are very short and their posterior part excessively vague, as in *Protophormus*, but nevertheless taking a different direction, being, in fact, directed towards the lower part of the front of the eye, not to the undersurface of the head; the posterior corbels are very evidently, though not broadly, cavernous; the short rostrum and obsolete scrobes readily distinguish the genus from *Platyomida;* there is no trace of ocular lobes, and the short prosternum is but little emarginate in front; the metasternum is excessively short, and the intercoxal process of the first ventral segment extremely broad, quite truncate in front; the second ventral segment much shorter than the first; the facies is quite similar to that of *Brachyolus*, which, however, has a well-marked ocular lobe.

Note.—For *Protophormus* read *Tigones*.—T. B.

Platyomida.

2100. **P. simulatrix,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 421.) *Minor*, griseo-squamosa, haud variegata; *prothorace* cylindrico, rugoso; *elytris* interstitio tertio longitudinaliter ante declivitatem magis elevato.

Long., 6mm.

This is extremely similar to *Protophormus binodulus*, but the surface is more uneven, though the apical nodules are less developed; the *scape* of the antenna is rather short, the apical portion much incrassate, the short broad *rostrum* has on the middle two very short feeble grooves, separated by a slight carina; the *thorax* is remarkably cylindric, and its surface coarsely rugose: the *elytra* bear regular series of rather coarse punctures, and the third interstice has an elongate, slight elevation at the commencement of the apical declivity; only a very slight elevation of the fifth interstice can be detected, and this is elongate, not in the least nodular.

Greymouth. Helms; a single example. Though so similar to *Protophormus* [*Tigones*.—T. B.] *binodulus*, the species will be readily separated therefrom by the deep elongate scrobe attaining very nearly the front margin of the eye. It is very closely allied to *P.* (*Empœotes*) *censoria*, Pascoe, but scarcely attains the size of the smallest examples of that species, and is readily distinguished by the absence of the nodules seen in *P. censoria*.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp describes another species (*P. coronata*), which, being the same as No. 1415 (*P. amota*), is omitted here.—T. B.

2101. **P. depressa,** *n.s.* *Fuscous*, densely covered with grey scales, and small setæ, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous.

Rostrum bisulcate; scrobes not quite reaching the lower margin of the eyes. *Scape* setose, reaching the back part of the eye; the two basal joints of the funiculus equally elongate. *Thorax* broader than long, rugose. *Elytra* rather flat but uneven, with series of moderately large punctures, these become still larger towards the sides; the posterior portion is almost quite perpendicular, and the prominences on its summit are on the same plane as the disc; the third interstices are elevated at the base, and there is a transverse elevation near each hind thigh.

Compared with *P. censoria* this is more slender, elongate, and flatter. The sculpture of the thorax consists, for the most part, of rounded elevations. The elytra do not slope from behind the middle towards the top of the declivity, so that they appear more *Inophlœus*-like. There is an outward curvature of the front margin of the thorax, at the side, which, I think, may be called the ocular lobe. The posterior corbels are distinctly cavernous. The eyes are quite orthodox.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Moeraki. One, from Mr. Sandager.

Obs.—As Dr. Sharp and I consider Mr. Pascoe's *Empæotes* to be the same as White's *Platyomida*, the former name must be abandoned. *Platyomida* now consists of the following species :—

776. P. binodes.
777. P. censoria.
778. P. aculeata.
779. P. perniciosa.
1235. P. apicale.
1415. P. amota.
1516. P. enysi.
1677. P. æqua.
775. P. hochstetteri.
2100. P. simulatrix.
2101. P. depressa.

—T. B.

Aporolobus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 421.)

Corpus parvum, indumento obscuratum, setosum ; *antennæ* scapo crasso ; *rostrum* breve, scrobes profundæ, foveiformes ; *coxæ* anteriores sat distantes ; loba ocularia obsoleta.

This genus cannot be associated with *Trachyphlœus* on account of the separated anterior *coxæ ;* and, moreover, although the *ocular lobes* are excessively rudimentary, yet it is clear the genus is correctly placed in the group characterized by the possession of the lobes in question. In *Aporolobus* the *prosternum* is markedly emarginate, the *eyes* are placed near the thoracic margin, and extend slightly downwards rather than forwards ; these characters being usually correlative with the ocular lobes, and the lobes themselves being faintly indicated, there can be, I think, no real doubt as to the position of the genus. The separation of the front coxæ is exhibited by only a few genera of Otiorhynchidæ, though it is here conspicuous. The *coxæ* are small and very little prominent ; the *metasternum* is excessively short, the second ventral segment is of moderate length, and the posterior *corbels* are not cavernous ; the mandibular *scar* is quite perceptible ; the *tarsi* are quite of the *Trachyphlœus* type, very short, with very broad third joint, the lobes of which, however, are short. The only species known to me is *Trachyphlœus irritus*, Pascoe.

The presence or absence of ocular lobes is at present considered of primary importance in the classification of the Otiorhynchidæ, but, if there should prove to be many genera in which it is as vague a character as it here is, it will be impossible to treat it as a character of primary importance.

Notiopatæ.

Nov. gen.

Body Trachyphlœus-like, setose. *Rostrum* moderately short, frontal grooves obsolete. *Scrobes* not foveiform. Anterior *coxæ* prominent, large, moderately separated.

This genus should be located after *Aporolobus*, from which it differs by possessing larger but not so widely, yet quite distinctly, separated front coxæ. The scrobes, instead of being foveiform, extend to just below, but do not quite reach the eyes ; they are quite evident from above. The rostrum itself is much longer, and is

not pinched in, as it were, towards the eyes. The eyes are obliquely oval, perfectly free from the thoracic margin, and directed downwards. No scutellum is visible. The ocular lobes are obsolete. The prosternum is widely but not deeply emarginate in front, with a transversal elevation before the coxæ. The mandibular scar is easily seen. The corbels of hind tibiæ are fringed with setæ. The scape reaches just beyond the front margin of the thorax.

2102. **N. setifer**, *n.s. Convex;* fuscous, tarsi and funiculus red, scape and legs infuscate-red; clothed with fine, depressed, yellow, and coarse upstanding fuscous setæ, the yellowish setæ on thorax more erect and abundant than those on the hind-body, where they are formed like the letter V.

Rostrum nearly nude in front. *Scape* asperate except at base; basal joint of funiculus much stouter but not much longer than second; club ovate. *Thorax* quite as broad as long, widest, almost swollen, before the middle, base and apex truncate: a little uneven, its true sculpture hidden by the covering. *Elytra* broadly oval, of the same width as thorax at the base, shoulders narrowed, apex rounded, almost perpendicularly, the sides inflexed; not striate, but bearing series of punctures.

Underside a little shining, finely rugosely sculptured. Metasternum very short. First and second abdominal segments nearly equal, with a well-curved suture.

Length (rost. incl.), 1½ lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Mr. George Munro was kind enough to give me two specimens which he found near Clevedon, on the muddy ground near the Southern Wairoa.

Pælocharis.

Nov. gen.

Body broad, especially the hind-body. *Rostrum* moderately short and thick. *Scrobes* deep, directed towards the underside of the head just clear of the eye, but with a squamose interval. *Scape* thick, setose, reaching front of thorax. *Eyes* obliquely oval, placed near the thoracic margin. *Thorax* without distinct ocular lobes, base and apex truncate. No *scutellum*. *Hind-body* convex, twice the width of thorax but narrowed to its width at the base. *Femora* medially clavate; *tibiæ* flexuous, the anterior produced to a point inwardly, the posterior a little expanded at the extremity but not cavernous, having but one cilia. *Prosternum* widely but not very deeply emarginate in front; *coxæ* prominent but not widely separated. Hind-margin of *mesosternum* sinuous; it is rather flat, but on a higher level than the very short *metasternum*. *Abdomen* with the basal two segments large, nearly equal, with curvate suture. Mandibular scar perceptible.

The separation of the front coxæ is as complete as it is in *Notiopatæ;* they are much more prominent and nearer to each other than in *Aporolobus*, which, besides, has longer antennæ and a thicker scape, particularly near its base. The former genus is its nearest ally.

2103. **P. inflata,** *n.s.* *Convex*, suboviform; pale-castaneous, sparingly clothed with minute decumbent, slender, yellow scales, and upright, conspicuous, greyish setæ.

Rostrum with a smooth median line, but not markedly carinate. *Scape* with slender scales and erect setæ; club ovate. *Thorax* broader than long, rounded laterally, narrower in front than behind; not regularly punctured but having some rather large shallow cavities. *Elytra* obtusely rounded at the sides; striate-punctate, almost striate behind.

No. 756 belongs to this genus, and must now become *Pælocharis corpulenta*. The elytra differ in form from those of the typical species; their sculpture, though similar, is not so well marked, and they bear many greyish, fine, hair-like setæ near the top of the hind slope; the thorax, which is quite opaque, is more dilated medially, appears free from punctuation, and bears many coarse dark setæ; the scape is more incrassate towards the end, and is somewhat bent.

Length (rost. incl.), 1½ lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Found on muddy ground, Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour.

Protolobus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 422.)

Corpus parvum, indumento obscuratum, setosum; *antennæ* scapo crasso; *rostrum* breve crassum, scrobes modice elongatæ parum distinctæ; coxæ anteriores contiguæ; loba ocularia parum distincta.

This is undoubtedly closely allied to the preceding genus (*Aporolobus*), though the front *coxæ* are in the normal condition as to contiguity; the *scrobes*, too, are differently constructed, instead of being broad and deep cavities tending directly upwards towards the front and anterior part of the eye they are here finer, and their terminal portion, though not very distinct, is directed towards the undersurface of the head; the *metasternum* is short, but not so extremely short as it is in *Aporolobus;* the other characters seem to be much the same as in that genus. I refer two species to the genus. Of the three individuals I have seen, two show the minute *palpi* visible at the front of the mentum; I am not sure whether this may not be abnormal.

2104. **P. obscurus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 422.) *Longulus*, indumento grisescente vestitus, parcius albido-setosus; *prothorace* elongato, subcylindrico.

Long., 3mm.

Antennæ with the third joint only half as long as the second, club elongate-oval, acuminate; *eyes* widely separated, and very little visible from the front; *thorax* elongate, subcylindric being nearly straight at the sides; *elytra* rather narrow and elongate. No *sculpture* can be seen owing to the dense exudation with which the surface is covered; but the setæ project through this, and on the

elytra form regular series. There is a slight appearance of nodulosity on the commencement of the declivity of the wing-cases.

Otago. Professor Hutton. The second species of the genus is from the same source, and may perhaps be *Trachyphlœus parvulus*, Pasc.

Catoptes.

2105. **C. caliginosus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, convex, opaque, black; tarsi and funiculus dark pitchy-red; densely covered with blackish and greyish-yellow scales and pallid setæ, the pale scales sprinkled over the surface, not forming definite spots.

Rostrum feebly carinate, upper margins of scrobes a good deal raised, so that there seems to be a considerable depression between them. *Antennæ* elongate; second joint of funiculus a little shorter than first; club elongate-oval, acuminate. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, its greatest breadth before the middle, obliquely impressed near the front angles, with a slight linear depression in front of the small scutellum. *Elytra* inarcuate near scutellum, humeral angles obliquely rounded, sides but little curved, narrowed posteriorly, elongate, convex; with rows of deep, distant punctures; third and fifth interstices obtusely projecting at base, slightly elevated almost to the apices, forming only inconspicuous nodosities on top of hind slope; suture raised apically. *Legs* long and stout, corbels of hind tibiæ narrowly cavernous, the space between the two rows of ciliæ linear.

Underside very hairy; abdomen with reddish scales near the sides, its two basal segments broadly impressed or flattened. Mandibular scar distinct.

This may be compared with *C. pilosellus*, from which it differs in being considerably larger, with a longer thorax destitute of the small, almost rugosely-tuberculate inequalities seen in that species. The ocular lobes consist of only broad slight projections of the sides; prosternal emargination large; eyes somewhat flattened.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hooper's Inlet, Port Chalmers. One, from Mr. T. Chalmer.

2106. **C. posticalis,** *n.s.* *Narrow*, convex, blackish, tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ obscure fusco-rufous; squamosity dense, consisting of small, round, depressed, ash-coloured, or pale-brown and darker scales, setæ stout, rather short, greyish.

Rostrum distinctly carinate. *Antennæ* rather short, basal joint of funiculus distinctly larger than second, joints 4–7 short, club elongate, acuminate. *Thorax* transverse, widest very near the front, where there is a constriction at each side, almost tumid there, very gradually yet a good deal narrowed behind; there are no superficial asperities whatever, but there is an obscure depression near each hind angle. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* cordiform, considerably broader than thorax at base, shoulders curved, gradually narrowed as far as hind thighs, abruptly beyond them, they are on a higher level than the thorax; third and fifth interstices a little elevated,

fifth but slightly nodose behind; sutural region prolonged backwards much behind top of posterior slope (as limited by nodosity of fifth interstice), sloping downwards, but ending suddenly in a sort of nodosity, below this point the apex is perpendicular, narrow, and of a pallid, yellowish-grey colour; the discoidal punctures are rather elongate, shallow, and distant. *Tarsi* short and thick, lobes of third joint (posterior) thick, yet not much expanded.

In order to identify this species at a glance it is only necessary to examine the posterior portion of the hind-body sideways.

Length (rost. incl.), 3¼; breadth, 1¼ lines.

Taieri, Otago. One example, from Mr. S. W. Fulton.

2107. **C. humeralis,** *n.s.* *Variegate,* scales on rostrum greyish but with a pinkish hue, on body light-brown with a few grey ones, grey scales however entirely cover the shoulders, an ill-defined lateral vitta, the usual oblique, interrupted, posterior fascia, and a portion of the apex; setæ rather fine, greyish; body fuscous, legs pale-brown, antennæ red.

Rostrum very finely carinate. *Thorax* rather long, widest just before the middle, more suddenly narrowed in front than behind, with two medially-interrupted, transverse, ill-defined elevations behind its widest part, otherwise not asperate. *Scutellum* small, sunk. *Elytra* rather narrow, yet wider than thorax, shoulders rounded (widely), their greatest width just behind these, from thence posteriorly narrowed; disc but little convex, bearing rows of well-marked punctures, suture slightly raised alongside the scutellum and again beyond the top of hind slope: third and fifth interstices also a little raised and nodose behind. *Funiculus* with the first two joints equal; club elongate, acuminate. *Tarsi* long, lobes of third joint of the posterior broad.

Perhaps this may be best placed near *C. pilosellus* (No. 1517), but the short irregular rugosities or slight inequalities on the thorax are here absent, the insect too is considerably larger, differently coloured, &c.

Length (rost. incl.), 3¼; breadth, 1¼ lines.

One from Hooper's Inlet, Port Chalmers. Mr. T. Chalmer.

2108. **C. chalmeri,** *n.s.* *Robust,* fuscous, legs paler, tarsi fusco-testaceous, antennæ dark-red, rostrum mostly pale-chestnut; squamosity dense, nearly testaceous (sometimes with a reddish tint) and grey, the latter inconspicuous except on the posterior nodosities; setæ sparsely distributed, greyish.

Rostrum finely but distinctly ridged. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, almost regularly rounded laterally, yet somewhat wider just before the middle than elsewhere, obliquely and broadly impressed in front, more or less rugose. *Scutellum* distinct, rufescent. *Elytra* ample, very gradually narrowed towards the extremity, humeral angles only slightly rounded; their rows of punctures well marked but not coarse, and rather distant from each other; third and fifth

interstices a little elevated, nodose behind, nodosities brown in front but grey behind; posterior declivity not abrupt.

Quite distinct from *C. humeralis*. In that species the head and front of thorax form a continuous outline, owing no doubt to the thin, so to speak, thoracic margins; here the width of the head is evidently less. The basal portion of the elytra is broader and the sides more parallel. The antennæ are rather longer but the second joint of the funiculus is thicker and shorter than the corresponding one in *C. humeralis*, being about one-third shorter than the first. The scutellum is not depressed. There is no subapical fascia. The apices, though divergent, do not cause a sutural gap.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Named in honour of the gentleman, Mr. T. Chalmer, to whom I am indebted for many interesting Coleoptera. It was found at Hooper's Inlet.

2109. **C. asperellus,** *n.s. Narrow*, convex; squamosity dense, principally fuscous or ash-coloured, but with a few paler scales; setæ pallid, coarser on the sides and apex of hind-body than elsewhere; derm blackish, tarsi and antennæ pitchy-red.

Rostrum finely carinate. *Antennæ* moderate, second joint of funiculus slender, and shorter than first; club ovate, acuminate. *Thorax* not so broad as long, widest before the middle, broadly and obliquely impressed in front, indistinctly sulcate near base, irregularly rugose. *Scutellum* oblong, depressed. *Elytra* rather narrow, wider than thorax, shoulders slightly curvedly narrowed, sides slightly rounded, posterior declivity gradual, apices divergent but not acute; striate-punctate, here and there with small irregular raised intervals between the distant punctures; third and fifth interstices not appreciably elevated near the base, and only feebly nodose behind.

This, I think, can only be compared with No. 1517 (*C. pilosellus*) and its nearest allies. The beak is more obviously carinate along the middle. The base of the elytra is closely adapted to that of the thorax, so that the scutellar incurvature noticeable in that species is absent, the elytra are somewhat narrower and more uneven above. The form of the hind tibiæ is different, being bent forwards (inwards) pretty much in the same way as in No. 1519 (*C. tibialis*), which species is, however, quite dissimilar, having a minute scutellum without the least swelling of the wing-cases alongside it.

Length (rost. incl.), 3 lines; breadth, 1 line.

From the same source as the preceding one.

2110. **C. cheesemani,** *n.s. Opaque*, black, antennæ red, legs fusco-rufous, tarsi paler; densely covered with round, depressed, pale-brown scales and pallid erect setæ, these latter most conspicuous in rows on the elytral interstices, on apical portion of suture, and on the small nodosities on top of hind slope on third interstices.

Rostrum as long as thorax, feebly carinate. *Antennæ* elongate,

the scape reaching just beyond front margin of thorax, very gradually and very slightly thickened; second joint of funiculus quite as long as first; club elongate-oval, acuminate. *Eyes* just free. *Thorax* not longer than broad, its greatest breadth just before the middle, very little narrower in front than behind, not uneven, with a few blackish scales intermingled with the others, and near each side, at the base, forming a more or less evident dark spot. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* not much broader than thorax, shoulders narrowed, apices simple; finely striate-punctate; interstices broad, third and fifth very little elevated, third with a small posterior nodosity, suture raised along the hind slope. *Legs* stout, tibiæ flexuous, the hind pair with their front face bent inwards.

Male. Fovea on the middle, in front, of metasternum, its basal ventral segment medially impressed; the last, too, is impressed.

C. obliquisignatus, though very similar, is more highly coloured, has a rather shorter snout, and a small but distinct scutellum, and the hind-body is shorter and broader. The form of the posterior tibiæ, however, distinguishes this species from most of the others; those having similarly-bent tibiæ may be easily separated.

♀. Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Mr. T. F. Cheeseman was kind enough to bring me a pair from the Kermadec Islands when they were proclaimed part of the Queen's dominions.

2111. **C. decorus,** *n.s.* Squamosity fine, dense, variegate, mostly greyish-testaceous, with, on some parts, a reddish tint, elytra dotted with pale bluish-white marks; setæ yellowish or greyish; body black, legs infuscate, antennæ and tarsi reddish.

Rostrum with black as well as greyish scales, obsoletely carinate. *Antennæ* hispid, scape just touching front of thorax; basal two joints of funiculus equally elongate; club rather short, acuminate. *Thorax* scarcely longer than broad, widest before the middle; obliquely impressed in front, broadly laterally behind the middle, narrowly before the triangular, depressed *scutellum;* surface more or less rugose and punctate, nearly half of the scales dark in colour. *Elytra* rather broad, shoulders rounded, sides broadly curvate, much contracted apically, apices pointed and a little produced; suture raised near scutellum, and along the hind declivity; third and fifth interstices slightly elevated, third somewhat prominent or projecting forwards at base, with small yet distinct protuberances on top of hind slope, fifth not so prominent at base but more nodose behind, but not extending so far back as those on the third; their rows of punctures moderate, not close. *Tibiæ* flexuous, the hind pair however rather straight, with narrowly-cavernous corbels. *Scrobes* deep in front, shallow behind, and reaching lower margin of eyes.

The peculiar spots on the rather broad hind-body will enable this species to be easily identified. *C. asperellus*, its nearest ally, is a much narrower form.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Hooper's Inlet. One individual (a female, most likely), sent by

Mr. T. Chalmer, who has done so much to increase our knowledge of this genus.

2112. **C. brevicornis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 422.) Dense pallide griseo-squamosus, fusco-variegatus; prothorace minus elongato lateribus æqualiter rotundatis; elytris apicem versus fere enodulosis, apice oblique albido.

Long., 4½mm.

Rostrum densely squamose, not visibly carinate. *Thorax* rather short and small; strongly transverse; much narrower than the elytra; the sides rounded, the greatest width near the middle; the front margin a little constricted, and rather narrower than the base; the surface densely squamose, a little variegate, there being a vague, abbreviated lateral white vitta, and within this at the base a dark fuscous spot. *Elytra* also variegate, the sutural region being in great part fuscous, and the lateral pallid-grey, nearly white; the third interstice has a very minute obsolete nodosity in front of the declivity, but there is none at all on the fifth; the setosity is well marked. The *antennæ* are dark-red, the third joint shorter than the second; the eighth not so long as broad.

Allied to *C. obliquisignatus*, but much smaller, with shorter thorax and antennæ.

Otago, Professor Hutton; Auckland, Lawson.

2113. **C. æmulator,** *n.s.* *Short*, opaque; densely clothed with pale and dark reddish-brown and greyish scales, the first predominate, the second most numerous on the sides of the thorax, the last form a broad subapical fascia, a small humeral spot, and irregular vitta-like spots on thorax in front of the shoulders; yellow scales are disposed in a line along the base of thorax; elytral nodosities blackish; legs pale-brown, antennæ red; setæ variegate, the coarser ones white on elytral declivity, on the disc very fine and slender.

Rostrum short, indistinctly keeled, squamosity variegate, there being a dark-brown patch before each eye. *Antennæ* short and thick; scape unusually thick, very gradually increasing in thickness, nearly similar to that of *Aporolobus irritus* (No. 754), its setæ fuscous; second joint of funiculus almost as long as the first, third but little longer than broad, 4–6 submoniliform, seventh transverse, much larger than sixth; club elongate, acuminate. *Thorax* obliquely depressed in front towards the sides, otherwise quite even, sides almost regularly rounded. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* oblong rather than cordate, striate-punctate, the punctures fine and regular; third and fifth interstices hardly more convex than the others, third nodose behind. *Tibiæ* but little bent.

Evidently allied to *C. brevicornis;* the thorax is not strongly transverse, and the coloration is different.

Length (rost. incl.), 2 lines; breadth, ⅔ line.

One, found near Dunedin by Mr. T. Chalmer.

2114. **C. tenebricus,** *n.s.* *Body* not broad, but little variegate; elytral hind slope almost wholly grey, squamosity elsewhere infuscate-grey, but paler on thorax and beak; setæ grey.

Antennæ red, short and thick, bearing yellow hairs and setæ, joints 4–7 almost bead-like, seventh but little larger than sixth. No *scutellum* visible, merely a triangular depression. *Elytra* widely inarcuate at base, rather narrow, not greatly exceeding thorax in width, suboblong; finely striate-punctate; third and fifth interstices slightly raised, but without nodosities.

This is, I think, more than a mere varietal form of the two preceding species.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

One, from the same source as the last.

Brachyolus.

(*White; Voy.* "*Er.*" *and* "*Terr.*")

Prosternum deeply emarginate in front. *Ocular lobes* well developed. *Rostrum* short and thick. *Scrobes* deep, subapical, rather short, with a slight downward tendency. *Eyes* oblique, subovate, widely distant above, hardly free from thorax. *Scape* reaching backwards to front of thorax. *Scutellum* invisible. *Thorax* widest near the front, uneven above. *Legs* rather long but stout; posterior tibiæ quite open at extremity, not cavernous. *Mandibular scar* present. Front *coxæ* contiguous.

These characters are derived from the following species; the typical one I have not yet seen :—

2115. **B. elegans,** *n.s.* *Fuscous*, densely covered with depressed, yellowish-grey, brassy, and nearly pure-white scales; these last predominate on the third and fifth interstices of the elytra near the base, and on a broad space behind the middle, not forming a fascia however; legs and antennæ pale fusco-rufous.

Rostrum about as long as thorax, stout, slightly expanded in front, so that the deep scrobes are quite visible from above, not carinate, convex. *Head* depressed between the eyes; these but little convex, the thoracic margin slightly encroaching upon them. *Antennæ* pubescent; scape squamose; funiculus longer than scape, basal two joints of almost equal length, joints 3–7 decrease in length; club ovate, triarticulate. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, slightly narrowed posteriorly, somewhat uneven. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* convex, shoulders oblique, slightly broader than base of thorax; their punctures arranged in double rows on the disc, the third and fifth interstices are somewhat elevated and prolonged forwards, and culminate in nodosities on the hind slope, the inner nodosities larger than the outer, the suture between these protuberances a little raised, becoming more so behind so as almost to form another nodosity near the apex.

This is a peculiarly interesting species because of the presence of

strongly-developed supplementary mandibles, which are very elongate, and so curved as to overlap each other at the extremity.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Wellington. Two individuals were given to me by Mr. Sandager some time ago.

2116. **B. inæqualis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 424.) *Niger*, pallide griseo-squamosus; *prothorace* angustulo, rugoso; *elytris* brevibus convexis, apice abrupte declivo, ante declivitatem grosse nodulosis.

Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$mm.

Antennæ dark-red, slender and elongate; second and third joints subequal. *Eyes* contiguous with front margin of thorax; this latter is about as long as broad, a little rounded in front, and narrowed behind; coarsely rugose. *Elytra* short, broad, and convex; obliquely narrowed at the shoulders, so that the base is the same width as the base of the thorax; the surface uneven, the punctures being irregular, and taking the form of large but subobsolete depressions; in front of the apical declivity the third and fifth interstices are united to project as a triangular nodulosity, the inner angle of this nodosity being the largest and thickest; between the nodosity and the apex the suture is a little raised.

This differs from the typical species—*B. punctatus*—by the large nodules placed higher up, and by the longer, more slender antennæ. The three examples found are not in good condition; but I am pretty sure that even fresh examples would not present the elegant appearance of *B. punctatus*. The elytral projections are somewhat similar to those of *Heterodiscus*.

2117. **B. huttoni,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 426.) *Latior*, indumento griseo-vestitus, supra inæqualis, elytris basi utrinque supra thoracem producto.

Long., 5mm.

This is very closely allied to *B. bagooides*, but is larger and notably broader, and has the inequalities of the surface more conspicuous, the third interstice being remarkably prominent and prolonged at the base, and the apical nodosities more conspicuous; moreover, the suture between these latter is very prominent; the surface bears both fuscous and pallid setæ, while in *B. bagooides* I see only the former.

Otago. Professor Hutton; one example.

2118. **B. bagooides,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 425.) *Sat angustus*, indumento griseo dense vestitus; supra subinæqualis, elytris basi utrinque supra thoracem leviter producto.

Long., 4mm.

Densely covered with a pallid incrustation, concealing the sculpture. *Rostrum* rather more long and slender than in the typical species; the scrobes less visible from above; deep and very short.

Eyes moderately distant from the thoracic margin. *Thorax* not so long as broad; the sides a good deal rounded, and narrowed behind; the surface is apparently uneven, but the sculpture is quite obscured by the clothing; there appears, however, to be a slight depression of the surface on each side behind the front margin, and another in front of the middle. *Elytra* clothed, like the thorax and rostrum, with a dense indumentum, through which the setæ protrude, the third interstice projects distinctly forwards over the base of the thorax; and the scutellar region is apparently depressed; and the third and fifth interstices project very slightly in front of the apical declivity.

Otago. Professor Hutton; one example.

2119. **B. punctipennis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 425.) *Fusco-brunneus*, minute squamulosus; *prothorace* rugoso sed haud inæquali, anterius rotundato, posterius angustato; *elytris* seriebus punctorum magnorum conspicuis, interstitio tertio ad basin et quinto apicem versus, magis elevatis.

Long., 6mm.

This differs from *B. punctatus* by the *scrobes* being broader and more indefinite behind, and has also a much longer second ventral segment. The upper surface of the *rostrum* is tricarinate, the eyes contiguous with the thoracic margin; the second and third joints of the antennæ are elongate. The *thorax* is much narrower than the elytra; the anterior half of the sides gently rounded; the posterior a good deal narrowed to the base; the surface is coarsely rugose, but the rugæ are not sharply defined, and there are no larger depressions or elevations. There is no *scutellum* visible. The *elytra* are oblong; gently narrowed at the shoulders, which are wider than the base of the thorax; they bear regular series of large punctures; the third interstice is a little elevated at the base, and the fifth strongly elevated behind; the seventh is also a little elevated, so as to render the outline rather sharply defined; the third interstice has a slight tubercle on the apical declivity, and the suture has a more obscure tubercle still farther down.

Christchurch. Wakefield.

2120. **B. longicollis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 426.) *Niger*, sat elongatus, tenuiter griseo-squamosus, antennis tarsisque piceis; *prothorace* elongato, lateribus basin versus quasi marginatis; *elytris* æqualibus seriebus punctorum ad basin majorum ad apicem obsoletis.

Long., 6mm.

Antennæ with third joint shorter than the second. *Rostrum* short and stout; only feebly carinate. *Eyes* small; separated by a considerable space from the thoracic margin; very widely separated from one another. *Thorax* quite as long as broad; the sides rounded in front, and a good deal narrowed behind; the surface not rugose, but finely sculptured, and in front almost smooth; at each side behind with the margin distinctly plicate, so as to make the

posterior part flat. *Elytra* rather elongate; without nodulosities; the third interstice slightly raised, and incrassate at the base.

Bealey. Helms; one example.

This is a very peculiar species, and might, so far as the systematic characters go, be almost as well placed in *Catoptes* as in *Brachyolus*. The only example shows the strange peculiarity of possessing an elongate narrow excision on the last ventral plate. Possibly the specimen is abraded, but the squamosity is probably always obscure.

Heterodiscus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 426.)

Rostrum modice elongatum, crassum, apice manifeste crassiore superne ad apicem plaga triangulare munitum; *scrobes* terminales, elongati, subrecti, oculos haud attingentes: *antennæ* modice elongatæ, scapo oculorum marginem anteriorem attingente. *Prothorax* lobis ocularibus tantum modice prominulis munitus; *coxæ* anteriores magnæ prominulæ, contiguæ: *metasternum* brevissimum; *tarsi* articulo tertio bilobato.

This genus is closely allied to several others already found in New Zealand; the *mentum* fills the buccal cavity about as completely as it does in *Catoptes*, and the peduncle is excessively short—almost, in fact, wanting—so that the genus should clearly be placed in Lacordaire's "Adelognathes:" it differs from *Catoptes*, however, by the elongate rostrum and the distinct ocular lobes, as well as by the definite elongate scrobes; from *Platyomida* it departs by the ocular lobes, by the mentum more completely filling the buccal cavity, and by the less elongate scape of the antenna; and from *Inophlœus* by the rather more definite scrobes and shorter scape, and the much more filled buccal cavity; the basal portion of the mentum bears a rather deep semicircular impression, the anterior part being smooth and shining; the first ventral segment is moderately long, separated from the second by a suture which departs comparatively little from the rectilinear form; the second is not large, only equal to the two following together; the terminal segment is only moderately large; the legs are elongate and stout, with the tarsi spongy-pubescent; the lobes of the third joint perfectly developed; the form of the wing-cases in the only species known is very curious: they have a flat disc, becoming broader behind, and terminating as two obliquely-truncate prominences, the apex being so abruptly declivous that it projects scarcely so far backwards as the angles of the dorsal prominences do. The genus is allied to the Chilian *Megalometis* and *Strangaliodes*.

Obs.—This genus scarcely differs from *Echinopeplus*.—T. B.

2120a. **H. insolitus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 427.) *Niger*, squamulis et indumento sordide grisescens,

rugosus, elytris apicem versus latioribus, disco pone medium quadrangulariter prominulo, quasi truncato.

Long., 8mm. ; rost. incl., 11mm.

Upper surface of *rostrum* with four grooves, the lateral being less distinct than the two median ; second and third joints of *antennæ* moderately long, subequal : *thorax* subcylindric, nearly as long as broad, slightly narrowed towards the front on the anterior third, longitudinally depressed along the middle, and, with the surface coarsely rugose : *elytra* with slight elevations not sufficiently marked to be termed nodules, and also with regular series of impressed rather distant punctures ; apparently truncate behind, the disc forming two slight angles near the suture, and also an external angle on each side, the apical declivous part large ; the width of the wing-cases at the base is the same as the base of the thorax, and there is a very minute *scutellum* : the *legs* are thick, the front tibiæ mucronate, the claws short and thick ; in addition to the squamosity of the surface there are also a few pallid setæ, which become numerous on the legs.

Picton. Helms ; a good series.

2121. **H. horridus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 427.) *Niger*, tuberculato-rugosus, indumento sordido plus minusve obscuratus, elytris apicem versus latioribus, disco pone medium quadrangulariter prominulo, quasi truncato.

Long., 7mm.

This differs from *H. insolitus* by the very rough surface ; it is also of less elongate form, with a shorter *rostrum*, which also has less definite scrobes ; the *thorax* is broader than long, slightly narrowed behind, more narrowed in front, its surface coarsely and deeply rugose ; *elytra* without punctuation, but with a large number of small tubercles irregularly placed, they become broader behind, and are abruptly declivous at the extremity, the dorsal portion projecting backwards as four short obtuse angles, the lateral prominence on each side not reaching so far back as those near the suture ; legs rather short. As in *H. insolitus*, the corbels are not in the least cavernous.

Otago, Bakewell ; Dunedin, Professor Hutton : one example from each.

Haplolobus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum very short and thick, forming a prolongation of the head without any ante-ocular contraction, a little narrowed anteriorly, not pterygiate, more or less obviously triangularly grooved in front. *Scrobes* situated on upper surface rather than on the sides, so that if their upper margins were continued backwards they would almost converge on the vertex ; they are apical, nearly foveiform, and deep. *Eyes* small, scarcely convex, obliquely oval and somewhat pointed below, widely separated above, placed quite laterally and only a short distance from the thorax. *Scape* thickened apically, attaining

thoracic apex. *Thorax* subcylindric, base and apex truncate, ocular lobes distinct. *Elytra* elongate-cordate. *Tibiæ* flexuous, mucronate and slightly dilated at the extremity, corbels of the posterior not perceptibly cavernous; *tarsi* densely clothed, third joint bilobed. *Prosternum* widely incurved in front; anterior coxæ prominent, nearly contiguous, placed near the front of the breast; *metasternum* short, hind coxæ widely separated; *abdomen* moderately elongate, basal segment quite truncate between the coxæ, rather larger than second, their suture oblique or flexuous, third and fourth well developed with straight sutures, fifth broadly impressed.

The presence of ocular lobes shows that it belongs to the second division of the *Otiorhynchidæ*. The eyes, scrobes, and rostrum distinguish it from all the genera of that section. The facies of the body resembles the typical *Catoptes*.

2122. **H. sævus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, opaque, blackish; covered with round, depressed, ashen or greyish scales and short paliid setæ; legs and antennæ dark but a little rufescent.

Rostrum much shorter than thorax, finely and distantly sculptured, not carinate. *Scape* clothed with long and short setæ; second joint of funiculus slightly shorter than first, joints 3–7 transverse; club elongate-oval, acuminate. *Thorax* regularly rounded laterally, without asperities, its sculpture fine, consisting of minute granules with a puncture in each. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* broader than thorax at base, shoulders obtuse, narrowed posteriorly, apices simple; the suture raised from top of hind slope backwards; striate-punctate, punctures moderate as to size and contiguity; interstices simple.

Underside clothed with elongate, hair-like, greyish scales and hairs, on the metasternum and basal ventral segment the clothing is thicker and yellower.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly 1 line.

From the mountains near Lake Tekapo, 2,500ft.–6,000ft. Collected by Messrs. A. T. Urquhart and T. F. Cheeseman.

2123. **H. æthiops,** *n.s.* *Black*, a little shining, tarsi and antennæ pitchy-red; nearly nude.

Thorax rather broader than long, widest near the middle, lightly curvedly impressed near the front, covered with fine irregular rugosities, and on some parts finely punctate-granulose. *Elytra* striate-punctate, suture raised behind; third and fifth interstices somewhat broader than the others, finely sculptured; apices a little produced.

The insect rather more robust than *H. sævus*, the derm more glossy, rostrum decidedly shorter. The nudity is not due, I think, to abrasion, as the squamosity in one example of *H. sævus* was not easily rubbed off; had the scales been deciduous I should have considered this to be merely a varietal form of the typical species.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$–3; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Lake Tekapo mountains. Five individuals.

2124. **H. gregalis,** *n.s.* *Fuscous*, legs and tarsi fusco-testaceous, claws black, antennæ and front of rostrum rufescent; squamosity dense, variegate, for the most part of the same colour as the legs, paler on the humeral region and on a linear space on the middle of the thorax, which, however, bears darker scales than the hind-body; setæ fine, grey; scape with infuscate setæ and short hair-like scales; femora squamose and setose, tibiæ setose.

This species differs from *H. sævus* thus: *Rostrum* broadly bisulcate; *antennæ* more slender; *thorax* more contracted at base, and possibly differently sculptured; *scutellum* distinct; elytral interstices convex; *tarsi* more slender; *eyes* almost touching the thorax. In appearance it somewhat resembles *Catoptes obliquisignatus*.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, quite 1 line.

One example, from the same source as the others.

Inophlœus.

2125. **I. nodifer,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, slightly convex, opaque, obscure-black, tarsi and antennæ rufescent; sparingly clothed with yellowish-grey scales and short coarse setæ.

Rostrum rather short, not perceptibly carinate. *Thorax* about as long as broad, moderately rounded laterally, vaguely and broadly impressed before the middle; its sculpture fine, close, and ill-defined. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong-oval, shoulders rounded; apex perpendicular, and surmounted by two contiguous horizontal protuberances proceeding from the suture; finely striate-punctate, third and fifth interstices rather broader than the others, not elevated and not forming nodosities, interstitial sculpture similar to that of thorax.

An easily-recognised species, owing to the sutural nodosities and simple apices of the elytra; the eyes are rather round; posterior corbels extremely narrowly cavernous. The antennæ are elongate, the scape reaches the hind margin of the eye, first and second joints of funiculus equally long. Scrobes deep in front, rapidly becoming shallow and quite obsolete towards the eyes. Its nearest ally is *I. rhesus*.

Length (rost. incl.), $4\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Lake Tekapo. One example, found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

2126. **I. alacer,** *n.s.* *Elongate-oblong*, subdepressed above; pale-fuscous, closely covered with small greyish and almost testaceous (pale-brown) scales, and a few short squamiform setæ, tarsi pale reddish-chestnut, funiculus red.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, the median carina more distinct than the lateral ones. *Scape* opaque, setose, reaching front of thorax, first and second joints of funiculus equal, elongate, club long and narrow. *Thorax* scarcely longer than broad, broadest before the middle, much rounded towards the front, narrowed behind; grooved along the middle from base to apex, uneven, with about six or seven depressions on the disc but none in front. No

scutellum visible. *Elytra* wider than thorax at base, shoulders widely oblique in the longitudinal direction, slightly widely dilated behind these, otherwise subparallel, apices not prolonged, posterior declivity not abrupt, scutellar region depressed; each with six dorsal rows of well-defined punctures, third and fifth interstices more or less unevenly raised, the fifth terminating in a large nodosity behind, the suture raised apically. Corbels of hind tibiæ narrowly cavernous, with two rows of ciliæ.

A rather bright-looking species. Its nearest congener is *I. egregius*, which also has narrowly-cavernous corbels, but differs in possessing a distinct scutellum, narrower shoulders and abruptly-deflexed apex, &c.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Described from a specimen in my collection, received, I think, from Mr. C. M. Wakefield, formerly of Christchurch.

2127. **I. albonotata,** *n.s.* *Broad*, slightly convex; squamosity variegate, on thorax fusco-testaceous with some black, redder on rostrum, on elytra ash-coloured but paler near the base, with several spots of nearly-pure white; setæ greyish, placed in rows on the elytra and decumbent there, on thorax erect and coarser.

Rostrum indistinctly carinate. *Antennæ* red; scape with long and short setæ, attaining thorax; first two joints of funiculus elongate, equal, 3-6 longer than broad; club fuscous, opaque, ovate, acuminate. *Thorax* about as long as broad, widest before the middle, broadly constricted or depressed in front, longitudinally depressed in front of the scutellum; irregularly rugose, the punctation hidden. *Scutellum* small, sunk, the elytra raised at either side of the cavity. *Elytra* nearly double the width of thorax, shoulders obtusely rounded, sides scarcely curvate, much narrowed behind, apices acutely prolonged; third interstices distinctly, fifth only slightly elevated at the base, hardly at all along the dorsum, posterior elevations on fifth larger than those on third; suture raised along hind slope; each elytron with six discoidal rows of moderately large and distant punctures, sometimes only four or five in each row, with, on some parts, smaller ones intervening, but apparently altogether wanting across the middle of the disc. *Legs* with scales and setæ, hind thighs marked with a large white spot or band; tibiæ and tarsi infuscate-red, posterior corbels narrowly cavernous.

Underside bearing scales and slender, greyish, decumbent setæ; head closely, finely, transversely rugose.

Mandibular scar well marked, consisting of a rather deep fovea on an obtuse prominence, nearly similar to that seen in *I. sulcifer*.

The white spots of themselves differentiate this species from Nos. 1231 and 1232. All three are very much alike, having unusually broad elytra.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

One, received from Mr. S. W. Fulton (from Taieri), from whom I have also a sexual or varietal form of *I. nigellus*, with acutely-produced apices, and covered with dull yellowish-grey or pale-brown scales.

2128. **I. vestitus,** *n.s. Broad,* only slightly convex, opaque, black; densely covered with small round depressed, greyish-testaceous or pale-brown scales, and coarse, grey, erect setæ; legs and antennæ obscure fusco-rufous.

Rostrum moderately short, tricarinate, most of its squamæ slightly fulvescent. *Scrobes* deep in front, directed towards, but not reaching, the lower margin of the eyes. *Scape* attaining the back of the eye, very gradually thickened; second joint of *funiculus* very little longer than the first; *club* elongate, triarticulate, densely and finely pubescent. *Eyes* broadest above, subacuminate below. *Thorax* just as long as broad, widest near the front, narrowed but nearly straight behind, base rounded; uneven above, the largest depressions behind the middle, near the sides. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* broad, much broader than the thorax, shoulders oblique, the sides subparallel as far as the top of the hind declivity, where they are abruptly narrowed, apices obtusely acuminate: each has six series of large distant punctiform impressions above, besides three or four on each side; they are nearly plane, the third interstices are slightly raised at the base, the fifth are obtusely prominent (not projecting) at the top of the declivity, so that the space between these, at that point, appears broadly depressed, the suture, however, is a little raised and thickened there, still more so lower down. *Legs* stout; femora clavate, the squamosity near the base rather pale and almost viridescent; tibiæ flexuous, with scales like those on the rostrum; soles of the *tarsi*, especially the second joint, rather thinly clothed. *Corbels* narrowly cavernous. Ocular *lobes* distinct. *Metasternum* short. In No. 1231 the scape reaches the front of the thorax. Scrobes effaced behind. Ocular lobes broad. It is a near ally of *I. vestitus*.

Length (rost. excl.), 4; breadth, 2 lines.

Wellington. Mr. Sandager; one example.

Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Phrynixus.

2129. **P. simplex,** *n.s. Sub-oblong-ovate;* piceo-fuscous, antennæ, tarsi, and apical half of rostrum reddish, clothed with elongate, depressed and suberect, fulvous scales.

Rostrum longer than thorax, its anterior portion nearly nude, and more or less carinate, the basal part squamose. *Antennæ* medially inserted, second joint of funiculus quite as long as but more slender than first; club paler-red, its base as broad as the seventh joint. *Prothorax* as long as broad, subcylindrical, with a longitudinal depression at the base; its sculpture consists of rather large punctures or cavities filled with scales, and, especially behind, more or less rugose intervals. *Elytra* subovate, the base truncate in the middle, the porrect humeral angles embracing the base of thorax; they bear rows of oblong punctures distinctly separated from one another, these are evident enough and regular near the suture, but

on the sides they are irregular, whilst the apical sculpture may be termed striate-punctate.

Not exactly like any other described species; there are no tubercles on the rostrum; the thorax is destitute of crests; but there are four scaly prominences on the summit of the hind part of the elytra, the lower pair more widely separated than the upper. The scrobes are foveiform, but a squamose furrow, shallow but distinct, extends from the point of antennal insertion to the eye. Penultimate tarsal joint deeply excavated above.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

One found on Mount Egmont, at an elevation of 3,200ft., and a second at Stratford, near the base of that mountain.

2130. **P. costirostris,** *n.s.* *Opaque,* fuscous; the antennæ, tarsi, and front of rostrum reddish.

This species somewhat resembles *P. astutus.* The *body* is narrower, and is clothed with minute as well as scale-like setæ; these latter form three raised lines on the thorax, the two lateral ones oblique, and four rounded elevations on the posterior part of the elytra, two above and two just below the top of the declivity, there are also four elongate ones near the base, two of which are on the shoulders. The *rostrum* is arched, rather coarsely punctate, the apical half nearly nude and feebly bicarinate; the basal portion rather convex, with a distinct ridge along the middle, a little narrower than in front, and without crests. *Thorax* just about as long as broad, its sides nearly straight, closely and rugosely punctate, the middle of the base depressed. *Elytra* abruptly declivous behind, scutellar region depressed, with series of quite oblong punctures, about seven or eight in each row, the declivity finely punctate-striate, interstices simple, rather regular. *Tarsi* short.

In its natural state it is covered with a mud-like coating which effectually conceals the sculpture and clothing, and, when in that condition, appears somewhat cuneiform.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines: breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Wellington. Collected by Mr. Sandager.

Erymneus.

2131. **E. ferrugatus,** *n.s.* *Elongate;* black, clothed with pale-ferruginous scales, with some longer yellowish ones on the more elevated parts; tarsi and antennæ piceous.

Rostrum elongate, arched, tricarinate in front, bicarinate behind, apex nude; with four pallid crests, the anterior pair sometimes obsolete. *Scape* flexuous, more or less squamose, extending almost to middle of eye; second joint of funiculus as long as first; club short, ovate. *Thorax* with a central ridge reaching the middle, two oblique basal ones, separated by a depression, ending where the frontal terminates; one at each side beginning at the apex half-way between the explanate side and the middle and reaching the hind angle; the coarse rugose punctation is concealed by sappy matter.

Elytra elongate, oblong, shoulders obliquely contracted to width of thorax and bearing erect scales, base sinuous or emarginate, scutellar region depressed and projecting; they have rows of large punctures, usually hidden however, two pale crests on the middle, two behind, two larger ones near each side and top of posterior slope, which latter appears punctate-striate and bears numerous minute tufts; there are also, on the dorsum, many black wart-like elevations, minute near the suture but becoming larger towards the uneven, almost vertical, sides; there are, besides, two basal ridges on each elytron, the outer, interrupted near the middle, extends backwards about two-thirds of the entire length. *Legs* setose.

The eyes are more obliquely longitudinally oval and nearer the thoracic margin than in the typical species.

Length (rost. incl.), 3¼; breadth, 1⅛ lines.

Howick. Two examples.

Cuneopterus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 428.)

Rostrum elongatum, capite thoraceque paulo longius, sat tenue, valde arcuatum; *antennæ* paulo ante medium rostri insertæ, graciles scapo apice clavato, *scrobes* vagæ, oculis haud attingentibus, his a thorace sat remotis; *prothorax* elongatus, conico-oblongus; *elytra* elongata, basi emarginato, apice truncato, lateribus late valdeque deflexis; *scutellum* nullum; *prosternum* quam pronoto multo brevius, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Metasternum* haud brevissimum; *abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus valde elongatis, secundo quam tertio quartoque simul sumptis fere duplo longiore, segmento ultimo sat elongato; pedes sat tenues, tibiæ muticæ; *tarsi* parum elongati, articulo tertio haud lobato.

This is in its appearance amongst the most remarkable of the New Zealand weevils, and should be placed near *Phrynixus*, Pascoe, from which it differs by the elongate *rostrum* with less effaced scrobes, the less abbreviate *metasternum* and third and fourth ventral segments, and still more importantly in the parts of the *mouth*, the buccal cavity being larger, the peduncle rather elongate, the *mentum* apparently quite absent, and all the stout rigid *palpi* quite exposed; the *mandibles* have no scar, the third tarsal joint is deeply excavate above for the reception of the terminal joint, and its hind margin is feebly emarginate; there is no dilatation of the apices of the *tibiæ*, and the *tarsi* are densely pubescent beneath.

2132. **C. conicus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 428.) *Elongatus*, anterius angustatus, posterius truncatus, indumento fusco obtectus, supra subnodulosus.

Long., absque rostro, 11mm.; rostr. incl., 14mm.

Antennæ slender, second and third joints very elongate, club slender, acuminate-oval; *rostrum* glabrous in front, and very finely punctate; *eyes* small; on either side of the upper face of the *rostrum*

at the base is a broad vague groove, which causes the middle to appear vaguely broadly costate; *thorax* longer than broad, the surface and sides uneven, a deep depression at the base in the middle, and a ridge on the front part, besides less distinct inequalities; *elytra* broader from the base backwards, the apex remarkably abruptly truncate, with some slightly-elevated nodules, the most distinct of which are lateral, and two immediately in front of the terminal truncation; the pseudepipleuræ are remarkable for their excessive size, and bear distant large, though rather obsolete, serial punctures.

Greymouth. Mr. Helms has obtained two examples of this remarkable weevil; the first was found in a spider's web some years ago, and the second under a piece of wood in a wet place.

Obs.—In appearance this insect more nearly resembles the genus *Pachyprypnus* than *Phrynixus*, and should be placed next to it.—T. B.

Dermotrichus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 429.)

Corpus irregulariter setosum. *Rostrum* gracile, arcuatum prothorace paulo longius, scrobes laterales oculos attingentes. *Oculi* parvi subrotundati a thorace sat distantes; *antennæ* scapo apice clavato.

This genus is closely allied to *Phrynixus*, Pascoe, but possesses elongate though rather vague *scrobes* reaching to the small eyes. The *antennæ*, too, are inserted evidently in front of the middle of the rostrum. The other characters, so far as I can see, are similar to those of *Phrynixus*. The *tarsi* are small, with the third joint short, not bilobed but deeply depressed above for the insertion of the terminal joint. The *thorax* is quite destitute of ocular lobes; the *metasternum* very short, the second ventral segment excessively large, the third and fourth extremely short.

2133. **D. mundulus**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 429.) *Piceus*, haud nitidus, setulositate crispata irregulariter vestitus.

Long., 3½mm.

Rostrum slightly broader in front of the antennæ, and there almost smooth and shining, behind sulcate and minutely setulose, with two minute tufts between the eyes; *antennæ* rather short, the scape gently clavate at the apex; second joint longer and thicker than the third, the funiculus only indistinctly articulated; the club elongate, obtuse, its first joint extremely long, the others quite short. *Thorax* slightly longer than broad, its greatest width in the middle, gently and equally narrowed to the front and the base, its surface not convex, but somewhat uneven and bearing ochraceous (or fuscous) thick setæ, which are here and there more condensed and elevated. *Elytra* of peculiar form, being much narrowed to the

base, which is of the same width as the thorax, becoming broader behind in a long slope, covered with angulate transverse fasciæ of condensed setæ, two of these, one on the middle and one behind it, being very distinct; *scutellum* invisible; *legs* only feebly setose.

Greymouth. Helms. The three examples exhibit a good deal of difference in the clothing of the wing-cases, which may be due partly to variation, partly to abrasion.

Bradypatæ.

Nov. gen.

This is another genus of the *Rhyparosomidæ*, allied to *Phrynixus*, but departing from it in structure as follows:—

Scrobes quite foveiform at point of antennal insertion (the middle), but with a broad squamose groove extending backwards to the lower and front margins of the eyes. *Eyes* small, convex, coarsely facetted, bearing minute setæ, more approximated above and nearer the thoracic margin than in *Phrynixus*. *Head* narrow in front and deeply constricted behind, so that the eyes only project beyond the sides of the rostrum. *Prosternum* deeply emarginated, the coxæ placed near the emargination. Intermediate *coxæ* nearly as prominent as the anterior, much more so than in *Phrynixus*. *Metasternum* very short, with a transverse carina between the middle and hind coxæ, the space between these latter somewhat broadly raised. *Abdomen* large, second segment in the middle rather larger than the first, their suture consisting of two oblique lines forming an angle at the middle.

The type is No. 1512; now *Bradypatæ capitalis*. A second example, received since the publication of its description, enables me to make known its characters more fully. It bears bright-yellow scales or squamiform setæ. The thorax is quite truncate at base and apex, and is abruptly contracted in front. The elytra bear four elongate basal elevations, there are about twelve rounded ones above, and six smaller ones in a transverse row on the top of the posterior slope, on which the tufts are numerous but smaller.

Chamæpsephis.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum slender, elongate, arched, longer than thorax; the cavity for antennal insertion foveiform, but with a quite evident broad channel, having only a few fine setiform scales in it, extending backwards to the eye. *Antennæ* implanted immediately before the middle; scape slender near base, extremity clavate, attaining front margin of eye, in *Phrynixus* it reaches the hind margin. *Eyes* distant from thorax, rather widely separated above, small, rotundate, and somewhat convex. Head broad, anteriorly narrowed. *Thorax* truncate in front, gently curved at base, without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* rather short and broad, shoulders narrowed to width of thorax at base; epipleuræ extremely narrow. *Pro-*

sternum not at all emarginate. *Metasternum* short, with a straight suture just in front of the widely-separated hind coxæ. *Abdomen* large, basal two segments about equally large, intervening suture distinct throughout, angulated at the middle and directed obliquely towards the sides; third and fourth very short. *Tibiæ* mucronate; tarsi short, third joint excavated but not lobate.

I have pointed out the chief characters. *Phrynixus*, *Bradypatæ*, and *Dermotrichus* are allied forms. The middle coxæ are further apart and more prominent than they are in *Phrynixus*.

2134. **C. aurisetifer,** *n.s.* *Convex*, bearing long and short setiform scales, of a bright-yellow colour; hind-body opaque, fuscous, other parts more or less fusco-rufous.

Rostrum finely punctured in front and slightly wider than behind the antennal insertion, hind portion not carinate but with three lines of decumbent setæ. *Head* of the same width as front of thorax but narrower in front, sparsely squamose, more densely near inner margin of eyes, depressed between these, vertex convex. *Scape* red; first joint of funiculus thicker but hardly at all longer than second, both of similar form, joints 3–6 transverse, seventh somewhat quadrate; club ovate, not perceptibly articulated, with fine hairs. *Thorax* oviform, the middle widest, somewhat constricted in front; a little uneven above, there being a broad depression at each side behind the middle, four small crests in a row across the middle, two smaller apical ones, and many coarse scales along the sides; there is no visible punctation. *Elytra* broadest near the middle, from thence curvedly narrowed towards the base, which is widely but slightly arcuated and closely fitted to the thorax; scutellar region depressed, much narrowed and declivous behind; striate-punctate, but when examined sideways they appear to have four or five dorsal striæ on each; on the basal half the scales are very fine, small, and distant, but on the shoulders, a curved line between the hind thighs, and, again, further back, as well as along the sides, the scales are coarse and often form tufts. *Legs* and tarsi clothed with rather fine but not erect scales.

Underside fuscous, a little shining, sparingly squamose, abdomen without punctures, depressed between the hind coxæ.

Sometimes the squamosity is less brightly coloured, and not so definitely arranged.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Mount Cook. Found under logs on the ground, near the Hermitage, by Mr. H. Suter.

Dolioceuthus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum of normal thickness behind where the antennæ are inserted, about one-third of the entire length from the apex; the frontal portion almost suddenly expanded so as to be nearly twice the breadth of the hind portion, which, above, has four distinct,

more or less squamose grooves separated by three carinæ, the sides also carinate. *Scrobes* deep in front, quite easily seen from above, and prolonged along the sides of the rostrum to below the eyes, but becoming shallow on reaching these organs. *Scape* flexuous, apex clavate; funicle 7-articulate; second joint elongate, as long as but more slender than first, joints 3–6 transverse, seventh larger than the preceding one; club short and compact, ovate. *Eyes* rotundate, distinctly facetted, placed not on the sides, but on the upper part of the head, and therefore more approximated than is usually the case in allied genera; moderately distant from thorax. *Thorax* truncate in front, bisinuate at base, a little constricted near apex, without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* widest behind the posterior femora, gradually narrowed to width of thorax at base. *Prosternum* widely but not deeply incurved in front. *Abdomen* large, basal two segments connate, second larger than first, their suture oblique towards the sides but very feebly marked, third and fourth very short. *Legs* rather elongate; tibiæ flexuous, mucronate; tarsi short, their soles almost sponge-like, third joint hollowed out above but not lobate.

The position of the eyes, the peculiar scrobes, and strongly carinate rostrum are distinctive.

2135. **D. dumetosus,** *n.s.* *Subovate,* elongate, convex, opaque; smoky-black, antennæ and tarsi rufo-piceous; sparingly clothed with small, elongate rather than round, greyish-yellow scales, but near the sides and hind part of elytra with very coarse, upright, pale-brown, squamiform setæ.

Rostrum longer than thorax, with four obvious grooves, having slender grey scales in them, extending from the eyes to point of antennal insertion. *Thorax* barely as long as broad, somewhat constricted in front, sides a little rounded; with an abbreviated median carina, distantly and moderately punctured, in front of the base at the middle slightly depressed, and having about ten or twelve tubercular elevations on the back part of the disc; the coarse setæ form three tufts on each side, two smaller ones on the apex, and two others a short distance behind these. *Elytra* depressed at the scutellar region, gradually widened as far as the hind thighs; with, on each elytron, four rows of large shallow depressions or coarse punctures not extending more than two-thirds of the whole length, behind these impunctate, but with a few obsolete striæ near the apex; on the punctate portion there are several small tubercular elevations, besides others on the sides; the coarse setæ are most conspicuous behind, where they form nearly twenty small tufts. *Legs* and tarsi with some fine greyish scales; tibiæ, particularly the anterior, much bent, their extremity oblique.

Underside piceous; second abdominal segment quite impunctate on the middle, apical one moderately closely punctured.

♂. Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Waitakerei Range. Two examples.

2136. **D. vestitus,** *n.s.* *Form* somewhat similar to *D. dumetosus;* hind-body not expanded posteriorly, its shape, indeed, quite oblong-oval; apex of rostrum less widened, tibiæ less bent, tarsi shorter.

Rostrum reddish, very finely punctured in front, with fine yellow scales in the grooves. *Antennæ* obscure-rufous, with slender yellow setæ. *Thorax* medially depressed at base, its rather coarse punctures filled with large flat scales; dorsal carina fine, abbreviated, post-median tubercles minute; the tufts like those of the typical species; disc scarcely convex. *Elytra* with a scutellar depression, and a long oblique one on each elytron extending from the middle thighs to near the suture and top of apical declivity; they are quite indefinitely punctured, and without distinct tubercles, but there is an elevation on each side of the scutellar region; the coarse setæ form numerous small tufts along the sides and behind, the discoidal portion is much more densely covered with fine longish scales than is the case in *D. dumetosus*.

The squamosity is yellow, even on the legs; the scales on the thorax are roundish and very much larger than those in the other species.

♀. Length (rost. excl.), 1¾ lines; breadth, ⅞ line.

Waitakerei Range. One individual only.

Obs.—No. 767 belongs to this genus. It has four grooves, not costæ, on the rostrum.

Astyplus.

Nov. gen.

Body coniform. *Rostrum* elongate, arched, slightly narrowed towards the eyes, not pterygiate. *Scrobes* elongate, commencing at the middle of rostrum, extending more than half-way between that point and the eyes, at the antennal insertion (the middle) they are profound, and the upper and lower margins approach but do not touch each other, leaving a groove or false scrobe which nearly reaches the apex; they become shallow behind, with a squamose interval before the eyes, and terminate where an elongate crest or tubercle is interposed on the side, almost in the scrobe itself. Although the beak is not in the least pterygiate, the scrobes, being more on the upper surface than the sides, are visible from above. *Eyes* somewhat depressed, almost rotundate, finely facetted, free. *Scape* slender but clavate at the extremity, just reaching the thoracic margin; funicle seven-jointed, basal two joints equally elongate; club ovate, seemingly without articulations. *Thorax* elongate-conical, without ocular lobes, truncate at base. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* suboblong, sides and apex perpendicular, disc plane, shoulders broadly porrect. *Legs* stout, tibiæ moderately produced inwardly at the extremity; tarsi densely hispid, short, second joint transverse, third excavated above and feebly lobed, fourth nearly equalling the other three in length, claws simple. *Prosternum* deeply emarginate; front coxæ prominent, almost contiguous. *Mesosternum*

concave between the prominent coxæ. *Metasternum* excessively short, scarcely exceeding in length the space between the widely-separated coxæ. *Abdomen* very large, the first segment deeply emarginate at the middle behind, the suture towards each side nearly straight, third and fourth segments quite linear, their sutures straight and deep, both sunk below the level of the others. *Epipleuræ* so narrow as to be almost invisible. *Mentum* transverse. *Palpi* not exposed.

The scrobes of themselves serve to distinguish this from all the other genera of the Rhyparosomidæ.

2137. **A. conicus,** *n.s.* *Body* widest behind, almost uninterruptedly narrowed to the eyes, nearly flat above, but with the scutellar region depressed; sparingly clothed with yellowish decumbent scales, and coarse pallid setæ, these latter form a pair of crests on the front of the thorax, and a sort of irregular fringe from that point along each side to beyond the middle of each elytron, and again along the sides of the posterior declivity; on the tibiæ they are extremely coarse, so as to appear like teeth or protuberances; derm pitchy-brown or black, tarsi and antennæ ferruginous.

Rostrum as long as thorax, strongly arched, its nude anterior portion punctate, the back part with a central carina covered up behind by a squamose ridge, and with an elongate crest at each side between the scrobe and eye. *Thorax*, as seen from above, narrowed towards the apex, but near the middle of each side there is a setiform projection beyond which the narrowing becomes more marked towards the apical crests; the sculpture consists of irregular cavities or punctures, with rugose and near the front almost tuberculate interstices, the middle of the base angularly depressed. *Elytra* with, on each, two regular rows, about seven in each, of coarse punctures, the one nearest the scutellar region an elongate cavity rather than a puncture, there are some other punctures near the sides and a few minute black tubercles; behind, the punctures are smaller with indications of striæ; the setiform ridges proceeding from the shoulders are curved inwardly, and end near the middle, though distant from the suture, in an almost isolated elevation, the enclosed space seems depressed; two elevations on each side are larger than any others there, whilst the summit and sides of the apical portion are more or less uneven with setiform tufts or ridges.

Length (rost. excl.), 3½; breadth, 1¾ lines.

This interesting creature was discovered by Mr. H. Suter at Forty-mile Bush.

Clypeorhynchus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, vol. xx., p. 26.)

Rostrum not quite so long as prothorax, moderately stout, between quadrate and cylindric, *antennæ* inserted so as to leave one-third of the length of the rostrum in front of their insertion; the anterior portion of the rostrum separated by a deep irregular suture from the

other part, and glabrous, the portion behind the suture being rugose and clothed with scale-like hairs. *Mandibles* exposed at apex of rostrum, and laminate, that is, presenting externally and in front a well-marked edge: *scrobes* deep in front, elongate, vague behind, not reaching the *eye*, this latter oval, contiguous with the margin of the thorax. *Antennæ* elongate and slender, scape elongate, clavate, extending backwards beyond the eye, first joint of funiculus very elongate, but not quite half so long as the scape; club elongate-oval, slender, evidently three-jointed, the three joints of about equal length. *Thorax* suboblong, narrower at the base than the elytra. *Legs* elongate, tarsi slender, third joint with elongate lobes.

This genus may be placed in the *Rhyparosomides* of Lacordaire, where, however, it is an anomalous form. Having somewhat the appearance of *Phrynixus*, Pascoe, it is abundantly distinct therefrom by the elongate scrobes, and by the slender third joint of the tarsi, which joint, moreover, is divided so deeply as to form two remarkably elongate lobes. It is an interesting fact that, although the scrobes are not terminal, yet they possess a very evident lateral dilatation after the manner of the *Otiorhynchides*. The remarkable differentiation of the anterior and posterior portions of the rostrum appears to me to indicate that, even in the *Curculionidæ* with elongate rostrum, the portion in front of the antennal insertion is made up of the transformed clypeus, although frequently no trace of a division between the epicranium and clypeus can be detected.

2138. **C. gracilipes,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, vol. xx., p. 27.) *Convexus*, fusco-ferrugineus, setulis haud densis maculatim vestitus, antennis pedibusque gracilibus, setulis erectis tenuibus minutis; *prothorace* elongato, anterius impresso, posterius ruguloso.

Long., excl. rost., 6mm.

Rostrum rugose, in front of the antennæ smooth and shining, the vertex between the eyes with an elongate impression. *Thorax* longer than broad, its greatest width in front of the middle, slightly narrowed behind, more distinctly narrowed in front, the upper surface rugose and limited on each side by an irregular band of dense subdepressed pale setæ, and in the middle in front deeply impressed. *Elytra* oblong-oval, obliquely narrowed at the shoulder, the surface rather uneven, but without distinct prominences, rather vaguely striate, the striæ marked with irregular depressions, with irregular spots of pale squamiform setæ. *Legs* slender, all the tibiæ evidently sinuate internally, and with their inner angle prolonged and acuminate.

Mr. Helms has sent me this species, and informs me that it was found at Maori Creek, about sixteen miles from Greymouth.

2139. **C. thoracicus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subovate, convex; opaque, infuscate-black, legs obscure-ferruginous, antennæ, tarsi, and apex of rostrum reddish; clothing yellowish.

Rostrum elongate, covered with elongate yellow scales except the almost nude apex, which is shining and finely punctured; it is

obsoletely carinate. *Scape* setose towards the extremity; first joint of funiculus nearly double the length of the second. *Thorax* longer than broad, subcylindrical, the sides behind its broadest part (before the middle) straight; slightly uneven, convex behind, a little depressed in front, with a broad groove down the middle; rugosely punctate, the setæ-like scales confined almost exclusively to the apex and a linear space near each side. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oviform, elongate, shoulders densely squamose and obliquely narrowed to width of thorax; their striæ moderate, with rather large but not deep punctures; their clothing consists of fine adpressed setiform scales and erect fuscous setæ, nowhere forming spots. *Legs* elongate. *Prosternum* emarginate, mesosternum punctate; two basal abdominal segments without distinct median suture; squamositate.

The thorax is much narrower and less contracted anteriorly than in the typical species, but the hind-body is broader and more convex, so that this species differs in form.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{1}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Described from one example sent from Clevedon, Southern Wairoa, by Mr. George Munro.

2140. **C. brevicornis,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, rather narrow, convex, sparingly clothed with yellowish, decumbent, setiform scales, and a very few semi-erect setæ; derm nearly opaque, fuscous, legs and antennæ ferruginous.

Rostrum tricarinate and squamose, its apex red, glabrous, and finely punctate, but without any well-marked suture. *Antennæ* short, scape flexuous, normal, hispid; basal articulation of funiculus but little longer than second, one-third of the length of the scape, both joints, however, elongate. *Thorax* a little longer than broad, cylindrical, not much wider before the middle than elsewhere, not distinctly depressed or uneven anywhere, yet having a feeble dorsal furrow, closely and coarsely punctate-rugose. *Scutellum* obsolete, the space depressed. *Elytra* convex, their sides but little curved, shoulders gradually rounded and slightly exceeding the base of thorax in width; they have only feeble striæ and some ill-marked punctures, and, though without apparent elevations, seem a little uneven. *Legs* rather short, tibiæ flexuous, tarsi normal, third joint with elongate lobes.

The structure of the antennæ and the indistinct frontal suture of the rostrum, rather short legs, and well-developed carinæ on the rostrum indicate a transitional form. In this species and *C. thoracicus* the front of the thorax is a little emarginate above the eye, and then outwardly curved below it.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Suter for my specimen. It was discovered by him at Forty-mile Bush, Napier.

2141. **C. impressus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, elongate; rufo-fuscous, antennæ and tarsi brick-red, clothing yellowish.

Rostrum red, nearly nude, shining and finely punctate in front, behind the suture tricarinate, punctate, and covered with yellow setiform scales. *Head* impressed between the eyes. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, widest before the middle, sides narrowed behind but nearly straight, much rounded in front; with a broad groove extending from base to apex, deepest near the front, which is transversely depressed and feebly bicristate, its sculpture consists of punctures and rugosities; most of the scales are congregated in lateral linear patches. *Scutellum* invisible, its region depressed. *Elytra* long, broadest just behind the shoulders, much narrowed posteriorly, shoulders thickly squamose and obliquely contracted so as scarcely to exceed the base of the thorax in width; their surface somewhat uneven, bearing rows of rather shallow punctures and ill-defined striæ, the suture is a little elevated some little distance from the base, and there are numerous large and small patches of squamiform setæ. *Legs* elongate, not very slender, tibiæ bent, third tarsal joint lobate.

This, judging from description, makes a near approach to the typical species. The carinate rostrum, grooved thorax, and differently-formed hind-body, which I believe to be wingless, are good distinguishing characters.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{3}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Mr. S. W. Fulton kindly sent me a specimen which he found under a rock in a creek on Mount Maungatua, Taieri.

2142. **C. ovipennis,** *n.s.* *Convex*, elongate; rufo-fuscous, legs obscure-reddish, but with a blackish band near the base of the femora, tarsi rufo-fulvous, antennæ and tip of rostrum red.

Rostrum longer than usual, its apex shining and finely punctured; at the extreme front of its squamose portion there is a narrow triangular excision, the fine margins of which converge and form a fine median carina, on each side of this there is a not very distinct, smooth, linear space. *Thorax* somewhat longer than broad, widest near the front, much narrowed and depressed anteriorly, slightly narrowed behind; disc nearly flat, with coarse irregular rugosities, broadly, longitudinally grooved near apex, where there are two setigerous crests, yellow setæ form a vitta near each side and continue backwards along the shoulders; the dorsal setæ are much finer than the others. *Elytra* elongate, oval, with oblique shoulders, scutellar region depressed, without distinct superficial inequalities, distinctly striate-punctate; third and fifth interstices a little raised and prominent at the base; they are sparsely clothed with rather fine setæ on the dorsum, but near the sides and behind there are numerous very coarse ones, which, however, do not form regular tufts. *Legs* long, anterior tibiæ much bent. *Antennæ* elongate, second joint long and slender, the third two-thirds the length of the preceding one, club elongate-oval.

A rather large but narrow species, with a long, perfectly oval hind-body. The peculiar rostral sculpture may to some extent be seen in *C. impressus*.

Length (rost. incl.), 4; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Mr. A. T. Urquhart brought me the only individual he could obtain during a recent collecting-tour on Mount Egmont.

Phemus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum about as long as thorax, cylindric, arched, moderately stout; the glabrous anterior portion, about one-fourth of the whole length, marked off by a somewhat triangular suture; in line with this suture the antennæ are inserted; behind that point the rostrum is rugose and unevenly bicarinate. *Scrobes* elongate, oblique, deep in front, but passing almost at once to the undersurface. *Eyes* just free from thorax, minute, yet slightly prominent. *Antennæ* rather short; scape clavate at extremity, just attaining the eye; first joint of funiculus shorter than second, but distinctly longer than third, which is a little shorter than the fourth, seventh shorter than sixth; club ovate, not visibly articulated. *Thorax* oblong, a little rounded laterally, without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* indistinguishable. *Elytra* but little broader than thorax, obliquely arcuate at base, declivous and narrowed behind. *Legs* of moderate length, femora medially clavate; tibiæ sinuate inwardly, and acuminate at extremity, but oblique outwardly near the apex; *tarsi* pilose underneath, third joint oblong, entire below, deeply excavate above.

Prosternum emarginate in front, the coxæ slightly separated. *Metasternum* very short, its triangular frontal process or prolongation causing the middle coxæ to be only moderately distant. Hind *coxæ* very far apart, almost touching the epipleuræ, and appearing as if wholly embedded in the first ventral segment. *Abdomen* with five distinct segments, the basal very large, broadly rounded, almost truncate, between the coxæ, the second about half as long as the first, third and fourth short, with deep sutures. *Epipleuræ* extremely narrow throughout.

This genus is allied to *Clypeorhynchus* so far as the rostral structure is concerned, but, otherwise, is quite different.

2143. **P. scabralis,** *n.s. Opaque*, piceo-fuscous, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous, apex of rostrum pitchy-red; sparsely clothed with fine, decumbent, yellowish setæ, the depressed parts covered with scale-like matter.

Rostrum rugose, uneven, irregularly bicarinate; apical portion finely punctate. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, almost quite regularly, yet only moderately, rounded laterally; with a median groove extending from base to apex, its surface closely, coarsely, and rugosely punctured. *Elytra* with slightly-curved sides, their sculpture, as regards punctuation, ill-defined; there are, however, two distinct discoidal costæ on each, the outer terminates near the top of the posterior declivity, besides these there are three less distinct ones, not regular, and not raised near the base; between the costæ there appear to be series of shallow punctures, with raised intervals, but when examined sideways there seem to be only rows of small,

round, distant tubercles; on the sides similar tubercles are placed close together in regular series and look like costæ. *Legs* with numerous depressed setæ.

Underside coarsely punctate, metasternum broadly impressed.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Wellington. Mr. Sandager sent me the only specimen that has been found.

Group—CYLINDRORHINIDÆ.

Anagotus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 90.)

Rostrum sat elongatum, ad apicem dilatatum, supra antennarum insertionem angulatim prominulo; *scrobes* obliquæ, profundæ, longe ante oculos desinentes; *corpus* tuberculatum, prothorace gracilis; *pedes* elongati, tibiæ simplices, haud mucronatæ, apicibus nullo modo dilatatis.

This is a remarkable insect, having rather the facies of an African ground-weevil than of any New Zealand form hitherto discovered, and perhaps the type of a distinct group near the *Hipporhinides*. The *scrobes* are continued to the apex of the rostrum, and there, owing to the dilatation of the latter, exposed in front; they are continued obliquely backwards, passing to the undersurface, but become obsolete about half-way to the eye. The basal joint of the *antennæ* reaches to the eye, and is nearly as long as the other joints together; the club is well marked, though slender and elongate. The *mandibles* are without scar, and are not very different from those of *Lyperobius*. The front *coxæ* are contiguous. The *metasternum* is short; the first *ventral segment* is in the middle a good deal longer than the second, which is quite twice as long as the third. *Legs* elongate and slender; *tibiæ* quite unarmed, not thickened at the apex. *Tarsi* slender, the third joint scarcely broader than the preceding ones, its apical lobes quite short; it, as well as the two basal joints, rather densely pubescent beneath, with a glabrous space along the middle.

At present this insect may be placed near *Inophlœus*, at the head of the *Cylindrorhinidæ*, till its peculiarities can be more correctly appreciated; it appears to me to have considerable affinities both with the *Amycterides* and *Hipporhinides*, though differing greatly from the former by the elongate rostrum.

2144. **A. helmsi,** *n.s.* *Niger*, indumento sordide fusco vestitus, femoribus versus apicem late albido-cingulatis; prothorace elytrisque tuberculatis.

Long. (cum rostro), 18mm.

Thoraæ slender, longer than broad, approximating to cylindric, but the upper surface very irregular, with an elongate elevation in the middle in front; a rather large prominence on each side of this,

and other smaller less conspicuous asperate tubercles. *After-body* very convex, very narrow at the base, with a longitudinal series of large tubercles near the suture, and a row of smaller tubercles outside this and marking the part where the sides become perpendicular (these slope even a little inwards), and with other smaller asperities, and with longitudinal series of large punctures or pits, which are indistinct in the spots where the tubercles are much developed. *Legs* elongate and slender.

This remarkable species has been discovered at Greymouth by Mr. Helms, and a specimen sent to me.

Phæophanus.

2145. **P. similis,** *n.s.* *Opaque*, fusco-niger, antennæ and tarsi piceous; nearly nude, there being only a few pallid scales.

Very much like *P. rugosus*. Rostrum densely and minutely sculptured, as is also the thorax, with some moderately large punctures disposed in rows along the broadly-grooved sides as well as on the upper surface; the head with closer but finer punctures, and, on the middle of the back part, with fine, transverse rugosities. *Thorax* widest near the front, contracted behind the middle; it has an elongate central elevation in front, there are two short ones on the middle both of which appear to unite with the frontal one, besides these there are some other inequalities, depressions as well as elevations, and a few punctures. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* with series of large, but not deep, punctures; the suture and the third and fifth interstices more or less irregularly raised, the fifth with a more evident nodosity than the third, on the top of the posterior declivity, and situated farther back, the seventh marks the lateral declivity and bears six or seven nodiform elevations, the apical sculpture is less distinct.

Length (rost. excl.), $5\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Mokohinou Island. Described from a specimen which had been picked up dead by Mr. Sandager.

2146. **P. lituratus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, convex, opaque, dull-black; clothed with minute, depressed, pale infuscate-red and greyish scales; these latter forming a sort of vitta along each side of the thorax, extending backwards along the shoulders, and then incurved near the middle of each elytron; there are a few less obvious spots behind, and one on the four hinder thighs; there are hardly any setæ, what there are are short and coarse, quite squamiform; tarsi shining-piceous; antennæ dark-red.

Rostrum quite as long as thorax, broadly grooved above, its sides nearly perpendicular and broadly grooved, apex dilated, pterygiate. *Scrobes* quite apical, deep, passing to the undersurface and prolonged, but not deeply, to near the inferior margin of the eyes. *Scape* finely setose, flexuous, incrassate at extremity, barely reaching the eye; second joint of funiculus nearly as long as first; club densely pubescent, elongate-oval, acuminate. *Eyes* widely separated above,

narrow, free, very little convex. *Thorax* longer than broad, broadest near the front, uneven, nearly straight-sided behind; with a short longitudinal elevation on the middle near the apex, two tubercles on the middle having indistinct elevations proceeding backwards, the base between them appearing depressed, there is another elongate elevation near each side before the middle, the sides too are uneven, there are no punctures. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* very elongate-oval and convex, narrowed at base to width of thorax, sides vertical, apex sloping; they have rows of coarse punctiform impressions, a broad curved groove near each shoulder, the third, fifth, sixth, and seventh interstices are more or less irregularly raised, third nodose behind, fifth ending with a smaller nodosity placed further back, nearly similar sculpture extends down the hind slope. *Legs* long; femora notched at apex, clavate; tibiæ flexuous, mucronate.

Underside clothed and coloured like the upper surface, almost impunctate. *Prosternum* deeply emarginated; *ocular lobes* distinct; no *scar* on the mandibles: posterior *tibiæ* a little expanded at apex, without cavernous corbels; *tarsi* with dense brush-like soles, basal joint nude, or nearly so, at base, lobes of the third narrow.

Length (rost. incl.), $7\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $2\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Mount Egmont. I owe my specimen to the kindness of Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

Obs.—*Phæophanus*, *Heteraomus*, *Phoxoteles*, and *Anagotus* are nearly-allied forms.

Heteraomus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum moderately elongate, dilated at apex (pterygiate), otherwise parallel-sided, apex deflexed. *Scrobes* deep, visible above in front, directed towards the underside but not reaching the eyes. *Antennæ* elongate, scape attaining the eye, thickened at the extremity, squamose; funiculus 7-articulate, two basal joints elongate, second rather longer than first; club elongate-oval. *Eyes* free, oviform, yet almost truncate in front, transverse, rather large, not widely separated above. *Thorax* subcylindric, widest near the front, widely incurved above the eyes and obtusely rounded below so that the ocular lobes are moderately developed. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong-oval, truncate at base and closely adapted to thorax, scarcely exceeding it in breadth, apex sloping, not suddenly deflexed. *Prosternum* emarginate, anterior coxæ prominent and contiguous, separated in front only by the short sternal process; *mesosternum* moderate, its rather broad process extending backwards half-way between the middle coxæ so as to overlap the anterior projection of the *metasternum*, which is short; posterior *coxæ* widely separated. *Abdomen* cuneiform, its two basal segments large, each about as long as the metasternum, their suture sinuous, next two short with deep, straight sutures, the apical equalling the basal in length. *Epipleuræ* extremely narrow; pseudepipleuræ vertical. *Legs* long, tibiæ flexuous, unarmed at apex, corbels not cavernous; *tarsi* elongate,

with dense, brush-like soles, but nude along the middle, third joint excavate above but not at all bilobed.

Phœophanus is an allied form. *Anagotus* has the third tarsal joint bilobed. The species are apterous.

2147. **H. longipes,** *n.s.* *Squamosity* fine, dense, variegate, mostly pale-brown or testaceous, white scales often form an incomplete band beyond the middle of the thighs, and sometimes a stripe along their inner face, besides some irregular marks on the thorax and elytra; the pallid setæ seem to be confined to the tibiæ and underside, which is black but glossy, above it is opaque.

Rostrum shining-black at apex, with two broad, oblique, convergent grooves just behind the margins of the frontal impression, all this portion deflexed; the top of the declivity bears two obtuse ridges, the sculpture behind these consists almost wholly of small granular elevations, which, however, are not continued to the eyes; these have their greatest bulk in the transverse direction. *Thorax* widest near the front, truncate at base, middle of apex curvate; its surface uneven, for, besides many small black tubercles, there are a central apical elevation, one lateral at its widest part, and four less conspicuous ones on the disc. *Elytra* narrowed to width of thorax, the summit of hind slope bears four elevations, two near the suture and one at each side, there are two near the extremity and two near the base; the dorsum itself is uneven and bears rows of tubercular elevations and intervening depressions, which, however, are obsolete near the suture.

Underside more or less covered with scales of a redder colour than those above. The *palpi* porrect, placed as it were at apex of mentum.

Length (rost. incl.), 8½; breadth, 3 lines.

Boatman's, near Reefton. Two specimens, found by Mr. A. T. Cavell.

Phoxoteles.

Nov. gen.

Differentiated from *Phœophanus* by the almost entire absence of ocular lobes; from *Anagotus* by the structure of the tibiæ, which, in *Phoxoteles*, terminate inwardly in a small spiniform process, perhaps too by the widely-separated eyes and want of distinct ocular lobes, but as Dr. Sharp does not allude to these in his description of *Anagotus* I am not in a position to judge.

Though so closely allied, the species representing the two genera, *Phœophanus* and *Phoxoteles*, differ considerably in superficial appearance.

This genus is proposed for the systematic location of No. 1513, which now must stand under the name *Phoxoteles graniger*.

Rystheus.

Nov. gen.

Body very narrow and elongate, cylindrical, convex, finely and sparsely hispid. *Rostrum* arched, moderately stout; in front of

antennal insertion (one-third of the whole length) rather broader than the moderately-narrow hinder portion, not carinate, about as long as the thorax. *Scrobes* oblique, deep near the apex, continued along the lower surface to the eyes. *Antennæ* pubescent, of moderate length; scape rather slender and flexuous, clavate at extremity, attaining the eye; funiculus 7-articulate, basal joint elongate, its apex clavate, second very elongate, about as long as the following four, 3–7 subquadrate, very gradually and very slightly thickened; club oviform. *Eyes* free from thorax, widely separated above, almost truncate behind, rounded, rather small, subdepressed, smooth and glassy. *Thorax* truncate at base and apex, without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* apparently connate, longer than thorax, their sides and apical portion vertical. *Legs* elongate, the anterior considerably longer than the others, the posterior shortest; femora simple, curvate above; *tibiæ* flexuous, the inner extremity acuminate; *tarsi* hispid, rather narrow, third joint deeply bilobed, claws small. *Prosternum* emarginate in front, broadly depressed in the middle. *Metasternum* moderately elongate. *Abdomen* elongate, its basal segments convex. Front *coxæ* large, prominent, subcontiguous; the middle pair moderately, the posterior widely separated. *Epipleuræ* obsolete.

The peculiar hyaline eyes, very narrow cylindrical form, and unequal legs, are characters which, taken together, differentiate this from all the other New Zealand weevils. It may be placed amongst the Cylindrorhinidæ for the present, but I cannot point out any near ally.

2148. **R. ocularius,** *n.s.* *Opaque*, sparingly clothed with decumbent, yellowish, hair-like setæ; the rostrum, front legs, and sides of the body blackish, the dorsum obscure fusco-rufous, the tarsi and four hind legs ferruginous, antennæ red.

Rostrum with some feeble distant punctures, much more finely and closely sculptured at the apex, the surface along the inner side and front of the eyes very slightly raised, with a distinct, elongate, interocular depression. *Head* thickened behind. *Thorax* evidently longer than broad, gradually depressed towards the base, just appreciably broader in line with the coxæ than it is elsewhere; its sculpture consists of scattered wart-like elevations, on the sides it is rugose, a combination of punctures and asperities. *Elytra* with two large nodiform prominences on top of the posterior declivity, a smaller one on each side just below these, and about four others, all small, on the hind part; there are four slight, elongate, basal elevations, so that there seem to be three sulci there; the rest of their surface uneven, with slight longitudinal elevations and numerous minute granules, or similar inequalities; the sides have three or four series of rather large distant punctures. Front *thighs* rough, with wart-like sculpture.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Wellington. Mr. Sandager presented me with his unique specimen.

Hygrochus.

2149. **H. verrucosus,** *n.s.* *Fusco-niger*, covered with small variegate, chiefly yellowish, scales, these latter most apparent on the sides and base of thorax and the scutellar region; longer grey scales or setæ form an indefinite fascia on the posterior declivity; tarsi and funiculus ferruginous.

Form similar to *H. oscitans*, except that the present species has the thorax distinctly longer than broad, it is more narrowed behind, the frontal portion being widest.

Head and *rostrum* as long as thorax; the rostrum nearly as broad as the base of thorax, its median carina well developed. *Scape* red, nude and shining at base, a little thickened, opaque, and hispid beyond; funiculus hairy, first two joints longest, joints 3–7 about equal; club elongate-oval, finely pubescent. *Thorax* a little uneven, disc but little convex, with some small wart-like elevations. *Elytra* ovate, base truncate, narrowed and declivous behind; they bear series of rather large, but not very regular, punctiform impressions, and, especially on the basal portion, numerous black, shining warts.

There are no ocular lobes. The extremity of the hind tibiæ is not cavernous, being ciliated at the sides only. Scrobes large and broad, visible from above, their upper part sharply limited by the side of the rostrum, the scape, however, is received into the groove which extends to the lower margin of the eye, the hind portion, rather shallow above, extends from the upper to the lower part of the eye. Numerous fuscous setæ are distributed over the surface.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Howick. One example, found amongst decaying vegetable matter on the ground.

2150. **H. illepidus,** *n.s.* *Piceous*, tarsi and antennæ brick-red; covered with obscure yellowish, elongate, mostly decumbent scales, and a few scattered setæ.

Rostrum nearly as broad as base of thorax, almost as long, its median carina not attaining the eyes and not well defined. *Scrobes* with a squamose space above in front of the eyes, but well marked below, quite similar in fact to those seen in the preceding species. *Thorax* hardly longer than broad, widest near the front; uneven above, destitute of tubercular elevations, with ill-defined depressions. *Scutellum* minute, squamose. *Elytra* ovate, base sinuous, shoulders obliquely narrowed, so as scarcely to exceed base of thorax in width, obtusely dilated just behind these, and again, but to a less extent, in line with hind thighs; their surface is uneven, there being a depression extending almost right across between the hind femora, and another strongly-curved one behind the top of the apical slope, there are indications of large shallow punctures and a few minute black tubercles, but there are no distinct regular elevations.

This insect, it seems to me, forms a connecting link between the typical species of *Hygrochus* and *Homodus*. The rostral excavation

is like that of the former, the upper shallow portion being squamose; in *Homodus* the squamose space extends to the lower part of the eye, thus abbreviating the scrobe. The rostrum (in *Homodus*) is so raised, not merely carinate, that a curvate depression is formed extending from between the eyes to the middle of the scrobes. Posterior tibiæ with narrowly cavernous corbels.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Clevedon, Southern Wairoa (Auckland). One example, found on the ground by Mr. George Munro.

Geochus.

2151. **G. similis,** *n.s.* *Piceous*, a little shining, legs infuscate-red, antennæ testaceous, club blackish; sparsely clothed with erect, fine, pale straw-coloured setæ.

Rostrum with two punctured grooves converging near the eyes. *Thorax* moderately distantly punctured; narrowed towards the front, near which there is a slight constriction. *Elytra* striate-punctate (six dorsal striæ on each elytron), a little transversely rugose.

Very much like *G. rugulosus*, the thorax, however, much more distantly punctured, especially along the middle; rostrum reddish instead of black; setæ much less numerous. *Underside* more glossy, with finer setæ but more punctures, not by any means closely punctured however, quite the reverse.

Length (rost. incl.), $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Tairua. Three individuals, found during a recent collecting-tour in that district.

2152. **G. nodosus,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, very sparingly clothed with minute pallid setæ, they are like mere specks on the body, but are longer on the legs; rostrum, thorax, and legs infuscate-red; elytra paler, with about fourteen testaceous nodosities; antennæ (save the infuscate club) clear rufo-testaceous.

Rostrum convex, and contracted above near the eyes, not punctate. Head with some fine distant punctures. *Thorax* much narrowed anteriorly, with two oblique, shallow depressions in front of the middle, the surface distinctly and moderately closely punctured, basal margin with numerous setæ. *Elytra* with (on each) six rows of punctures, the sutural extending from base to apex, the others more or less interrupted; third and fifth interstices elevated at the base, on the top of the hind slope there are four elongate nodiform elevations (on each elytron) and one behind near the suture.

G. inæqualis most nearly resembles this species, which, however, differs in coloration and in the elytral interstices.

Length (rost. incl.), 1; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Manaia, near the entrance of Whangarei Harbour. One example.

Obs.—In the generic description, page 446, second line, "but with pectoral canal" should be "but *without* pectoral canal."

Lyperopais.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum as long as thorax, much curved downwards in front, this curvate portion thick vertically and broadly grooved above, thus appearing obtusely carinate laterally. *Scrobes* broad and deep, they start from between the middle and the apex but do not quite attain the eyes; the upper part of the rostrum being narrower than the lower, especially near the front, the scrobes are visible from above throughout their whole length, but are more open or wider near the point of the antennal insertion. *Mandibles* moderately prominent. *Eyes* depressed, oblique, oviform, separated from the thorax by a short space. *Antennæ* implanted before the middle; scape much curved, a little thickened towards the extremity, reaching the hind margin of the eye; funiculus 7-articulate, basal joint not clavate, about two-thirds the length of the elongate second joint, third half the length of the preceding one, joints 4–7 each longer than broad, almost obconical; club ovate, densely pubescent, not very definitely articulated. *Thorax* transverse, base truncate, feebly incurved behind the eyes. *Scutellum* small, curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* wider than thorax at base, twice its length, much narrowed apically, with a slight sutural notch. *Legs* stout, femora inflated; deeply hollowed underneath at apex, the posterior armed with a stout tooth-like process: tibiæ flexuose, the anterior inwardly produced at the extremity, the posterior narrowed at base and there furnished with an acute process meeting that of the thigh, apex dilated and cavernose: tarsi densely clothed below, basal joint very slender at base, its widest part triangular, second short, triangular, third bilobed, cleft nearly to its base, claws simple. *Coxæ* prominent, the anterior almost contiguous, intermediate more widely separated. *Metasternum* rather short. Abdomen with five segments, the two basal largest, the others narrow. *Epipleuræ* very narrow.

Allied to *Lyperobius*, but well differentiated therefrom by the structure of the rostrum and legs.

2153. **L. mirus,** *n.s. Subopaque*, dull pitchy-red, rostrum and tarsi darker; sparsely clothed with small, depressed, greyish, reddish, and greenish scales, the palest predominating but none conspicuous; moderately elongate and convex.

Rostrum with rather shallow punctures, nearly smooth in front, there are two elongate punctiform impressions at the apex, and its hinder half is subcarinate along the middle. Head distinctly but not coarsely punctuated, with an interocular impression. *Prothorax* broadest before the middle, convex, a little sinuate at apex, its sides medially rounded but contracted behind, constricted anteriorly; closely punctured near the sides, where the squamosity is most apparent, but with fewer punctures on the disc. *Elytra* at base not greatly exceeding the middle of thorax in width, their sides for half their length but little curved, considerably narrowed posteriorly; striate-punctate, interstices appearing as if slightly

rugose, the third and fifth rather broader and more elevated than the others; the pleuræ rather abruptly deflexed; some of the scales are similar in colour to the derm so that the true sculpture of the interstices is not very readily detected.

Underside blackish, clothed in much the same way as the upper surface.

♂. Length (rost. incl.), 5¼–5½; breadth, 1¾–2 lines.

The first specimen was brought from Mount Arthur by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, and I possess some others which were taken off spear-grass on Mount Peel, at an elevation of 5,500ft., by Mr. G. V. Hudson and Mr. C. W. Palmer, of Wellington.

Group—HYLOBIIDÆ.

Eiratus.

2154. **E. pyriformis,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subovate, convex, somewhat shining, bearing only a few fine grey hairs; pitchy-red, antennæ red, club blackish.

Rostrum scarcely as long as thorax, very gradually and slightly expanded apically, neither closely nor coarsely punctured; *eyes* moderate; *head* dilated and almost smooth behind the eyes. *Antennæ* stout, scape flexuose and incrassated apically; first joint of funiculus large, second rather shorter and much more slender, joints 3–7 increase in breadth, so that the seventh is nearly as broad as the base of the club, which is large, ovate, and opaque. *Thorax* distinctly longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, only very slightly constricted at apex; closely, coarsely, and rugosely punctate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* subcordate, bisinuated and finely marginated at base, where they hardly exceed the thorax in width, widest behind the middle, their apical portion much narrowed; somewhat uneven above, impressed before the middle, rather coarsely punctate-striate, interstices rather narrow and convex and a little rugose. *Tibiæ* strongly armed at the extemity.

Very much like *E. versutus*, exactly similar in structure, the thorax more gradually narrowed towards the front, and with a more or less obvious longitudinal elevation on the dorsum; the hind-body, though just perceptibly curved at the sides, does not become concontracted till in line with the hind slope, but there the narrowing is rather abrupt; the striæ are well marked, whereas in *E. versutus* the striæ are more apparent than real, the punctures being large and contiguous.

Length (rost. incl.), 1⅛ lines; breadth, ⅝ line.

Mount Arthur. Two examples.

2155. **E. rugosus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, subovate, dull fusco-piceous, slightly rufescent, antennæ red, club black, very sparingly clothed with fine grey hairs.

Another near congener of *E. versutus*, the *thorax*, however, more coarsely and rugosely punctured; *elytra* quite cordiform, their series of punctures very coarse and irregular, and with costiform inter-

stices, the first costæ most conspicuous behind, the second and fourth extend from the base backwards, the third does not attain the base. *Legs* robust.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Waitakerei Range.

Group—ERIRHINIDÆ.

Dorytomus.

2156. **D. grossus,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, subdepressed, moderately shining, pitchy-black, femora red, antennæ obscure-red, tarsi and club fuscous, the last joint of the former and extremity of the latter reddish; body very sparingly clothed with excessively minute grey hairs.

Rostrum nearly twice the length of thorax, slender, subparallel, very slightly dilated at antennal insertion, arched, so sculptured as to appear covered with elongate punctate depressions and irregular linear elevations. *Antennæ* implanted before the middle; *scape* elongate, slender, straight, gradually thickened towards the extremity; *funiculus* shorter than scape, first joint longest, second about as long but more slender, joints third and fourth subquadrate and equal, sixth and seventh transverse; *club* oblong, elongate, narrowed apically, apparently four-jointed, opaque with fine pubescence. *Eyes* subdepressed. *Prothorax* feebly bisinuate at base, transverse, its sides nearly straight, being only a little rounded towards the front, where it is strongly and abruptly contracted; the disc is moderately punctured, but the sculpture becomes more rugose and subgranular near the sides. *Scutellum* small, transversal. *Elytra* oblong, but little wider than thorax anywhere; evidently punctate-striate, interstices slightly convex, finely punctured and a little rugose, the intermediate abbreviated behind but not forming any obvious callosity on the summit of the hind slope. *Legs* robust, anterior *femora* inflated and dentate below, the posterior more strongly angulated than the middle pair; *tibiæ* flexuose, bearing yellow pubescence near the extremity, distinctly sculptured; *tarsi* short and stout, third joint strongly bilobed, apical joint short.

Female. *Antennæ* medially inserted, scape very slender; *rostrum* almost as long as hind-body (2 lines), slender, parallel, arcuate, its sculpture very much finer than that of the other sex; front *thighs* with a minute tooth underneath.

This is by far the largest New Zealand species, remarkable for its oblong outline and very robust legs. The coloration too is very unusual.

Length (rost. excl.), $3\frac{3}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams brought me a pair from Mount Arthur.

Tysius.

2157. **T. purus,** *n.s.* *Body* obscure-red, apical portion of tibiæ, the tarsi, and the scape fusco-testaceous, funiculus infuscate; covered with small greyish scales and erect setæ.

This is nearly allied to *T. amplipennis*, but differs therefrom in the paler squamosity, which, in that species, approaches pale-brown in colour; on the sides of the *elytra* the squamæ are as dense as they are elsewhere, so that the dark lateral areas are absent. The *hind-body* is somewhat longer and not quite as broad, it is broadly impressed near the base, without distinct elevations or crests, the second and third interstices, at the middle, are slightly convex, so that the striæ seem to be deeper there, the fifth is only slightly raised behind. *Pygidium* exposed.

Underside with greyish hair-like scales. *Metasternum* convex and glabrous in the middle.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines (rost. excl.); breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mokohinou Island. A single specimen, with one leg off, is all I have seen. It was found by Mr. Sandager.

Eugnomus.

2158. **E. argutus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, vol. xx., p. 67.) *Angustulus,* rufescens, subtus squamulis albidis (ad humeros densioribus et subochraceis) vestitus; superne pile depressa vestitus, scutello suturaque ad basin albido-squamosis, elytris ad basin circa scutellum fasciaque mediali sat arguta nigro-sanguineis.

Long., 4–$4\frac{1}{2}$mm.

This species has the *surface* more densely clothed, and with a rather more definite limitation of the marks than is usual in the allies. The *antennæ* are pale-red, and the rostrum is red, the head behind the eyes more obscure; both are densely punctate, as is also the thorax, and all these parts are clothed with depressed, fine, hair-like scales of a pale-flavescent colour, a white line of rather coarser scales running along the middle of the thorax; this white line is continued along the scutellum and on the basal portion of the suture; and around the pale line thus formed at the base of the elytra there is a patch of colour of a much darker red than the general ground-colour, and on the middle there is an irregular sub-angulate fascia of similar dark vinous-red colour; the rest of the elytra has a pale clothing, which is most dense and definite behind the medial fascia; the surface bears a few fine, upright, pale hairs.

Mr. Helms has sent five specimens of this species from Greymouth; and I have a pair in bad condition of a closely-allied but distinct species, found by Mr. Wakefield at Christchurch.

2159. **E. nobilis,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* almost nitid; body blue, femora red, tibiæ and antennæ blackish; elytra evenly covered with golden-yellow, depressed hairs, those on head and thorax more scanty, and a few short, slender, upstanding, fuscous ones, which, however, are not easily seen.

Rostrum longer than thorax, somewhat dilated apically, so that the beginning of the scrobes can be easily seen from above; behind the antennal insertion closely, coarsely, and rugosely punctured, in front more finely and somewhat lineated, with an almost smooth

longitudinal space; mandibles and palpi prominent. *Antennæ* implanted near the apex, bearing black hairs; scape slender, gradually thickened, attaining back part of eye; basal joint of funiculus longest, second more slender but as long as third and fourth; joints 3–7 decrease in length; club triarticulate, oblong, opaque with dense pubescence. *Head* narrowed towards the eyes, closely and coarsely punctate; vertex slightly concave; eyes distant from thorax, convex, very prominent, distinctly facetted. *Prothorax* much constricted in front, its sides rounded; its sculpture like that of the head. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* suboblong, not broader at the shoulders than elsewhere; sub-striate-punctate; interstices broad and plane, bearing close granulose sculpture, each granule appearing to have a puncture from which the pubescence proceeds, the sculpture becomes finer behind. *Pygidium* prominent, triangular, blackish, coarsely sculptured. *Femora* stout, anterior medially inflated, intermediate thicker, with a minute denticle underneath, appearing widely notched at the extremity, posterior compressed, strongly angulated and dentate below; *tibiæ* nearly straight; *tarsi* elongate, third articulation cleft to its base, its lobes narrow, so that the minute, true fourth joint can be detected, apical joint as long as the first and second taken together; *claws* thickened at base.

This is the finest species yet brought to light. It is rather long-bodied, with an unusually protuberant pygidium, more prominent, and more rounded, eyes than in the more typical forms, &c. My experience of the *Eugnomii* does not warrant the institution of a new genus for the reception of this and the following species, all of which exhibit numerous little differences, but these are differences of degree only, and cannot be deemed to be of sufficient importance to separate them generically from such species as *E. fervidus* and *E. picipennis*.

Length (rost. excl.), 3⅓; breadth, 1⅛ lines.

I am indebted to T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S., and J. Adams, Esq., B.A., for the only specimen I have seen. They brought it from Mount Arthur.

2160. **E. ænescens,** *n.s. Elongate;* thorax and elytra of a dark-violet colour, the latter with a brassy hue, legs and antennæ blackish; tarsi and club fuscous; clothed with fine yellowish-grey hairs, with numerous short, upright ones of the same colour on the wing-cases.

Rostrum coarsely and closely punctate, more finely in front, where it is dilated and obsoletely carinate. *Thorax* constricted at the apex, rounded laterally, convex, coarsely and closely punctured. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* suboblong, narrowed posteriorly, almost striate-punctate; interstices broad and plane, appearing densely rugose, the sculpture granular, with a puncture in each granule; the sculpture becomes finer behind, and there the punctation assumes the form of striæ. *Pygidium* protruding, triangular, black, coarsely granulate.

In form and sculpture like the preceding (*E. nobilis*) but with more slender legs. The erect hairs on the hind-body are conspicuous, and there are some blackish ones on the thorax. The second joint of the funiculus is about as long as the first, but slender, the third is rather longer than the fourth, both of these are obconical, joints 4–7 are moniliform, the club is ovate-oblong.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

One example. Mount Arthur. Cheeseman and Adams.

2161. **E. cyaneus,** *n.s.* *Body* blue, elytra tinged with green, antennæ blackish, tarsi and club more or less infuscate; clothed with slender ash-coloured hairs, and bearing also some erect but not coarse ones on the wing-cases.

In form, colour, and clothing, just intermediate between *E. ænescens* and *E. tarsalis*. The antennæ and tarsi resemble those of the former species, the funiculus, however, is rather shorter, the two basal joints are not so stout, and the third is not appreciably longer than the fourth, which is obconical, joints 5–7 are bead-like; the club is ovate-oblong and distinctly articulated. The pygidium is horizontally protuberant, subtriangular, and coarsely sculptured. The superficial sculpture and other details do not differ materially from those of *E. ænescens*.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

From the same locality as the foregoing species.

2162. **E. tarsalis,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, dark-blue, antennæ pitchy-black, tarsi infuscate; very sparingly clothed with minute greyish hairs, none of which are at all conspicuous.

Resembles *E. ænescens* in sculpture and in structure, but the form is somewhat different. The *thorax* is a little shorter; the *elytra* are not subtruncate at the base as in that species but are distinctly bisinuate, they are rather shorter and very gradually narrowed from the shoulders backwards, and, moreover, the apices are obviously *individually* rounded. The *pygidium* is of oblong form, prominent, and apparently quite smooth and shining; most likely, however, this is merely a sexual character. The *tarsi* are remarkably slender and elongate; the two basal joints, singly, equal the terminal in length, even the third is but little expanded, the apical is similar to that of the other allied species. The *antennæ* are more elongate, the second joint of the funiculus quite equals the first, the third is decidedly longer than the fourth, the others decrease gradually; club elongate, ovate-oblong.

A second example is faintly æneous, the club is a little rufescent, and the after-body is a little larger.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Derived from the same source as the other cognate forms.

2163. **E. lituratus,** *n.s.* *Black*, scape rufescent, tibiæ and tarsi obscure rufo-fuscous; the clothing of the elytra to beyond the middle consists of fine upright greyish scattered hairs, and more

numerous and finer decumbent ones; these latter abruptly cease, leaving a large, conspicuously black space extending from each side to near the suture; on the apical declivity fine slender grey scales cover five interstices, the suture being clothed in the same way nearly as far as the middle of the dorsum.

Rather larger than *E. interstitialis*, similar in sculpture; hind-body materially different in form, being nearly quite oblong, there being no perceptible narrowing until after the hind thighs, and even then the apical portion is much less contracted; only a small portion of the pygidium is uncovered, and that part is unusually broad; the eyes are a little further apart, and the depression between them is less marked.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Taieri, Otago. Two, from Mr. S. W. Fulton.

Oreocharis (Gen., p. 864).

2164. **O. vittata,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subopaque, blackish, sparingly clothed with slender, pale-cinereous hairs, and elongate depressed grey scales, these latter forming three more or less regular longitudinal streaks on the thorax and wing-cases, not, however, sharply defined.

Rostrum cylindrical, as long as thorax, closely and coarsely punctate, and bearing some indistinct linear elevations; antennal insertion near the apex, scrobes visible from above; palpi prominent. *Scape* slightly longer than funiculus; basal joint of the latter largest, slender at base, second rather longer than third, joints 4–6 about equal, submoniliform; club elongate, about as long as funiculus, densely pubescent, indistinctly articulated, so that the two subequal basal joints appear shorter than the following ones. *Head* narrowed towards the eyes, closely punctate. *Thorax* about as long as broad, gradually narrowed towards the front, which is slightly constricted; its surface closely punctate. *Scutellum* suboblong. *Elytra* elongate, oblong, nearly truncate at base, they are broadest there but scarcely twice the breadth of thorax and about three times longer, apices individually rounded; almost striate-punctate, interstices strongly rugulose. Anterior *femora* not dentate, intermediate compressed, and strongly angulated below, the extremity of the angle forming a prominent tooth, the posterior normal, tibiæ flexuose; tarsi moderate, second joint of triangular form, third cleft to its base with moderately broad lobes.

The elongate contour approximates this species to No. 1267 (*O. cyanea*), but the thorax is relatively longer and narrower and less constricted in front, and the rostrum also is longer.

♂. Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Mount Arthur. Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams; one example.

2165. **O. dealbata,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subopaque; head, thorax, legs, and antennal club blackish; funiculus, knees, and tarsi infuscate; elytra ferruginous; sparsely clothed with slender greyish

hairs, and whitish depressed scales, these latter covering most of the undersurface and often forming a streak down the middle of the thorax; the scales on the wing-cases seem to be very easily rubbed off, the disc being nearly nude.

Rostrum as long as thorax, moderately stout, subparallel, closely and coarsely punctate, indistinctly tricarinate. *Antennæ* inserted near apex, scape flexuous, thickened apically, attaining the middle of the eye; second joint of funiculus longer than third, but shorter than first, joints 4–6 transverse, bead-like; club ovate-oblong, opaque, about as long as funiculus. *Eyes* distant from thorax, moderately convex. *Prothorax* slightly longer than broad, somewhat constricted in front, its sides but little curved, subconical, moderately punctated. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* suboblong, distinctly wider than thorax at base, gradually narrowed posteriorly; obviously striate-punctate but appearing punctate-striate in some lights, interstices neither very wide nor convex, punctate-rugose. Front *femora* simple, intermediate angulated below so as to seem deeply notched near the extremity (in the male the angulation ends in a tooth), posterior compressed, strongly angulated and dentate; front *tibiæ* nearly straight, hind pair very much bent and thickened beyond the middle, the basal portion also forming part of the curvature but not much more than half the width of the lower.

Underside blackish, densely clothed with whitish scales.

The sharply-defined coloration serves to distinguish this species.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Two examples, from the same locality as the preceding one.

Hoplocneme.

2166. **H. inæquale,** *n.s.* *Broad*, uneven; glossy, almost destitute of pubescence, head and thorax blackish with a slight bluish tinge, elytra blackish tinged with red, antennæ, snout, and legs also dark, base of femora red, tibiæ infuscate.

Rostrum longer than head, a little dilated anteriorly, more or less punctate. *Head* rather coarsely and rugosely punctured, not depressed; eyes prominent. *Antennæ* rather slender, basal joint of funiculus almost double the thickness of second, which is half as long again as the third, the next three about equal; club elongate, rather shorter than the funiculus. *Prothorax* conical, elongate, covered with transverse wrinkles and punctures. *Scutellum* oblong, squamose. *Elytra* suboblong, striate-punctate, uneven, there being an oblique depression on each behind the base, and a conspicuous elevation on the third interstices in line with the hind thighs, sometimes bearing black hairs on its summit; they are rather abruptly deflexed apically. *Pygidium* but little exposed. *Femora* inflated; the posterior strongly angulated and protuberant underneath, their tibiæ curved.

A remarkable form. Differs from the typical species in having the rostrum, head, and thorax rather longer, but the elytra much broader and shorter, and bearing protuberances after the manner

which obtains in *Scolopterus;* the interstices are neither distinctly punctured nor rugose.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Mount Arthur. Cheeseman. Another specimen, sent from Puysegur Point by Mr. Hansen, but not in good condition, has reddish legs and chestnut-coloured elytra with testaceous tubercles.

2167. **H. cyanea,** *n.s. Shining*, head and thorax blue, elytra somewhat violaceous, legs dark-blue, the knees and tarsi infuscate, antennæ nigro-fuscous, the scape (except at apex) fuscous.

Rostrum closely punctured at the sides, nearly smooth along the middle, it bears elongate pallid hairs. *Head* nearly subquadrate behind, closely and moderately coarsely punctured, quite rugosely and densely at the sides; with numerous short, slender, pale hairs; the neck as wide as the front of the thorax, minutely and densely sculptured. *Eyes* large, very prominent, longitudinally oval, more approximate in front than behind. *Thorax* convex, just about as long as broad, widest at the base, very much, and rather abruptly, narrowed in front, apical margin smooth; its punctuation rather coarse, more or less transversely confluent, appearing rugose; clothed with slender hairs. *Elytra* convex, suboblong, gradually narrowed and depressed posteriorly; striate-punctate, the punctures close; interstices with numerous transverse rugosities, and with a series of rather elongate slender pallid hairs on each. *Legs* pubescent, posterior femora strongly angulated below, tibiæ curved. *Pygidium* black.

Underside more or less clothed with greyish hair-like scales.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Howick.

Obs.—This does not agree with the description of *H. hookeri*, which should have reddish legs, and no pubescence above.

Stephanorhynchus.

2168. **S. nigrosparsus,** *n.s. Variegate*, pitchy-brown; except the head and thorax, densely covered with elongate fine scales, mostly yellowish-brown, there are some greyish ones on the middle of the thorax and elytral suture, and some black ones form an intrahumeral spot, and an oblique interrupted patch extending from the side to near the suture of each wing-case; legs variegate, the predominating colours reddish-brown and grey; antennæ and tarsi infuscate, the club and basal joint of the funiculus darkest.

Rostrum about as long as head, not gibbous, closely sculptured; eyes prominent, the intervening space not concave, vertex without prominences, coarsely and closely punctate. *Prothorax* conical, elongate, greatly narrowed and constricted in front, and with a slighter constriction behind the middle; not tuberculate, but sculptured like the head. *Elytra* suboblong, apices not prolonged; apparently punctate-striate; on the middle, near the suture, each has a long elevation, and there is another but much smaller one

near the apex. *Legs* slender, the posterior femora strongly angulated and produced below, the others simple; the two hind pairs of tibiæ strongly curved.

Most nearly resembles *S. griseipictus* but much smaller, without small tubercles on the elytra before the large sutural ones. It has a shorter hind-body than *S. lawsoni*, and is otherwise different.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

I am indebted to Messrs. T. F. Cheeseman and J. Adams for two examples which they found on the Mount Arthur plateau, about 4,000ft. high.

2169. **S. insolitus,** *n.s. Elongate*, variegate; body fuscous, covered with minute, depressed, greyish scales, and a few coarse, curved, white setæ; legs pale-brown but with the middle of the femora sometimes as dark as the tarsi; antennæ fusco-rufous.

Rostrum longer than thorax, gradually raised and compressed towards the eyes; between these latter the *head* is flat, but it is considerably elevated behind them, the back part is constricted and depressed, and with a well-marked longitudinal channel. *Eyes* very convex and prominent. *Antennæ* moderately slender, the two basal joints of the funiculus of nearly equal length; third shorter than second, yet twice as long as broad; seventh transverse; club elongate, second joint but little larger than the first. *Thorax* rather short, abruptly and deeply constricted in front; plain, its sculpture consisting of small punctures and transverse wrinkles. *Elytra* broader than thorax at the base, gradually narrowed posteriorly, without tubercles or distinct elevations, the suture convex apically, indistinctly striate-punctate, transversely impressed behind the base, the third interstices slightly elevated near the middle. *Legs* normal, femora dentate, tibiæ curved.

A very peculiar species, owing to the absence of the usual pair of elytral elevations and other asperities. When viewed sideways it will be noticed that an evident gap or depression exists on the head, somewhat similar to that of *S. tuberosus* (No. 1268), but even more abruptly defined; in both species the second joint of the club is much shorter than it is in *S. curvipes*.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Taken off Aciphyllæ by Mr. G. V. Hudson.

Obs.—Since describing *S. tuberosus* I found some varietal forms on Mount Egmont, one on the Waitakerei Range, and I have another which was brought from Te Aroha by Mr. A. T. Urquhart. Dr. Sharp's *S. aper* is another variety of this species.

2170. **S. costifer,** *n.s. Fuscous*, densely covered with slender, depressed scales, and a few erect setæ, yellowish or infuscate-grey in colour; antennæ obscure-ferruginous, club infuscate; the legs covered with pallid and infuscate squamæ, tarsi reddish, tipped with fuscous.

S. insolitus most nearly resembles this species. The *head* is nearly flat behind the eyes, the back part is broadly contracted.

Rostrum cylindric, arcuate, without crests, feebly tricarinate in front. *Eyes* oviform, large, but not so prominent as *S. insolitus*. *Thorax* hardly at all narrowed until very near the front, where it is abruptly and very much constricted; there is a broad fuscous channel along the middle from base to apex, the front margin is raised, but there are no distinct inequalities on the surface, which is densely and minutely sculptured, the larger punctures are, however, hidden by the squamosity. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, generally narrowed posteriorly, nearly twice the breadth and thrice the length of the thorax, destitute of tubercular elevations; regularly striate-punctate, the third, fifth, and seventh interstices more or less uniformly costiform and broader than the others, the suture rather broad, slightly raised behind; the shoulders are oblique and the apices are simple. *Femora* angulated underneath, tibiæ curvate. *Antennæ* slender, scape somewhat flexuous, the two basal joints of the funiculus nearly equal, club elongate, quadriarticulate, second joint subquadrate. *Underside* rufo-fuscous, densely clothed with depressed yellowish hairs.

Length (rost. excl.), 3½; breadth, 1¼ lines.

Found amongst the inflorescence of spear-grass, between Gordon's Pyramid and Mount Arthur, elevation 4,400ft., by Mr. Hudson.

Etheophanus.

Nov. gen.

Body compact, convex, broadly oval; clothed with hair-like scales and erect setæ. *Rostrum* moderately stout, subparallel, arched above, rather longer than the thorax. *Scrobes* deep, commencing near the apex and extending obliquely backwards to the inner margin of the eyes, where they are separated by a narrow space only, but, owing to the slight dilatation of the apical portion of the rostrum, quite visible from above at the point where the antennæ are inserted. *Scape* thickened towards the extremity, barely reaching the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, first and second joints nearly equal. *Club* ovate, three-jointed. *Head* globose underneath, immersed up to the eyes. *Eyes* situated close to the sides of the rostrum, extending forwards and downwards, but not to the sides of the head; they are oviform, rather flat, and distinctly facetted. *Thorax* without evident ocular lobes, about as long as it is broad, narrowed towards the front, its base subtruncate and closely applied to the hind-body. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* rather short, subcordate, much broader than the thorax near the middle, but hardly at all wider at the base than it is. *Legs* stout; femora grooved below near the extremity; tibiæ flexuous, with terminal hooks. *Tarsi* rather short, finely (third joint thickly) setose underneath; their third joint lobate, and quite twice the width of the second, fourth about as long as the preceding three; claws simple.

Underside nearly plane. *Prosternum* deeply emarginate, and a little depressed, in front. Anterior *coxæ* globose, rather widely separated, but not so as to accommodate the rostrum between them;

the middle and posterior coxæ very widely separated. *Metasternum* hardly longer than the space between the front coxæ and the hind margin of the prosternum, with a median triangular excision behind. *Abdomen* large, truncate between the hind coxæ, its basal segment but little longer than the second is in the middle, the suture between them flexuous; third and fourth moderately short, with straight sutures; fifth broader than it is long. *Epipleuræ* extremely narrow; the sides of the elytra much inflected.

When first found I imagined the insect to be a pale form of *Geochus;* the structure, however, is essentially different. The absence of the pectoral canal shows that it cannot be placed in the *Cryptorhynchidæ*, but I think it may be located in the *Erirhinidæ*.

2171. **E. pinguis**, *n.s.* *Shining*, testaceous, the apical portion of elytra fuscous or piceous, legs, rostrum, and antennæ more or less rufescent; clothed with pale hair-like scales and erect fuscous setæ; sometimes a grey spot appears on the middle of each elytron, and the dark apical space, on each, usually encloses a pallid spot.

Rostrum indistinctly grooved longitudinally. *Antennæ* with some slender setæ; third joint of funiculus quite as long as broad, 5–7 transverse. *Thorax* slightly broader than it is long, not wider near the middle than it is at the base; its rather fine distant punctures much hidden by the transversely-disposed clothing. *Elytra* more elevated than the thorax, much narrowed and deflexed posteriorly; with series of small punctures, which, on the declivity, almost form striæ.

Underside somewhat rufescent, with very few fine punctures and pallid scale-like hairs, but densely and minutely sculptured. The metasternum on a higher plane than the abdomen.

Var. Darker than the type, almost fuso-rufous, clothing greyish.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia, Waikato. Four, found by myself on the ground amongst leaves.

Group—BELIDÆ.

Pachyura.

2172. **P. albocoma**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, glossy; elytra fusco-cupreous; head and thorax cupreo-rufous; rostrum metallic-red, tinged with violaceous; antennæ and tibiæ red, tarsi and femora infuscate.

Rostrum finely and remotely punctured, the base closely, with a fine carina between the eyes and antennal insertion, which is near the base. *Antennæ* elongate, second joint similar in shape to but shorter than first, joints 3–7 filiform, third and fourth equal, 8–10 slender at base. *Head* with coarse punctiform impressions and rugose granulate intervals. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, closely transversely rugosely granulate, the sides and a linear space along the middle clothed with elongate yellowish

hairs. *Scutellum* rotundate, punctate. *Elytra* wider behind than at the base, shoulders oblique, base of each elytron near the middle angulated and prominent; transversely wrinkled and punctate; each with a shallow broad impression near the shoulder, one on the suture behind the scutellum, two before the hind thighs, all more or less densely clothed with white hair-like scales, behind the posterior femora similar scales form a sort of broad, much-interrupted fascia, there are others near the extremity, and a spot on each side in line with the two near the middle. *Sternum* similarly clothed.

This species most nearly resembles *P. sumptuosa*, but has the rostrum one-third shorter, and the two apical protuberances more developed; the space between the eyes narrower; the thorax not distinctly depressed at the base as in that species; elytra broader, their white spots quite different; eyes more distinctly granulated.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Mount Cook Hermitage, elevation about 2,600ft. My specimen was captured by Mr. H. Suter.

Group—SCOLOPTERIDÆ.

Icmalius.

Nov. gen.

This genus is proposed for the reception of a species which cannot be satisfactorily located either in *Scolopterus* or *Ancistropterus*.

In *Scolopterus* the eyes are placed on the upper surface as much as on the sides of the narrow head, which is hardly any broader than the rostrum, they are large, longitudinally oval, and not at all convex, certainly not conspicuous. In *Icmalius* the head is at least twice the breadth of the rostrum, the eyes are situated in front, they are widely separated above, quite perceptibly convex, somewhat prominent, and so broadly oval as to be nearly rotundate.

In *Ancistropterus* the eyes are small, much smaller than in this genus, very convex and prominent, obliquely oval, almost round indeed, and hardly half as far apart as they are in *Icmalius*. The scrobes in *Ancistropterus* are deep in front, but pass almost at once to the undersurface, whereas in *Icmalius* they are more open above, and do not descend below the sides until they approach the eyes. The funicle is rather short, the second joint is shorter than the first; the club is elongate, the terminal articulation being nearly as long as the basal two conjointly. The anterior tibiæ are more open at the extremity than they are in *Ancistropterus quadrispinosus*, and the tarsi are much shorter and broader, the basal joint is but little longer than the second and nearly as wide as it is, instead of being very narrow, and the lobes of the third are broad. The pygidium is uncovered.

The type is No. 1623, now *Icmalius abnormis*. Dr. Sharp's *Ancistropterus helmsi* is probably congeneric.

Group—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Nothaldonus.

Nov. gen.

Body Aldonus-like, structurally nearly similar to *Aldonus*, but differing therefrom as follows:—

Pectoral canal profound, extending beyond the anterior coxæ, and limited behind by the broad elevated border of the mesosternum. *Ocular lobes* represented by obtuse angulations, just where the side of the thorax and front margin of the sternal canal unite. *Eyes* more finely facetted. The *scrobes* commence before the middle, becoming broader, though still as deep, close to the front of the eyes; there is also a groove extending from the point of antennal insertion to the apex; the scrobes are alike in both genera.

This genus is instituted for the reception of No. 859, which becomes *Nothaldonus peacei*.

Mesoreda.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum longer than thorax, almost parallel-sided, very slightly narrowed towards the base, scarcely at all arched. In *Oreda* it is much shorter, twice as thick, and somewhat expanded near the base. *Scrobes* deep, of uniform depth and breadth, or nearly so, from their commencement (one-third of entire length from apex) to the eyes. *Antennæ* longer than in *Oreda*, more slender; joints 3–7 very short and transverse; club more elongate, basal two joints large and quadrate. *Pectoral canal* narrow, its front angles widely rounded, without the conspicuous spiniform process seen in *Oreda*, and limited by the raised front edge of the mesosternum; the middle piece of the mesosternum is not elevated as in *Oreda*. *Tibiæ* less curvedly produced at extremity, with much smaller spurs.

This genus is instituted for the more systematic location of two species (Nos. 865 and 1625) formerly referred to *Oreda*. These become *Mesoreda setigera* and *M. orthorhina* respectively.

Acalles.

2173. **A. veratrus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, compact, broadly oval; densely covered with small, roundish, depressed, greyish-yellow scales and upstanding squamiform setæ: black, tarsi and antennæ reddish-black.

Rostrum a little dilated towards the apex, which is smooth and on a lower level than behind, it is limited by a strongly-curved suture, the space behind squamose. *Scape* short, setose; first two joints of funiculus elongate, about equal: club finely pubescent, ovate. *Thorax* considerably narrowed towards the front, which is contracted to width of head, base nearly truncate; its sculpture concealed by the squamosity. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* appearing slightly broader than thorax at base, owing to the numerous setæ on the

humeral angles; dorsum somewhat flattened, bordered near each side by a line of setæ extending from near the base to beyond the top of the hind slope, the sides outside these setæ punctate; the disc itself, and the apex, apparently without punctures, but having, near the base, about ten tubercles disposed in two rows along the suture. *Tarsi* short, third joint widely expanded and lobate.

Metasternum short; basal ventral segment depressed, squamose.

Length (rost. excl.), 3; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Mokohinou Island. One individual, from Mr. P. Sandager.

2174. **A. maritimus,** *n.s.* *Convex,* quite oval; covered with small yellowish-grey scales and setæ, some longish ones form four indistinct crests nearly in line with the hind thighs; body obscure-black, tarsi and antennæ pitchy-red.

Distinguishable from *A. veratrus* by its narrower *form*, unflattened elytral disc, paler clothing, less rough-looking aspect, owing to the finer and shorter setæ, and by the elytra being regularly striate-punctate (the eight or ten minute tubercles are clustered near the scutellar region).

Metasternum short; first abdominal segment very large, plane in front, the second convex, indistinctly bicristate, third and fourth very short. The frontal portion of the *rostrum* obsoletely marked off. *Pectoral canal* extending to the raised border of the meso-sternum. The anterior narrowed portion of the *thorax* more than half the whole length, much longer than in *A. veratrus.*

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

I have two specimens, both sent by Mr. Sandager from Mokohinou.

2175. **A. cryptobius,** *n.s.* *Oval,* convex; pitchy-red, covered with small, depressed, yellowish-grey squamæ.

This species may be mistaken for *A. maritimus;* it differs, however, by being rather broader; by the absence of *setæ* on the body, though present on the legs; the *tarsi* are more hispid above; the *rostrum* is more finely and quite distantly punctured; the small tubercles extend along the suture of the elytra, which, moreover, are more obviously striate-punctate.

The basal two segments of the *abdomen* are almost quite flat, the second being much larger than in *A. maritimus,* being in fact nearly as large as the first instead of about half that length, and in place of the straight suture between the two it is here quite oblique towards each side. The contracted apical portion of the *thorax* is half the entire length.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Two examples were found amongst the roots of a Mesembryanthemum by Mr. Sandager, at Mokohinou Island.

2176. **A. ingens,** *n.s.* *Oviform,* broad; squamosity variegate, pale-brown, blackish, and pale-testaceous; that of the last-mentioned colour covers the basal half of the beak, the head, a line near

each side of thorax, the humeral angles, and forms four setigerous crests on the top of the hind slope, the sutural pair placed further forward and smaller than the outer; the dark-coloured scales form irregular or ill-defined spots; the setæ are erect, and most numerous on the thorax and sides of the hind-body; derm reddish-black, antennæ and tarsi dark-red.

Rostrum slightly expanded in front, densely squamositate almost to the extremity, punctate. *Thorax* much narrowed anteriorly, punctate. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* very little broader than thorax at base, narrowed posteriorly, a little uneven, their serial punctures nowhere conspicuous, apex substriate, with about ten small tubercles on the basal half along the suture, and a few on other parts.

Underside squamose, abdominal segments plane.

In *form* and structure this species comes near *A. pascoei*.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

Tiritiri Island. Mr. Sandager. Described from a specimen formerly set aside as a variety of No. 872.

2177. **A. xanthostictus,** *n.s.* *Oval*, convex, black, antennæ and tarsi reddish; clothing variegate, consisting of small depressed scales and erect setæ, black, fuscous, and obscure-yellowish; the brown scales cover most of the surface; the black form a large basal spot near each side of thorax, an oblique interrupted fascia from near each hind thigh towards the suture, always however less distinct than the thoracic spots, generally only dark-brown, and in one specimen altogether absent; the yellowish scales are scattered on the rostrum, cover the sides of the thorax, and, on the elytra, form a great many small spots; there is always a whitish spot near each side of the apex, with some dark scales adjacent thereto.

Body quite oval, free from conspicuous elevations or depressions. *Rostrum* a little widened near apex, rough-looking, coarsely and rugosely punctate. *Antennæ* implanted just behind the middle; second joint of funiculus more slender than first, but quite as long as it. *Thorax* narrowed anteriorly, punctate. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* with striæ, distinctly visible, however, only when looked at sideways, the punctures regular but rather distant, a few minute tubercles may also be noticed. The *setæ* never form spots or crests, being pretty evenly distributed over the surface.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

Of this extremely variable species I possess four individuals, all sent by Mr. Sandager from Mokohinou Island, one of which, owing to the much finer rostral sculpture, I consider to be the female.

2178. **A. adamsi,** *n.s.* *Variegate*, piceous, rostrum and tarsi pitchy-red, antennæ pale-red; wholly covered with flat, blackish and greyish-testaceous scales, and elongate erect ones similarly coloured.

Rostrum moderate, shining, with a nearly plane surface, almost smooth along the middle, the punctures sometimes forming the

rudiments of striæ; its base squamose. *Thorax* punctate, constricted in front, with two fuscous median crests, and an irregularly-formed blackish space at the base. *Elytra* cordiform, convex, striate-punctate; a narrow, transverse basal space dull-black, as are also two small crests on the posterior declivity and two on each side; there are two conspicuous yellowish crests on the top of the apical portion, and a smaller one between each of these and the base but near the side, and there are two elongate dark ones near the suture not far from the base. *Legs* stout, obscure-red, densely squamose. *Antennæ* sparsely pilose, second joint rather shorter and more slender than the first.

This species bears a close resemblance to the common *Acalles erroneus;* it is, however, radically different. It has no visible scutellum, the insect is narrower, the hind-body is more convex, and, consequently, the apical portion seems more vertical and narrower; the posterior crests are situated further back and are more horizontal; the elytra are more abruptly raised from the base, and their suture is elevated instead of being plane; the sides are narrowed from the middle forwards in place of being subparallel.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

This species is dedicated to J. Adams, Esq., who found it on the Mount Arthur plateau, elevation about 4,000ft.

2179. **A. concinnus,** *n. s. Subovate,* convex, piceous; densely covered with depressed, rather round scales, and coarse, erect, fuscous and greyish setæ; the scales are variegate, mostly reddish-brown, but paler, almost testaceous ones form a broad vitta near each side of the thorax, prolonged backwards along the elytra, each side of which bears other pale scales; rostrum pitchy-red, tarsi and antennæ paler.

Rostrum gradually dilated apically, rather plane above, its frontal portion nude and shining and not closely punctured, the basal half squamose. *Thorax* subovate, rather longer than broad, narrower in front than behind, widest near the middle, coarsely and closely punctated, indistinctly channelled along the middle, and bearing two small median crests. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* of about the same width as thorax at base, shoulders much narrowed, from thence backwards considerably widened, the broadest part in line with the top of the abruptly-deflexed posterior portion; coarsely striate-punctate, there is a curved mark (it can hardly be called a prominence) on the summit of the hind slope terminating between the suture and each side in a small crest, and a more or less obvious longitudinal elevation in front of each of these crests. *Legs* robust, bearing coarse erect setæ.

A well-marked species, having somewhat the appearance of *A. erroneus*, but with a longer thorax not suddenly contracted in front; the hind-body is not unlike that of *A. erroneus*, but is rather longer, with more rounded sides.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Waitakerei Range.

2180. **A. australis,** *n.s.* *Opaque*, nigro-fuscous, closely covered with greyish-testaceous, depressed and semi-erect scales; tarsi reddish, rostrum rufo-piceous, antennæ fulvescent.

An ally of *A. intutus*. *Rostrum* rather longer, squamose behind, nearly nude in front, slightly raised and smooth along the middle but not distinctly carinate, punctate at the sides. *Antennæ* inserted behind the middle; *scape* remarkably short, flexuous, incrassate apically; *funiculus* elongate, the two basal joints about equally elongate; *club* ovate, rather short, with pallid pubescence. *Thorax* with its frontal half abruptly contracted, fringed along the apex with coarse erect setæ or scales; there are two small, widely-separated tufts on the front of the broad basal portion; the surface closely and coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* raised, squamose. *Elytra* feebly bisinuate at the base, where the width equals the thorax, shoulders oblique, from thence to the hind thighs nearly straight, much narrowed and vertical behind; series of large punctures appear to form four basal striæ, the punctures, however, are quite small behind; the second interstices are unevenly raised and bear two elongate crests, the hinder one on top of the declivity, the third has one large crest some little distance from the base, the fourth with two, one at the middle and one behind; there are other inequalities at the sides. *Legs* densely clothed; third tarsal joint with broad lobes.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Moeraki. Described from a specimen sent by Mr. Sandager.

Scelodolichus.

2181. **S. juncobius,** *n.s.* *Narrow*, convex, medially contracted; sparsely clothed with fine depressed brassy scales, and erect fuscous setæ; subopaque, black, beak nigro-rufous, tarsi and antennæ ferruginous.

Rostrum widest near apex, finely and distantly punctured. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, widest just before the middle; rather closely and coarsely punctured, with a feebly-developed dorsal line. *Elytra* elongate, their greatest width just behind the shoulders; evidently punctate-striate.

The height exceeds the breadth of the hind-body. The epipleuræ are so narrow and closely adapted to the body as to be almost invisible; there is no excision near the posterior coxæ. The second ventral segment is as long as the third and fourth conjointly. The striate wing-cases are characteristic.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Mokohinou Island. Three individuals, found amongst roots of rushes by Mr. Sandager.

Tychanus.

2182. **T. bufo,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, vol. xx., p. 68.) *Latus* et brevis, squamulis depressis densissime vestitus, *rostro* fere

nudo, lato, opaco, nigro, *antennis* ferrugineis; *prothorace* antice valde angustato, margine anteriore in medio bi-angulariter prominulo; *elytris* utrinque prope scutellum subnodosis, posterius declivis utrinque ante medium fascia albida, cuneiformi.

Long., rostr. excl., 5½mm.; lat., 3mm.

The *rostrum* is scarcely so long as the thorax, is not curved, but is broad, dull above, punctate, but not densely, some of the punctures bearing a depressed seta. The *antennæ* are entirely ferruginous. The *thorax* is as broad behind as the elytra; from the base to the middle it becomes slightly broader, and has sharply-defined sides, in front of this it is excessively narrowed, the elevations over the head are very distinct, and there are on the middle two transverse, rather ill-defined, subangular elevations, the whole surface evenly clothed with rather coarse griseous-brown scales, probably variable in colour. *Elytra* clothed with scales, finer than those on the thorax, but rather similar in colour, and not variegate, except by a large, pale, very conspicuous, wedge-shaped mark on each, extending from each side towards the suture, which, however, it does not reach; on the basal portion there are some coarse pits. The *legs* are densely squamose, and the femora have a large angular prominence.

This insect has more the facies of a *Sympedius* than a *Tychanus*; indeed, the limits of these *Acalles* genera are not at present very definite.

Mr. Helms has sent *T. bufo*, and informs me it is rare at Greymouth.

2183. **T. dux,** *n.s.* *Opaque*, black, antennæ and tarsi piceous; dorsum nearly nude; a large irregular spot near each hind thigh formed by pallid scales; yellowish ones form a line marking the sides of the thoracic outline, similar ones appear, but sparingly and irregularly, on other parts; the rest of the squamosity black.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, a little arched, almost parallel, not distinctly carinate, more distantly punctured in front than elsewhere. *Antennæ* elongate, slender, inserted just behind the middle; scape flexuous; basal two joints of funiculus very elongate, second exceeding the first, joints 3 to 7 decrease in length; club ovate. *Thorax* narrower than elytra, its anterior half much contracted (like that of *T. ferrugatus*); a linear median space smooth, the rest of the surface punctate and squamose. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* bisinuate at base, as far as hind thighs nearly quadrate, behind much narrowed and callose; the middle basal portion exhibits hardly any sculpture except a few minute tubercles and obsolete punctures; the humeral region is explanate, and thus exceeds the base of thorax in width; on each elytron there are three squamose elevations in an obliquely transverse row near the base, one behind these; the pallid spots are uneven, with an elongate elevation inside and behind; there is also a pair near the suture, situated a little further forward than the last-mentioned. *Legs* with erect, coarse, variegate setæ; tarsi stout, third joint broadly lobate; tooth of the femora only moderately developed.

Underside black, with greyish scales; last ventral segment depressed near each side, transversely near apex.

Length (rost. excl.), $3\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, 2 lines.

Clevedon. Mr. G. Munro; one example.

Crisius.

2184. **C. obesulus**, *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 430.) *Brevior*, dense squamosus, rufo-tinctus, elytris in partem anteriorem minute fasciculatis.

Long., 5mm.; lat., $3\frac{1}{4}$mm.

Of very short *form*, densely covered with scales, which are in large part of a reddish colour, with here and there ochraceous patches. *Rostrum* scarcely so long as the head and thorax, its upper part squamose, the lower two-thirds bare, punctate. *Antennæ* red, rather short. *Thorax* irregular, the anterior two-fifths constricted, the middle with two conical tufts; two smaller tufts on the front margin. *Scutellum* very short, transverse. *Elytra* very short, broad at the base, shoulders prominent, the basal regions with small elevations, some of which bear a few scales, and on the basal and external portion rows of punctures may be seen, much interrupted by the inequalities of the surface. *Legs* squamose.

This is of much shorter form than *C. binotatus*, the typical species of the genus, and is very distinct by the small scutellum, shorter rostrum, &c.

Greymouth. Helms.

2185. **C. picicollis**, *n.s.* *Opaque*, rostrum and thorax piceous but the apex of the latter reddish, all but the dark basal portion of the elytra covered with small, depressed, greyish-yellow scales and setæ, tibiæ infuscate-red, antennæ clear-red.

Rostrum longer than thorax, broad, indistinctly punctate, but with a furrow at each side from the antennal insertion to the eye, its basal portion squamose. *Antennæ* shining, second joint of funiculus as long as first; club ovate. *Thorax* much contracted in front, not coarsely nor closely punctured, its sides uneven with patches of outstanding scales, the dorsum with two medial and two smaller basal elevations and a more or less obvious longitudinal carina. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* bisinuate at base, narrowed posteriorly, the sides with squamose and setose prominences; apparently striate-punctate, with a distinct shining black tubercle on either side of the scutellum and four or five smaller ones in a row behind each of the larger ones, there are also two or three small crests on the third and fifth interstices. *Femora* angulated and dentate below.

Underside densely squamose, abdomen with three blackish streaks; metasternum and basal ventral segment concave.

The scutellar tubercles and coloration render its identification a comparatively easy matter.

Length (rost. excl.), 2 lines; breadth, 1 line.

Two examples were found on Mokohinou Island by Mr. P. Sandager.

2186. **C. signatus,** *n.s.* *Body* obscure fusco-rufous, densely covered with greyish-yellow and dark-brown scales, these latter forming two broad longitudinal marks on the base of the thorax and extending backwards as far as the highest portion of the elytra.

Rostrum rather longer than thorax, not narrow, longitudinally punctate-rugose, pitchy-red. *Antennæ* shining, reddish, second joint of funiculus very perceptibly longer but much more slender than the rather short, thick, basal joint; club ovate. *Prothorax* much contracted anteriorly, coarsely punctate, the apex with two, the widest part with four, small squamose elevations. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* widest near the middle, sloping upwards rather suddenly from the base, so that the disc is much more elevated than the thorax, the downward apical slope much more gradual; striate-punctate, each with about nine small elevations. *Legs* obscure-red, coarsely setose, femora angulated and dentate underneath.

Somewhat similar to the preceding species (*C. picicollis*), distinguished from it by differences of colour, shorter and more convex hind-body, &c.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Messrs. Cheeseman and Adams brought me two examples from Mount Arthur.

2187. **C. ornatus,** *n.s.* *Opaque*, variegate, densely covered with depressed and erect scales.

Rostrum as long as thorax, a little narrowed near the middle, its basal portion covered with ferruginous scales, the front part shining, red, finely punctured. *Antennæ* inserted before the middle; scape rather slender, flexuous; funiculus pubescent, the second joint nearly as long as the following five taken together; club long, oval, triarticulate. *Thorax* with its anterior half abruptly and considerably narrowed, in the middle prolonged as far as the front of the eyes; basal half broad, yet narrower than the elytra, with large punctures; most part of the sides with pallid scales, the dorsum and base mostly black; there are two small crests in front, and six or eight elevations behind. *Scutellum* with greyish-yellow squamæ. *Elytra* with oblique shoulders, subquadrate as far as the hind thighs, apical portion much contracted and declivous, they are without distinct discoidal elevations, and are striate-punctate; the basal portion, as far as the middle thighs, is pale reddish-brown, but with the shoulders, two slightly-raised basal spots, and an irregular, transverse, posterior line, black; behind this part the colour is ferruginous, but is limited in front with pallid scales; in line with the hind thighs there are eight irregular, black, small elevations bordered anteriorly with pallid squamosity; near the summit of the declivity each side is somewhat raised, with greyish or infuscate scales, there are, besides, two small white specks, two black ones, and two crests near the extremity; interstices broad, the fifth more or less raised; the sides with irregular elevations. *Legs* variegated with fuscous and pallid scales and setæ; femora with conspicuous dentiform angulations underneath; tarsi red, rather narrow, third

joint bilobed. There is a small, black, polished tubercle on either side of the scutellum.

Length (rost. excl.), 2½; breadth, 1⅝ lines.

Mr. G. V. Hudson was kind enough to give me the specimen that he found under pukatea bark at Karori, Wellington.

Group—COSSONIDÆ.

Pentarthrum.

2188. **P. fulvum,** *n.s.* *Fusiform*, without distinct pubescence, shining, pale-red, legs and elytra of a yellowish hue (fulvescent), tarsi yellow.

Pentarthrum longirostre is the nearest ally. This differs in being smaller; the *rostrum* is a little shorter and thicker, and is quite parallel-sided, shining, finely but not closely punctured, and with some fulvous setæ at the tip; the *antennæ* are inserted just before the middle, they are fulvous, with the club ovate, opaque, fuscous, and densely pubescent; the *thorax* is rather flat above, is less rounded laterally, and its punctuation is rather fine; the *elytra* are less fusiform, with less evident striæ, the punctures are somewhat finer and not so close to one another.

♀. Length, 1⅜ lines; breadth, nearly ⅜ line.

Paparoa, near Howick. One example.

Obs.—All my measurements of Cossonidæ include the rostrum.

2189. **P. fultoni,** *n.s.* *Variegate*, rostrum dark-red, head rufo-piceous, thorax and legs chestnut-red, elytra rather paler but suffused with a darker colour, antennæ red; body shining.

There is no species like this except *P. melanosternum*, which, however, is only slightly shining, being, in fact, subopaque. The *rostrum* has a broad longitudinal channel, and is distinctly punctate; the *head* is broader, densely and minutely sculptured, and has some distant, moderately fine punctures, it is constricted behind the eyes. *Antennæ* inserted almost before the middle; scape short, thickened apically; second joint of funiculus distinctly longer than third; club ovate, pubescent. *Thorax* rather more narrowed but less constricted in front, so that the apical margin is not so thick, the punctures are a little finer and more distant. *Scutellum* polished. *Elytra* cylindrical, their apices not explanate, striate-punctate, second and third striæ well marked behind, their punctures not so coarse as in No. 1548, interstices rugulose, with fine serial punctures. The *clothing* is less conspicuous, being short and slender and not so yellow.

Fem. *Rostrum* slightly longer and thinner than in the same sex of No. 1548, a little contracted behind the middle, cylindric, shining, and finely punctate; scape more slender.

Length, 1⅝ lines; breadth, nearly ¾ line.

Taieri. One pair, sent by Mr. S. W. Fulton, whose name has been applied to the species.

2190. **P. diversum,** *n.s.* *Subcylindrical,* bearing some minute greyish hairs, shining, red, the legs and antennal club paler.

Rostrum short, not longer than the head, parallel, moderately finely punctured. *Antennæ* inserted almost behind the middle, second joint of the funiculus longer than the third; club distinct, broadly oval. *Head* twice the breadth of the broad rostrum, large, subglobose, dilated behind the eyes, between these the sculpture is like that of the rostrum, behind them it is much finer and more distant. *Thorax* much narrowed and constricted in front, but, near the base, almost wider than the hind-body, its punctuation moderate, there is an indistinctly-raised, smooth dorsal line, and the apical portion is nearly smooth. *Scutellum* small, polished. *Elytra* cylindrical, apices slightly explanate, they are punctate-striate, the striæ deeper behind, interstices with fine serial punctures. *Tarsi* narrow, third joint not bilobed.

There are two similar species, *P. macrocephalum* and *P. cephalotes*. From the latter this species differs in having distinct, though fine, punctures on the back part of the head; the elytral interstices are not very narrow, and the third, fifth, and seventh are more or less elevated behind: the striæ are rather deep, their punctures are not dense, the intervals being nearly as large as the punctures themselves.

Since describing *P. macrocephalum* I have received from Mr. Cheeseman two or three varietal forms which he found on Mount Arthur. In these the elytral striæ are deeper than in the typical specimen from Otago, and the punctures are closer. The underside is distinctly punctured, and bears rather elongate yellow hairs; the metasternum is canaliculate on the middle, and is also broadly impressed behind; the basal abdominal segment too is grooved.

Length, 1⅝ lines; breadth, ⅜ line.

Clevedon. One female, from Mr. G. Munro.

2191. **P. nubilum,** *n.s.* *Shining,* elongate, narrowed anteriorly, bearing slender minute hairs; rostrum, thorax, and antennæ red; legs paler; elytra of a chestnut-red colour, but clouded or suffused with darker marks.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, narrow, cylindric, slightly wider in front than behind, finely and distantly punctured. *Head* somewhat dilated and nearly smooth behind the eyes, not constricted; *eyes* slightly prominent behind, but somewhat flattened in front. *Antennæ* inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, the scape gradually thickened; second joint of the funiculus nearly as large as the first; club ovate, well limited. *Thorax* gradually but considerably narrowed anteriorly, a little constricted in front, not wider behind than the elytra, posterior angles obliquely rounded; its punctuation moderate, not close. *Elytra* cylindrical, very slightly explanate behind; moderately punctate-striate, the striæ deeper behind, interstices with fine serial punctures and quite rugose. *Legs* pubescent; third joint of the tarsi not distinctly bilobed.

Like No. 1306; the rostrum, however, is not so much contracted

behind, there is no constriction behind the eyes, the thorax with two oblique frontal impressions instead of one transverse one, the scape is straight instead of being quite flexuous.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Paparoa, near Howick. One female.

2192. **P. aurantiacum,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subdepressed, moderately shining, not distinctly pubescent; fulvescent, elytra not so red, tarsi yellowish.

Rostrum quite as long as thorax, elongate, slightly but widely narrowed between the antennal insertion and the eyes; finely punctate, some of the punctures longitudinally confluent; *head* densely and minutely sculptured, and with numerous punctures, somewhat swollen just behind the eyes, behind this part abruptly constricted, but not so as to cause a dorsal depression, its hind portion gradually dilated. *Eyes* rather small, not prominent, rather distant from the thorax. *Antennæ* implanted a little before the middle, stout; scape gradually thickened and distinctly curved towards the extremity; second joint of funiculus not as large as the first; club rather large, oval. *Thorax* somewhat suddenly narrowed and constricted anteriorly, moderately rounded laterally; its sculpture similar to that of the head, the punctures being moderately fine and not very close. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* elongate, very gradually narrowed towards the apex; punctate-striate, the striæ deeper behind, the intervals between the punctures rather larger than the punctures themselves, interstices with fine, distant serial punctures. *Tarsi* rather short and thick, their third joint bilobed.

P. sharpianum is larger and darker, the rostrum is more expanded in front, the scape is nearly straight, and the club is narrower, &c. No. 924, described from a female, is a more slender, though closely-allied, species. These are the nearest allies.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Tairua. One male.

2193. **P. exilis,** *n.s.* *Slender*, elongate, subdepressed, sparsely clothed with very minute, slender, greyish hairs; ferruginous, tarsi fulvous.

Head gradually dilated behind, slightly constricted near the eyes; these latter small, not prominent, distinctly facetted; occiput nearly smooth. *Thorax* a good deal narrowed and constricted anteriorly, causing a well-marked transverse impression near the apex, the sides moderately rounded, contracted at the base, distinctly but not closely punctured. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* nearly quite parallel-sided, narrowed behind, apical margins not explanate; they are punctate-striate, the striæ, however, are shallow, and the punctures, though moderately large, are not close, interstices with very minute, distant, serial punctures. *Tarsi* short, third joint feebly lobate.

Male. *Rostrum* quite as long as thorax, slender, arched, very slightly narrowed behind, finely punctured, the punctures becoming

a little coarser near the eyes; antennæ inserted before the middle, red or fulvous, scape rather slender, gradually thickened and curved, second joint of the funiculus nearly as long as, but much narrower than, the first, club rather large, quite oval.

Fem. *Rostrum* slender, parallel-sided, finely punctate; apical margins of elytra very slightly thickened.

Another of the *P. sharpianum* group, but liable to be mistaken for *Dioödimorpha debile*.

Length, $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Howick. One pair.

2194. **P. punctatissimum,** *n.s.* *Narrow*, transversely convex, almost quite cylindrical, rough-looking, subopaque; dark-red, nearly piceous, elytra and legs paler, antennæ red; sparingly clothed with inconspicuous slender hairs.

Rostrum moderately stout, more than half the length of the thorax, much contracted between the antennæ and eyes; closely, almost rugosely, punctured, the punctures larger and more distant near the eyes; the *head* narrower immediately behind the eyes than it is near the thoracic margin, this portion shining and nearly smooth, it is subglobose underneath. *Eyes* more abruptly prominent behind than in front. *Antennæ* inserted behind the middle, short and rather thick, scape short; club ovate, distinct. *Thorax* much longer than broad, gradually but considerably narrowed towards the front, much constricted there, moderately rounded near the base; it is rather coarsely, closely, and almost rugosely (longitudinally) punctured, the punctures becoming finer in front of the constriction. *Elytra* cylindric, about as long as the rest of the body (rost. incl.), not broader than the widest part of the thorax, a little explanate near the apices, with a distinct sutural gap behind; they are punctate-striate, the groove rather deep, the punctures rather close and moderately coarse; interstices narrow, somewhat rugose, their serial punctures distant. *Underside* with fine but distinct yellow hairs; with coarse distant punctures, closer on the prosternum, and those on the sutures of the intermediate abdominal segments causing the front margins to appear crenulate.

Fem. Rostrum more slender, shining, and finely punctate.

This is one of a peculiar group of species; the others are Nos. 908, 1297, 1299, 1300, 1301, and Dr. Sharp's *P. porcatum*. They are narrow, subopaque, dark-red or piceous, coarsely sculptured, and with an obvious excision or gap at the extremity of the elytra, at the suture.

This is smaller than *P. porcatum*, and may be distinguished therefrom by the presence of fine hairs and interstitial punctures. I have some examples from Otago agreeing with Dr. Sharp's description of *P. porcatum*, but they are not hairless, and, besides, have fine interstitial punctures; I have, therefore, labelled them as varieties of No. 908.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Howick.

2195. **P. amicum,** *n.s.* *Shining*, sparsely clothed with minute greyish and yellow hairs; rostrum red, thorax chestnut-red, elytra pale or yellowish chestnut, their sides darker; legs fulvescent, antennæ and tarsi red, club paler.

P. zealandicum is the nearest ally. This differs in coloration and vestiture: it has a rather longer and narrower *rostrum*, which is feebly canaliculate; the *thorax* is shorter, less rounded behind the middle, the frontal constriction is continued from side to side, the punctuation is finer, more distant on the dorsum than at the sides; *elytra* similar in form, the punctures in the striæ smaller and not so close to one another, the serial punctures on the interstices minute and remote; *antennæ* rather short, second joint of funiculus almost equal to the first, club ovate; third joint of *tarsi* not distinctly lobate.

P. subsericatum is subopaque, and the rostrum is moderately densely rugosely punctate.

♂. Length, 1½ lines; breadth, ⅔ line.

Paparoa, near Howick. One male.

2196. **P. helmsianum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 91.) ♂. *Robustum*, sat elongatum, nigrum sat nitidum, *prothorace* crebre fortiter punctato; *elytris* sat fortiter striato-punctatis; *rostro* lato, anterius latissime angulariter dilatato, subrhomboidali.

Long., 6mm.

Antennæ black, with the intermediate joints piceous; the basal joint opaque and somewhat twisted, so as to appear emarginate in one aspect. *Rostrum* very broad, extremely dilated in front, so that the sides project as acute angles, and the front margin is curved: the upper part is rather closely, the anterior more sparingly, punctate; the neck is smooth, and the eyes are not very far from the front of the thorax. This latter part is rather broad, and a good deal rounded at the sides, the surface rather coarsely, moderately closely, evenly punctate and shining. *Elytra* with impressed striæ, which are distinctly punctate; the interstices scarcely punctate, but somewhat dull and obscurely rugulose. *Legs* black, robust, all the tibiæ armed at the apex internally with an angular process, which is on the hind legs large and remarkable. The female is unknown.

This peculiar insect will probably ultimately form the type of a genus distinct from *Pentarthrum*, but, as it goes very well into that genus, as at present defined, it is not necessary to make a new name for it. The great development of the rostrum reminds one rather of some of the *Brenthidæ* than of a Cossonid. The two individuals before me are quite similar, and I have no doubt I am correct in considering them to be of the male sex.

Greymouth. Helms.

2197. **P. cephalotes,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 430.) *Subcylindricum*, piceum, nitidum, *rostro* breve, vertice globoso-inflato, oculis a thorace remotis; *prothorace* crebre

subtiliter punctato; *elytris* profunde striatis, apice declivo marginato.

Long., 3–3½mm.

This species is remarkable by its large globose *head*, so that the rostrum is only as long as it; the *rostrum* and the head behind the eyes are finely punctate, the inflated vertex impunctate. The *thorax* behind is almost broader than the elytra, greatly narrowed in front, there constricted, smooth in front of the constriction; elsewhere closely and finely punctate, with more or less abbreviate smooth line on the disc. *Elytra* very deeply striated, the striæ coarsely and densely punctured, so that the punctures are confluent, the interstices narrow, indistinctly seriately punctate; the apex rather abruptly declivous and distinctly marginate. *Legs* red.

Picton. Helms; three examples; all, I think, of the female sex.

Obs.—This is very nearly allied to No. 1549 (*P. macrocephalum*). —T. B.

2198. **P. porcatum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 431.) *Subcylindricum*, piceum, nitidum; *capite* pone oculos strangulato, his prominulis: *prothorace* dense fortissime punctato; *elytris* profunde striatis, apice marginato.

Long., rostr. incl., 3½–4mm.

This is readily distinguished by the extremely coarse thoracic punctuation, which extends much in front of the anterior constriction. *Rostrum* moderately stout, cylindric, more than half as long as the thorax, punctate, rugose between the eyes, these abruptly prominent, vertex perfectly smooth, quite as long as the length of the eye; antennal insertion considerably behind the middle. *Thorax* very elongate, very much narrowed to the front, very coarsely and densely punctate, with a strong constriction a considerable distance behind the front margin. *Elytra* parallel-sided, at the apex distinctly but not broadly margined, deeply striate, the striæ bearing very coarse punctures, which are only imperfectly separated from one another; interstices narrow, not punctate; underside very coarsely punctate. The *male* has the rostrum in front of the antennæ rather shorter and broader, the base of the abdomen and apical portion of the sternum much depressed.

Dunedin, Hutton; Greymouth, Reitter; Picton, Helms.

This is no doubt allied to *P. sculpturatum*, Broun, but differs from the description by the differently-sculptured less-rugose rostrum, the absence of any hairs, and other particulars. I have seen only one male, the example from Dunedin, but I have no doubt it is the same species as the Greymouth female; the two examples from Picton are a smaller variety of the female, having shorter elytra and more densely placed smaller punctures in the striæ, but are, I think, really the same species.

2199. **P. confertum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 431.) *Angustulum*, subdepressum, nigricans; capite, rostro, antennis, pedibusque rufis, elytris circa humeros fusco-rufis; *rostro*

elongato, cylindrico; *elytris* profunde striatis, striis densissime punctatis.

Long., rost. incl., 2¾mm.

Rostrum about as long as the thorax, cylindric, shining; impunctate. *Antennæ* slender, their insertion slightly behind the middle; eyes but little separated, vertex small, foveolate. *Thorax* rounded at the sides and much narrowed in front, where it is distinctly constricted, it is densely, moderately coarsely punctate, the disc flattened. *Elytra* but little shining, with striæ, in which are placed punctures so densely that the intervals have become much obliterated; the longitudinal interstices are finely rugulose.

This is a very distinct species, somewhat similar to *P. parvicorne*, but readily distinguished by the slender antennæ. The example described is no doubt a female.

Picton. Helms; one example.

2200. **P. constrictum,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 431.) *Angustum*, subdepressum, fulvo-rufum; *prothorace* elytris angustiore, anterius fortiter constricto, disco subimpresso.

Long., rost. incl., 2¼–3mm.

Rostrum finely sculptured, dull, eyes moderately large. *Antennæ* small and stout, inserted at the middle of the rostrum. *Thorax* elongate and narrow, evidently narrower than the elytra; rounded at the sides, and with a strongly-constricted anterior part, flat, longitudinally depressed on the middle, rather closely but somewhat indefinitely punctured, a little rough, with an obscure smooth space in the middle of the depression. *Elytra* elongate, shining, flat, with regular series of coarse punctures, the interstices not raised, impunctate. The female has the rostrum more cylindric in front, and shining.

Greymouth. Helms. This distinct little species may be placed next *P. parvicorne*.

Rhinanisus (Gen., p. 805).

2201. **R. cheesemani,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrowed anteriorly, depressed, shining; sparingly clothed with yellow and pallid hairs, those of the latter colour confined to the elytra and much more slender than those on the thorax; castaneo-rufous, antennæ and tarsi fulvescent, hind-body with a large dusky mark near the scutellum.

Rostrum rather shorter than thorax, rather finely punctated in front, the basal half and the head with coarser but not deep punctures, and densely but minutely sculptured intervals; eyes moderate, situated near the broad, smooth neck. *Antennæ* implanted just before the middle of the beak, pubescent, second joint a trifle longer than third; club ovate. *Prothorax* elongate, much narrowed towards, and constricted near, the front, moderately curved laterally, rather flat, and longitudinally impressed on the dorsum; neither closely nor coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* small, transverse. *Elytra* broader than thorax, with an evident gap between the base of the latter and the shoulders, subparallel, plane, impressed obliquely

behind the base; striate-punctate, interstices not distinctly sculptured, the third raised behind and curved towards the external ones. *Legs* moderately long and slender; third joint of the tarsi larger than second, and distinctly bilobed.

Fem. Rostrum narrower, longer, and more finely punctated.

Underside plane, bearing a few minute greyish hairs, evenly and rather distantly punctured, of a darker red than the upper surface, the abdomen being pitchy; metasternum finely grooved; basal ventral segment larger than second and broadly impressed, third and fourth equal, not much abbreviated yet obviously shorter than the second.

Longer and relatively narrower than *A. parvicornis* and its immediate allies, more depressed, of a paler red, with longer legs, the rostrum not opaque; its pubescence slender but not short.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I am indebted to Mr. T. F. Cheeseman for a pair of this species, which I have much pleasure in dedicating to him. It was found on Mount Arthur at an elevation of about 5,000ft.

Agastegnus.

2202. **A. nitidirostris,** *n.s.* *Subdepressed*, narrowed anteriorly, clothed with distinct, fine, elongate yellow hairs; shining, æneo-piceous, tarsi and antennæ fulvescent, club piceous.

This species is very much like *A. longipes* (No. 930), it is, however, a larger insect; the *rostrum* is more shining, clear-red, its sides and basal portion are finely but distinctly punctured, but the middle is almost smooth; the *head* is dark, with a few distant punctures and straw-coloured hairs. *Thorax* with rather strongly rounded sides, a good deal narrowed and constricted anteriorly, the front margin appearing much thickened; disc somewhat flattened, distinctly but not closely punctured, the intervals nearly smooth, without the minute dense sculpture observable in No. 930. *Elytra* elongate, slightly broader than thorax, narrowed behind; transversely depressed near and behind the middle, moderately punctate-striate, striæ not deep; the interstices obsoletely sculptured, the second and third, and the suture, somewhat raised behind, so that the first and second striæ and the oblique apical sulci seem rather deep and broad. *Legs* long, tibiæ a little bent. *Club* well defined, ovate, as long as joints 2–5 of the funiculus.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Taranaki, near Mount Egmont. One specimen.

Microtribus.

2203. **M. pictonensis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 432.) *Parum* elongatus, fusco-piceus, subcylindricus, *rostrum* breve, crassiusculum, punctatum, *antennis* brevibus, crassiusculis; *prothorace* crebrius fortiter punctato; *elytris* parum profunde striatis, striis fortiter punctatis.

Long., rost. incl., 3mm.

Rostrum closely punctulate, dull; antennæ inserted behind the middle, very short, with small slender club; *eyes* prominent; *thorax* rounded at the sides, and much narrowed in front, where it is only very obscurely constricted; coarsely punctate; *scutellum* minute; *elytra* with series of punctures becoming more obsolete towards the extremity, but quite coarse at the base; interstices sparingly seriately punctate.

Picton. Helms; one example. This differs from its only congener, *M. huttoni*, by its thicker rostrum and differently-formed antennæ, which are more like those of *Pentarthrum*: the insect, indeed, has much more the appearance of an obscure *Pentarthrum* than of its congener, but it is abruptly differentiated from the genus named by its approximate front coxæ.

Novitas.

2204. **N. dispar,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, subopaque, fusco-niger, rostrum shining-red, antennæ and tarsi fulvous, front of thorax and apex of hind-body rufo-castaneous.

Rostrum elongate, very slender, arched, parallel, minutely and remotely punctured. *Head* transversely, minutely, granulate-rugose. *Antennæ* inserted behind the middle of rostrum, scape very slender and flexuous, but clavate at the extremity; second joint of funiculus nearly as long as but much more slender than first, joints 3–5 each longer than broad, club elongate. *Thorax* convex, subcylindric, sides widely curvate, opaque, its sculpture dense and minute, consisting apparently of exceedingly minute granules, it bears a few slender yellowish hairs. *Elytra* but little broader than thorax, its greatest breadth behind posterior femora, striate-punctate as far as the middle, their whole surface finely rugosely sculptured; a few fine grey hairs are visible. *Legs* rather short and very thick; tarsi large, basal joint small, second and third exceedingly broad, fourth elongate.

Underside blackish, last three ventral segments rufescent; metasternum and basal segments with some coarse distant punctures. Front coxæ as distant as posterior.

In *N. nigrans* the elytral punctation ceases near the middle, but some of the striæ are continued to the apices, and the rest of the surface is very finely longitudinally rugose, the thorax bears distinct punctures, and the insect is rather larger and broader.

Length (rost. incl.), $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Found on *Phormium tenax*, Tiritiri Island, by Mr. P. Sandager.

Phlœophagosoma.

2205. **P. serenum,** *n.s.* *Fusiform*, not distinctly pubescent, shining; rostrum and thorax red, elytra chestnut-red.

Rostrum about two-thirds of the length of the thorax, gradually and slightly narrowed behind the antennal insertion, before rather than behind the middle, with very few punctures along the middle

and between the eyes, elsewhere rather finely sculptured. *Eyes* moderate; the *head* with a depression just behind the eyes, its back part gradually dilated or swollen, and nearly smooth. *Thorax* longer than broad, only moderately rounded behind the middle, a good deal narrowed towards the front, and broadly constricted there; its punctuation distinct but not close or coarse. *Elytra* punctate-striate, the punctures not large or deep, the intervals as long as the punctures, interstices moderately convex, with fine serial punctures, not rugose. *Legs* stout, apical process of tibiæ rather long; basal joint of *tarsi* elongate and slender, their third joint narrow, emarginate in front, not lobate. *Antennæ* short; scape short, obviously shorter than the funiculus, rather thick; club ovate.

This may be compared with *P. constricticolle* only. It is rather smaller; the punctuation of the thorax is finer and not in the least confluent or rugose, the part in front of the constriction is finely punctured, as, indeed, it is in *P. constricticolle;* the elytral interstices are less, if at all, rugose. The structure of the tarsi and antennæ is the same in both species. The appearance is unlike our other species of *Phlœophagosoma*, but I am not prepared to make a new genus for them.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Dunedin. One specimen from Mr. T. Chalmer.

Eutornus.

2206. **E. cylindricus,** *n.s. Narrow*, transversely convex, gradually narrowed anteriorly, glabrous, shining, piceo-rufous, antennæ and tarsi red.

Rostrum quite half the length of the thorax, nearly as broad as the head, finely and not closely punctured. *Head* nearly as long as the rostrum, gradually widened behind, swollen or subglobose below, with a very slight, quite lateral constriction behind the eyes, not impressed above; the punctures a little more distinct, but more distant, than those on the rostrum, becoming finer and more remote behind. *Eyes* minute, not at all prominent. *Antennæ* inserted at, or just behind, the middle; scape thickened apically; basal joint of funiculus largest, club ovate, distinct. *Thorax*, like the head, with dense minute sculpture, finely and distantly punctured; it is gradually narrowed towards the front, but only feebly constricted there. *Scutellum* polished. *Elytra* cylindric, only slightly narrowed behind, not in the least explanate there; punctate-striate, the striæ shallow and their punctures small, the minute serial punctures on the interstices as numerous as those in the striæ. Tarsi narrow, third joint not lobate.

Underside distantly but distinctly punctured, the metasternum canaliculate behind.

Closely allied to *E. littoralis*, of similar form, the head not so smooth behind the eyes, interstitial punctures more distinct, the thorax more rounded near the base. Scape bent, second joint of

funiculus narrower than the first or third; the club broader than in *E. littoralis*. The scrobes are deep and directed downwards along the front of the eyes.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Otago. Mr. T. Chalmer.

2207. **E. parvulus,** *n.s.* *Shining*, testaceous, legs and antennæ red.

This is smaller and narrower than *E. littoralis* or *E. cylindricus*, and differs therefrom in having the *head* and rostrum nearly smooth, the few minute punctures that are visible are very distant from one another; the punctuation of the *thorax* is also finer and less distinct; the *elytra* have less regular and more shallow striæ, with finer punctures in them; the *rostrum* is rather shorter; the constriction behind the eyes is quite obsolete, and the same may be said regarding that of the thorax.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Taranaki. Found on the sea-shore near New Plymouth.

Group—PLATYPIDÆ.

Platypus (Gen., p. 539).

2208. **P. lobatus,** *n.s.* *Cylindric*, moderately shining; castaneous, legs reddish, antennæ fulvescent.

Head nearly plane in front, with a large central depression, moderately punctured, the punctures near the sides sometimes elongate and confluent, the whole surface densely but minutely sculptured; on the hinder portion are numerous, rather long, yellow hairs, and a smooth median line. *Thorax* slightly longer than broad, the lateral emargination angulate behind, the base with a small central lobe or angulation; the surface sculptured like the head, but with the discoidal punctuation nearly obsolete, the common cordiform densely-punctate space absent, the dorsal groove quite indistinct in front. *Elytra* much narrowed behind; each terminating in a lobe-like prolongation having a flat, but nearly vertical, face covered with moderately-coarse yellow hairs, and with three more or less obtuse denticulations at the extremity; there are, on each elytron, six unequally-impressed, minutely or indistinctly punctured striæ between the suture and side; the interstices are somewhat unequal, and are not distinctly punctate, behind the middle they are furcate or duplicate, becoming acutely carinate, with a rather broad groove between each pair of costæ, these, however, are all more or less effaced just in front of the declivity; the pubescence near this part is moderately fine and semi-erect; the suture, at the base, is quite open, and at either side of this depression there is a rugose or granulate space.

Front *tibiæ* feebly dentate, with three costiform transverse elevations, and with a distinct curvate spur at the extremity; tarsi elongate, basal joint of the posterior densely ciliate. *Buccal cavity*

almost entirely filled. *Metasternum* long, apparently impunctate, grooved behind the middle. *Abdomen* piceous, distinctly punctured, its yellow hairs more conspicuous than those on the breast.

Length, 2½–3 lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Boatman's. I am indebted to Mr. A. T. Cavell for my specimens.

2209. **P. gracilis,** *n.s.* *Parallel*, elongate, convex, slender, shining, rufo-castaneous, darker behind, legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous.

Head simple, with very few fine punctures, appearing almost smooth, bearing conspicuous yellow hairs behind. *Prothorax* cylindric, its sides deeply scooped out; finely and remotely punctated, the common densely-sculptured part behind the middle rather indistinct and longitudinally divided by a fine impression. *Elytra* striate-punctate, third and fourth striæ separated from the base by the confluent raised interstices; interstices finely and very sparsely punctured, third and sixth horizontally protuberant behind, the intermediate ones also terminating horizontally and abruptly; apical portion vertical, densely and minutely sculptured; they are sparingly clothed with slender yellowish hairs, but, behind, the hairs are bright-yellow, coarser, more numerous, and stand out from the surface.

This, the most slender New Zealand species, is distinguished from all the others by its feebly-punctured head and the protuberant apices of all the elytral interstices; these are on the same plane as the disc and sides, whereas in the male of *P. apicalis* the fifth interstices are the most prominent.

♂. Length, 2⅔ lines; breadth, ½ line.

Midhirst, near Mount Egmont. One example.

Group—ANTHRIBIDÆ.

Anthribus.

2210. **A. tuberosus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 433.) *Nigricans*, dense vestitus, rostro elytrorumque lateribus griseo-ochraceis, antennis pedibusque testaceis, his conspicuo maculatis; elytris tuberculis grossis ornatis.

Long., 4¼mm.

This species does not appear to be very closely allied to any other, but may be placed near *A. discedens*. It can be readily distinguished by the very large basal tubercles of the elytra, and the fact that the sides of the wing-cases are covered by pallid, the middle by dark, pubescence. *Antennæ* not so long as the body, yellow; first joint covered in front by white pubescence; second joint very feebly pubescent, oval; third much longer than the following, swollen at tip; 6–8 subequal, each slightly swollen at the tip; ninth as long as the eighth, equal to the two following together, and forming with them a well-marked club. *Rostrum* short and broad, densely covered with very pallid griseo-ochra-

ceous pubescence. *Eyes* convex, only moderately large, rather deeply emarginate. *Thorax* much broader than long, with well-marked carina distant from the base, and a little angulate in the middle, bent forward at the sides, forming an obtuse angle, and extending one-third of the length to the front; the outline of the sides is uneven, and a little narrowed towards the front; the surface is black-variegate on the middle, with pallid pubescence. *Elytra* with two extremely large centro-basal tubercles, with two smaller but yet large post-median tubercles, and just before the declivity with four small prominences in a transverse straight line; the pallid pubescence covers the sides of the basal tubercles, their front being black; there is also much dark colour at the apex, and it extends along the suture, though more contracted in the middle part. *Legs* pallid, with the femora and tibiæ largely marked with fuscous on the middle.

Greymouth. Helms.

Obs.—This species is closely allied to No. 990.—T. B.

2211. **A. cucullatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 434.) *Nigricans*, pube fusco-griseaque vestitus, rostro dense subalbido pubescente, antennis pedibusque testaceis, his fusco-variegatis; thorace margine anteriore in medio bicristato, elytris tuberculis parum elevatis munitis.

Long., 4mm.

Allied to *A. tuberosus*, but abundantly distinct. *Antennæ* formed as in that species, but with less elongate third joint, and the first and second joints densely covered in front with white pubescence like that of the rostrum. This latter is short and broad. The *thorax* is rather strongly transverse, covered with variegate pubescence, which is condensed in front, forming two small tufts projecting over the front; the carina is remote from the base, subobsolete in the middle, only a little deflected to the front at the sides, and forming a very rounded angle; the *elytra* have broad but slightly-elevated centro-basal and post-median tubercles, and four indistinct nodosities, before the declivity; they are densely covered with mottled pubescence, which does not form any distinct pattern; the *legs* are variegate.

Although the form and the structural characters bring this very near to *A. tuberosus*, it is quite different, on account of the small tubercles of the elytra, and the colour of the sides.

Otago. Professor Hutton. One example.

2212. **A. inornatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 434.) *Niger*, opacus, haud variegatus, pubescentia concolore vestitus, antennis corporis dimidio longioribus.

Long., 4½mm.

Rostrum about as long as broad. *Eyes* large and prominent, short, oval, truncate rather than emarginate in front. *Antennæ* with the intermediate joints more or less pubescent; second joint pyri-

form, rather slender, but a good deal stouter than the third, the three terminal joints forming a well-marked rather large club; the ninth longer than broad, gradually broader from base to apex; tenth not quite so long as broad; terminal joint longer than tenth, but not so long as ninth. *Thorax* about as long as broad, much narrower from the base to the front. *Carina* well separated from the base, gently curved, turned forwards at the sides, forming an obtuse angle; the surface densely, evenly, and finely rugose. *Elytra* substriate, the striæ consisting of regular series of very distinct punctures. *Legs* and tarsi black, more or less pubescent at the knees.

Although closely allied to *A. incertus* and *A. vates*, this is distinguishable at a glance by the uniform black colour.

Greymouth; Kumara. Helms.

2213. **A. concolor,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 435.) *Piceus*, fusco-pubescens, antennis pedibusque rufis, illis corporis dimidii longitudine, clava obscura.

Long., 4mm.

This agrees in most particulars with *A. inornatus*, but differs in the more pallid colour, and has also shorter, more slender antennæ; the thorax, too, is a little less elongate. In sculpture and all other characters the two species are very similar.

Picton. Helms.

2214. **A. obtusus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 435.) *Subcylindricus*, nigro-fuscus, squamulis variegatis vestitus; antennis pedibusque fusco-rufis, illis corpore brevioribus; prothorace carina transversa ad basin per-propinqua, angulis posterioribus haud acutis.

Long., 4mm.

This is remarkably similar to *Etnalis spinicollis* in appearance, but differs in important structural characters, so as to stand systematically intermediate between the species named and *A. huttoni*. The *antennæ* are slender, a good deal shorter than the body, the basal joint much exposed; third joint very slender, elongate, not at all clubbed at the apex; 4–8 each infuscate at the apex; ninth broader from base to apex, slightly longer than broad; tenth shorter, terminal joint obtuse, about as long as broad. *Rostrum* short and broad. *Eyes* moderately large, emarginate, but not deeply so in front; the surface very densely and minutely sculptured, feebly pubescent. *Thorax* not so long as broad, only a little narrower in front, the sides scarcely sinuate in front of the base; the carina straight, extremely near the base; it is not continued upwards along the sides, but is scarcely prominent at the angles; the surface is covered with fuscous scales or hairs, and has a large patch of white, or pallid-ochreous colour, on the basal portion of each side. *Elytra* not elongate, behind the base a little transversely depressed, with series of punctures, which are quite obsolete on the apical portion, the external ones being more distinct; they are covered with griseous, fuscous, and nearly-black hairs or pubescence, in an irregular

spotted manner. *Legs* red; femora more or less dark across the middle; the tarsi with the apices of the joints infuscate.

Picton. Helms; two examples. This is distinguished from *Etnalis spinicollis* by the simple angles of the thorax, and the much less deeply divided eyes; the thoracic carina, too, is not absolutely contiguous with the base of the elytra.

Obs.—The words "the surface very densely and minutely sculptured, feebly pubescent," refer, I think, to the head and rostrum, not to the eyes.—T. B.

Obs.—*A. obtusus* is evidently nearly allied to No. 976, and may therefore prove to belong to *Eugonissus*.—T. B.

Eugonissus.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, subconical. *Rostrum* short, medially emarginate in front. *Antennæ* inserted in deep foveiform cavities in front of the eyes; shorter than the body, basal joint not so thick at extremity as at the middle; second short, clavate; joints 3–8 gradually decrease in length, each thickened but not nodose at the extremity, third evidently longer than fourth; 9–11 forming a well-developed club. *Eyes* almost rotundate, longitudinal rather than transverse, just clear of thorax, hardly at all emarginate in front, widely distant above. *Thorax* conical; its carina contiguous with the base, not bent forwards along the sides, at the middle obtusely prominent, widely sinuate towards each side, its outer angles directed laterally and posteriorly but not projecting much beyond the shoulders of the elytra. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, convex, bicurvate at base, so as to be exactly adapted to the thorax. *Pygidium* conical. *Legs* moderate; basal joint of the *tarsi* elongate, third short, claws distinctly appendiculate. *Prosternum* widely emarginate in front; anterior *coxæ* distinctly but not widely separated, the others more distant from each other. *Metasternum* short, episterna parallel. *Abdomen* short, the sutures curved. Mesosternal process not dilated behind.

Eugonus and *Etnalis* are its nearest allies.

2215. **E. pictipes,** *n.s. Variegate.* fuscous and obscure-red; antennæ fulvescent, the club only infuscate; legs reddish-chestnut, femora, tibiæ, and tarsi with dark spots; the clothing consists principally of moderately-coarse yellowish hairs, the others more slender and darker.

Rostrum nearly quadrate, closely punctate. *Eyes* moderately large and prominent, the space between them and the antennal cavities very short. *Thorax* convex, narrowed in front, transversely depressed in front of the carina, the basal angles subacute, and extending just outside the shoulders; its punctuation close. *Elytra* oblong, with only moderate basal elevations, slightly transversely impressed before the middle; their punctures tolerably regular and

forming striæ; the base and apex, and an irregular spot near each hind thigh, on the fourth, fifth, and sixth interstices, darker than the rest of the surface.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Waitakerei. One example.

Obs. 1.—No. 976 belongs to this genus, and is the species from which the generic characters were taken. It becomes, therefore, *Eugonissus conulus*. It is distinguishable from the preceding species by its larger size and maculate antennæ.

Obs. 2.—No. 977 must also be placed in *Eugonissus*. It may be easily recognised by the almost silvery-white scale-like hairs along the elytral disc, bordered externally behind the middle by broad fuscous spaces. The antennæ are rather longer than in the typical species, and the second joint is nearly of the same length as the first; the outer angle formed by the carina is not quite so prominent; and the elytra are rather longer; but, notwithstanding these discrepancies, it does not differ in essential characters.

Dysnocryptus.

Nov. gen.

Eyes transverse, coarsely facetted, convex, entire. *Rostrum* very short, truncate in front. *Antennæ* implanted close to the inner and front part of the eyes, much shorter than the body, bearing some erect hairs or fine setæ; basal joint widened towards the extremity, straight externally, much rounded on the inside; second joint rather shorter than the first; joints 3–8 slender, decreasing in length; the three last form the club; tenth joint broader than long. *Thorax* large in proportion to the hind-body; its carina moderately distant from the base, rounded but not sinuate, sometimes medially angulate, obsolete along the sides. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* short, almost rotundate, evenly convex. *Legs* rather long and stout, the anterior longest; *tarsi* rather short and broad, basal joint not twice the length of the second, which is hardly any longer than the bilobed third joint, claws toothed. *Metasternum* and abdomen short.

This genus comes near *Notioxenus* (*Lacordaire, Hist. des Insectes Coléopt.*, tom. vii., p. 594), but the figure given (No. 6, Plate 80) represents a form quite different from the species which I propose placing in *Dysnocryptus*; the structure of the tarsi and antennæ too is quite different, but perhaps the figure does not accurately agree with Wollaston's type (*Notioxenus rufopictus*).

2216. **D. plagiatus,** *n.s. Shining*, testaceous, the thorax with a broad central, and an oblique lateral, streak, confluent in front of the middle, blackish; a large space on the elytra, occupying more than half of the surface, also piceous; legs infuscate, the knees and extremity of tibiæ still darker; antennæ testaceous, club infuscate; nearly glabrous, having only very few hairs.

There is but one species of New Zealand Anthribidæ like this—*A. rugosus*, Sharp. *D. plagiatus* is not opaque; the *thorax* is broader, and the punctures, though larger, are not so close to one another, the surface is less rugose; the *elytra* are broader behind the shoulders and more narrowed apically, so that the general outline is more rotundate, their sculpture is very similar, strongly punctated deep striæ, but the interstices are rather broader, though comparatively narrow, the basal margin is quite distinct, and immediately behind it there is a narrow depression so that the convex interstices do not actually reach the base.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Waitakerei. One example, of uncertain sex.

2217. **D. testaceus,** *n.s.* *Testaceous*, the knees, apex of tibiæ, the tarsi, and antennal club slightly infuscate; moderately shining, nearly nude, there being only a few fine, erect, greyish hairs.

Anthribus dignus is the nearest ally. This species differs from it in being less glossy or polished, and not at all rufescent; the *thorax* is broader and more coarsely, yet nowhere deeply, punctured; the *carina*, instead of being strongly rounded, is almost obtuse in the middle; the *elytra* are very similar, short, broad, and strongly rounded, distinctly marginated, and with rows of punctures which form striæ behind: the *legs* are longer and more robust. *Anthribus inflatus*, Sharp, is also a nearly-allied species, but *D. testaceus* is larger, possesses more prominent eyes, has a larger thorax with coarser punctures, and the elytra are more rounded, but less evidently striate.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line, nearly.

Tiritiri Island. One example, from Mr. Sandager.

Obs.—The genus comprises, besides the two species described above, *Anthribus inflatus* and *A. rugosus*, Sharp, and *A. dignus*.

2218. **D. pallidus,** *n.s.* *Pallid*, pale-testaceous, with ill-defined darker, yet hardly infuscate, marks; slightly nitid, clothed with very slender pale hairs, but also with many very long upright ones; head black, the legs and two basal joints of the antennæ testaceous or slightly rufescent, the other joints pale-brown, the club darker.

Rostrum short, closely, coarsely, and rugosely sculptured. *Antennæ* as long as the head and thorax; basal joint robust, slender at base, very much dilated and curved towards the extremity; second rather smaller; 3–6 very slender and elongate; seventh and eighth somewhat thicker; ninth distinctly larger than eighth; tenth more than twice the breadth of the preceding one; club moderately broad, loosely articulated. *Thorax* about as long as broad, much narrowed, almost constricted, in front, its punctuation rather coarse but not deep, moderately close; the *carina* slightly angulate at the middle, then directed obliquely towards the side, where it ends. *Elytra* convex, short and broad, truncate behind; distinctly punc-

tate-striate, the third and fourth, and the fifth and sixth, confluent behind, at this part smooth and very pale. *Legs* stout.

A rather broad convex species, distinguishable by its clothing, pale colour (except the head), and distinct sculpture.

Length (rost. incl.), 1; breadth, quite $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Wellington. One individual, found by Mr. Sandager.

2219. **D. maculifer,** *n.s.* *Testaceous*, rather dull, the head and irregular spots on the thorax and elytra darker, the knees and extremity of tibiæ infuscate.

Rostrum short, rugosely sculptured. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, strongly rounded laterally; rather closely, moderately coarsely, but not very deeply punctured; the *carina*, in the middle, slightly angulate, oblique towards its terminal points. *Elytra* short, broad, and convex; punctate-striate, the third and fourth striæ abbreviated. *Legs* stout. *Antennæ* not materially different from those of *D. pallidus*.

The *clothing* consists of very slender pale hairs, there are no coarse erect ones. *D. pallidus* is a larger insect; the elytral grooves are not as deep as they are in *D. plagiatus*, and the interstices are broader and flatter; the dark spots on the elytra, in line with the hind thighs, do not form a fascia, there being a wide sutural space between them.

Length, 1; breadth, quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mokohinou Island. Sandager; one example.

2220. **D. nigricans,** *n.s.* *Black*, legs fuscous, antennæ testaceous, club slightly infuscate; moderately shining, sparsely clothed with very slender, not long, yellowish hairs.

Rostrum short, rugose. *Thorax* as long as broad, more narrowed in front than it is behind; rather coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured; its *carina* not angulate at the middle, rather near the base, forming a wide slight curve from side to side. *Elytra* punctate-striate.

This most nearly resembles *D. plagiatus*, from which it differs principally in coloration; the space between the carina and elytral margin rather shorter; elytral interstices narrow and convex; the striæ deep, the intermediate, as seems usual in this genus, are abbreviated and confluent behind.

Length, $\frac{7}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Northcote, Waitemata Harbour.

Anthribus.

2221. **A. minor,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, head and thorax fusco-niger, elytra fuscous, but slightly bronzed; legs and club infuscate, knees paler; tarsi, and two basal joints of antennæ, fulvescent, intermediate joints fusco-testaceous; pubescence greyish or ash-coloured, with minute pale brassy scale-like hairs on elytra, more concentrated near the middle, so as to form a large spot there.

Closely related to *A. crassus*, No. 983. *Antennæ* with the second joint thicker and rather shorter. *Elytra* very similar, the sculpture, however, more obvious, considering the small size of the insect, it being little more than half the bulk of the other.

Length, nearly 1; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Paparoa, near Howick. One example.

2222. **A. fungicola,** *n.s.* *Convex*, subopaque; head and thorax nigro-piceous, frontal portion of the latter rufescent; elytra of a chestnut colour; antennæ fuscous, but with their two basal joints fulvescent; legs reddish-brown, the knees and tarsi paler.

Head and rostrum closely and comparatively coarsely punctured. *Thorax* with similar sculpture, broader than long, bearing flavous pubescence. *Scutellum* indistinct. *Elytra* evenly convex, without distinct inequalities, rather regularly punctured, the punctures forming striæ; interstices rather closely punctate.

Underside and pygidium blackish.

This is congeneric with *A. crassus*. It is differently coloured, and the yellowish pubescence is evenly distributed instead of causing spots; the thorax is much shorter, and its carina, owing to the absence of the elytral margin or thickening of the base, does not seem so closely fitted to the hind-body.

Length, 1; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Five examples, found amongst fungi on the side of a log near Howick. The insect possesses considerable saltatorial powers.

2223. **A. thoracicus,** *n.s.* *Compact*, very convex, suboblong, slightly shining, greyish-black; legs rufo-fuscous; tarsi and antennæ paler, the two basal joints of the latter fulvescent; clothing greyish.

This little creature much resembles *A. nanus*, but has the *head* less rostrate. It is remarkable on account of the very large *thorax*, which, indeed, just about equals the hind-body in bulk; its punctuation is close, rather coarse, comparatively, and appearing transversely rugose; the middle of the disc less elevated than in that species, and with the carina more strongly sinuated on either side of the middle. *Elytra* densely sculptured, and with very irregular series of moderately large punctures; each elytron with three large, but not much elevated, rather rotundate prominences disposed in a row.

The posterior angles formed by the carina do not embrace the shoulders to the same extent they do in *A. nanus*, but in other respects the structural characters are similar.

Length, $\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mokohinou Island. One individual, found by Mr. Sandager.

2224. **A. sandageri,** *n.s.* *Variegate*, pale-castaneous; the sides, undersurface, an oblique vitta on each elytron extending from the base, midway between the scutellum and shoulder, to the hind thighs, sometimes interruptedly prolonged round the apex, and a broad curvate fascia behind these thighs, dark-fuscous or blackish;

there are some other small spots of similar dark colour on the elytra; the femora, and two broad spots or brands on the tibiæ, as well as two indistinct elongate basal spots on the thorax, are also dark in colour; the rest of the tibiæ, and the antennæ, fusco-testaceous, tarsi variegate. The clothing consists of yellowish hairs on the paler places, and of blackish ones on the darker spots, even the rostrum being densely covered.

A form closely resembling *A. brouni* in structure. *Antennæ* reaching thoracic carina, more or less pubescent. *Rostrum* moderately finely punctate, dilated at apex. *Eyes* rather smaller, more distant from thorax; *head* longer. *Thorax* not so broad behind the middle, sculptured like the rostrum; the *carina* further from the base, not so well marked and continuous, being indistinct, and inclined forwards rather than backwards at the middle, and near each side there is a short space where it seems almost absent, this space being covered by pubescence, the outer angles obtuse; there is, besides the carina, an ill-marked raised line nearer the base. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* but little wider than the thorax at the base, suboblong, convex, with a distinct sutural stria, the series of punctures rather fine and distant, much less evident than in *A. brouni*, and, indeed, quite obsolete on most part of their surface; they are not depressed behind the base. *Tarsi* with the second joint emarginate at apex, lobes of the third rather narrow.

♀. Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Moeraki. One female, found by Mr. Sandager on a climbing plant during winter. The species bears the name of its discoverer.

Obs.—Since the description of *Anthribus sandageri* was written I have received four or five additional specimens, some of which are smaller than the type. In these the general *ground-colour* is almost wholly blackish-brown except the darker transverse space behind the posterior femora, and an ill-defined oblique longitudinal streak, but so densely clothed are they as to appear somewhat testaceous; the hairs on the rostrum have a golden hue. The *rostrum*, when denuded, exhibits a fine smooth carina along the middle, ending in a broad shallow interocular depression. The *thorax* is finely, closely, and almost rugosely sculptured. The *head* is immersed up to the eyes. The *antennæ* have the six basal joints tipped with brown. The *elytra* have the sutural striæ uninterrupted from base to apex, but the serial punctures almost entirely cease near the hind thighs. I think these specimens represent a varietal form only, but it may be as well to give them a name (*A. obsoletus*), in case they may ultimately prove to be distinct.

2225. **A. brunneus,** *n.s.* *Body* uniformly pale reddish-brown; antennæ red, club and tarsi infuscate; the clothing consists for the most part of greyish scale-like hairs, which cover the head and rostrum, form a narrow line from front to rear of the thorax and some large spots on its sides, on the elytra they form numerous conspicuous rather elongate spots; and, in addition to these, there are some slender, obscure, reddish hairs.

Near *A. vates*. *Eyes* rather more rotundate, but nevertheless with a very slight frontal truncature. *Thorax* rather shorter, apex medially incurved; carina a little nearer the base, slightly angulate towards the scutellum, and, beyond, oblique rather than curvate; the surface closely punctured. *Antennæ* shorter, more finely and sparsely pubescent, the basal joint without distinct grey hairs, the second more slender at base but more clavate at the extremity.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

One example, found near Howick. I may here state that all my measurements of species of Anthribidæ, as regards length, include the rostrum.

2226. **A. tessellatus,** *n.s.* *Nigro-piceous*, subopaque, the antennæ (save the infuscate club and apical half of intermediate joints) dark-red; the knees, claws, base of femora, and sometimes the basal part of tarsal articulations, rufescent; clothed with conspicuous grey hairs, giving the wing-cases a spotted or tessellate appearance, and, on the thorax, forming an indistinct central line as well as spots near its sides; besides these there are many slender ash-coloured hairs which may easily escape observation.

A. inornatus rather than *A. vates* is the nearest ally. From the former it differs in having the *carina* rather more strongly rounded, with a short sinuosity or incurvature opposite the scutellum, the outer angles are more sharply defined, and the thorax, in line with these, is a little wider than the base of the elytra; its surface closely, rather finely, almost rugosely sculptured. The *eyes* rather more obliquely, yet only slightly, truncate in front, the front or inner part more prolonged, so that they are more approximate above than in *A. vates*. *Scutellum* grey. *Elytra* less evidently impressed before the middle. The larger, less widely separated eyes distinguish it from *A. brunneus*.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Tairua. One—a female, I think—found during a recent visit.

2227. **A. curvatus,** *n.s.* *Fusco-rufous*, rather obscure, legs clear chestnut-red, antennæ red, the club a little opaque with fine pubescence but hardly at all darker in colour; pubescence not coarse, yellowish-grey and yellowish, the former most conspicuous on the elytral disc, but not causing distinct spots.

There are four similar species—*A. inornatus*, *A. concolor*, *A. brunneus*, and *A. tessellatus*. The last, being blackish, with obviously-spotted elytra, may be left out of consideration; the first two are unicolorous, black or piceous, so these too are dissimilar in some respects; the nearest species is therefore *A. brunneus*, but in *A. curvatus* the *carina* assumes the form of an uninterrupted curve from one side to the other, without any median angulation, or incurvature. The *antennæ* are rather longer (three-fifths of the length of the body), their basal joint a little more exposed, second joint appearing to be slightly longer than first, not abruptly clavate, and one-third shorter than the next one, ninth shorter than the last two,

of triangular shape. *Elytra* with very slight obtuse basal elevations. very feebly impressed behind these; the punctures form striæ, and there is a short scutellar row on each elytron, so that the next two are oblique near the base: this, however, is the usual sculpture. *Eyes* rather larger and more oblique, certainly more approximate in front. *Abdomen* with three basal segments impressed along the middle.

♂. Length, $2\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Found near Howick. One male.

2228. **A. decens,** *n.s.* *Variegate*, infuscate-red; legs fusco-testaceous, scarcely at all maculate; antennæ almost concolorous, obscure-red; clothing dense, grey, fulvescent, and fuscous, the alternate elytral interstices spotted with grey and fuscous.

Antennæ elongate, rather more than twice the length of the body, ninth joint not three times as long as the tenth and eleventh taken together, the two basal joints more obviously pubescent than the others.

A. phymatodes is congeneric. This species is larger and more brightly coloured; the *antennæ* are longer and thicker, their third joint more strongly bent; *head* similarly bituberculate; *eyes* of similar form; *thorax* rather longer, the carina a little less sinuate towards the sides; *elytra* oblong, rather more finely punctate-striate, basal callosities well developed, those on the third interstices, behind the middle, very much smaller than they are in *A. phymatodes* and not placed so far back, the summit of posterior declivity more elevated.

♂. Length, $2\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Howick. One example.

Obs.—I found an insect on the Waitakerei Range which I consider a varietal form of No. 1317, having the elytra more distinctly spotted, the spots almost regular and suboblong, alternately blackish and greyish, and, where the carina terminates, there is a distinct notch in the side of the thorax.

2229. **A. finitimus,** *n.s.* *Piceous*, legs and antennæ obscure-reddish, tibiæ with a distinct dark spot at the extremity, two basal joints of tarsi pitchy at apex; clothing dense, soberly coloured, white, yellowish, and cinereous, with pale and dark spots on the wing-cases, their sides and posterior part darker than the disc.

This is another near ally of *A. phymatodes;* it is, however, nearly twice its bulk. The antennæ are more than two times the length of the body. *Rostrum* medially incurved in front, relatively shorter; *mandibles* longer; *head* more coarsely sculptured, with more prominent tubercles; *eyes* similar, but rather more emarginate. *Thorax* but little broader than long; its carina rather thicker at the sides than in *A. phymatodes*, so that where it ends the sides appear to be suddenly narrowed anteriorly, but the notch visible in *A. picipictus* at that point is here absent. *Elytra* almost twice as long as broad,

the median elevations much smaller than in *A. phymatodes*, and their sculpture rather finer. From *A. decens* it is distinguished by the greater size, longer antennæ, larger tubercles on the head, as well as by the differences in colour.

♂. Length, $2\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Waitakerei Range. Fem. incog.

2230. **A. anxius**, *n.s.* *Subopaque*, dark blackish-brown, very dark below and along the sides; most part of femora also dark, but with their extremity, and the tibiæ (except the blackish apex), obscure-red, tarsi also variegate; antennæ shining, red, club darker.

When compared with *A. vates* the following differences may be noticed: *Antennæ* thicker, the joints less nodiform at apex; the three first joints are more distinctly pubescent than the others, the club more finely but densely, third joint quite one-third longer than second. The *clothing* is darker, more flavous, less dense on thorax, so that bare spots are seen. The *elytra* are, on the dorsum only, a little and irregularly spotted. The *carina* is just perceptibly more angulate in the middle. The *legs* have much less pubescence. The insect itself is smaller.

Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Howick. One individual only.

Obs.—A variety of *A. vates* exists for which I propose the name *A. nigrofasciatus*. It has a broad, almost black, fascia, in line with the hind thighs, but not reaching the sides. The third joint of the antennæ is about one-third longer than the second: Dr. Sharp describes that joint, in *A. vates*, as being "one and a half times longer," but I have no specimen of the species with such a long third joint; perhaps, however, he made a mistake in estimating the relative lengths.

Another variety, which occurs on Mount Arthur, may bear the name *A. aspersus*. The darker hairs are inconspicuous, but the grey form large spots on the elytra, often assuming the form of large irregular somewhat angular spaces. Antennæ similar to *A. nigrofasciatus*. Legs obscure-red. It may be distinguished from *A. tessellatus* by the shape of the eye.

These two forms may ultimately prove to be distinct species.

2231. **A. lætabilis**, *n.s.* *Variegate*, infuscate-red, legs a little paler; middle of femora, last tarsal joint, and extremity of joints of antennæ fuscous; clothing less dense on thorax than on elytra, fulvous and grey intermingled, and with some small black spots on the third, fifth, and seventh interstices, besides two larger indefinite ones on the declivity, the grey hairs most conspicuous on the third interstices.

Its nearest ally is *A. discedens*, from which this differs in having the *antennæ* just twice the length of the whole body, they are also rather thicker, joints 3–8 are more nodose at the tip, the ninth quite double the length of the tenth and eleventh conjointly. The *thorax*

more evidently convex across the middle, and slightly longer. *Scutellum* grey. *Elytra* with the minute median elevation situated further back.

Length, $1\frac{7}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Tairua. One example, no doubt a male.

2232. **A. deterius,** *n.s.* *Fusco-piceous* or slightly variegate; legs red, femora and tibiæ medially nigrescent; antennæ fuscous, the joints darker at the extremity, the two basal joints reddish; pubescence greyish, greyish-yellow, and infuscate, not forming well-defined spots, but the top of the hind declivity and a curvate mark behind the middle of the elytra rather darker in colour, owing, seemingly, to the colour of the derm as well as the scanty dark clothing.

Although *A. hetæra* is undoubtedly the species most nearly resembling this one, they cannot be associated together in the same genus because of certain structural differences.

The *eyes* are smaller, more evidently free from the thorax, rotundate or broadly oviform, without any perceptible emargination, and are situated laterally, so that the antennal fossæ are exactly in front of them. The *antennæ* are scarcely as long as the body, formed as in that species. *Thorax* a little shorter and broader, its surface distinctly and closely punctate; the carina closer to the base, widely situated towards the sides, its outer angle more acute, rectangular in fact, and extending nearly half-way along the side. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* oblong, a little bicurvate and marginate at the base, so that the thorax can be almost exactly fitted to the elytra, when the thoracic carina and elytral margin would touch; they are distinctly punctate-striate, bear two moderately large basal elevations, are transversely depressed before the middle, and though the part behind the depression seems raised there are no obvious inequalities of surface there. *Tarsi* rather thick and long.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Helensville, Kaipara Harbour. One individual.

2233. **A. impar,** *n.s.* *Variegate*, obscure-red and piceous; antennæ wholly fusco-testaceous or slightly rufescent; legs somewhat testaceous, femora, tibiæ, and tarsi spotted with fuscous; clothing fulvescent, griseous, and cinereous, the dark spots observable on the elytra are caused more by the ground-colour than by the pubescence.

Rather smaller than *A. phymatodes*, and, I think, congeneric: the *eyes*, however, are smaller, though of the same shape; the *head* is destitute of distinct tubercles; *antennæ* only a little longer than the body, the two basal joints with yellowish pubescence, the third evidently longer than those which follow, ninth longer than the terminal two taken together; *thorax* like that of *A. phymatodes*, but rather more uneven; *elytra* not very regularly punctate-striate, basal callosities well developed, with two rather smaller ones behind the middle, the third and fifth interstices terminate in small elevations.

The contrast between the different colours is much more marked than in *A. phymatodes*, and the insect is smaller; it is not, however, the female of that species.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Waitakerei Range. One specimen.

Arecopais.

Nov. gen.

Distinguished from *Exilis* as follows: *Rostrum* narrower, hardly at all dilated near the antennal fossæ. *Eyes* less transverse, of rounded outline behind, but almost truncate in front, where there is a narrow emargination. *Antennal cavities* nearly similar, extending nearly to the front of the eyes. *Antennæ* slender and elongate, as in *E. lawsoni*; their basal joint not cut away at the base, so as to be less capable of free motion; second joint longer, gradually thickened; the fourth joint not abbreviated. *Thorax* about as long as broad; the *carina* not at all angulate in front of the scutellum, less sinuate, more evidently prolonged forwards at the sides, being, in fact, thicker there than at the base, the basal angles more obtuse. *Legs* much longer. *Prosternum* not incurved in front; anterior *coxæ* more globose, but separated to the same extent, in both genera rather narrowly. The *head* being longer the parts of the buccal cavity are correspondingly more elongate; the mandibles, too, are more prominent and slender.

The genus is instituted for No. 980, which now becomes *Arecopais spectabilis*. *A. phymatodes*, and its allies, may be looked upon as a nearly-related group, differentiated at once, however, by the presence of tubercles on the head.

Proscoporhinus,

Montrouz.

Head and rostrum very large; the latter, in the male, as broad as the thorax; middle of apex subtruncate, beyond that oblique; its sides deeply and widely sinuate, with a deep narrow excision behind limiting it from the short transverse head, which, owing to the dense vestiture, cannot always be distinguished from the rostrum when examined from the vertical front. *Eyes* and front of thorax contiguous, when the head and rostrum are deflected they are easily detected, but when the rostrum is nearly on a level with the body they are invisible from above; moderately separated above, strongly transverse, about three times broader than long, evidently emarginate in front. *Antennæ* slender, two or three times longer than the body; inserted in front of the eyes below the angularly-dilated sides of the head; basal joint with the exposed portion much enlarged, second short, third elongate yet shorter than fourth, joints 2–8 more or less expanded, or nodose, at the tip, ninth longer than head and thorax, forming with the following two

a rather slender elongate club, tenth longer than broad, eleventh nearly twice as long as tenth. *Thorax* very short, obtusely produced in front at the middle; its carina distant from the base, angulated towards the scutellum, with two more or less evident sinuosities on either side, bent forwards and extending along nearly two-thirds of the side, thus forming a nearly rectangular angle. *Scutellum* small, subquadrate. *Elytra* oblong, shoulders obtusely rectangular, rather wider than thorax, perpendicular and broadly rounded behind, uneven above. *Pygidium* curvilinearly triangular. *Legs* moderate, the anterior longest, femora clavate. Tarsi elongate, narrow, their first joint nearly twice the length of the second, third very short and bilobed; claws toothed. The mesosternal process small, broadly angulated behind.

Fem. *Head* and rostrum of normal size, about equal in breadth. *Antennæ* as long, or nearly as long, as the body, the club moderately short. *Eyes* quite uncovered.

2234. **P. signatus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, blackish, densely covered with blackish, pale-brown, and greyish hairs; the last predominate on the head, rostrum, thorax, and sides of elytra; the first form two basal spots on thorax, four minute ones in a transverse series behind the middle of elytra, two of which are on the suture, and, on each elytron, a large, oblique, vitta-like mark extending from the suture, before the middle, towards the outer extremity; the infuscate pubescence is most conspicuous on the elytral disc; shoulders obscure-green, as are also the variegate legs, tarsi blackish, antennæ pale-brown, their basal joint and club darker.

Rostrum as broad as the head, subquadrate, slightly raised and angulate at antennal cavity; apex medially incurved, obliquely sinuous towards the sides; the sculpture quite concealed. *Mandibles* large, castaneous, tipped with black. *Eyes* contiguous with thorax, transverse, deeply emarginate, more prominent and pointed below than above. *Antennæ* slender, shorter than the body, basal articulation moderate; second very short, fourth rather longer than third; joints 3–8 gradually widened towards the extremity; ninth slightly longer than eleventh, very slender at base; the club densely, the other joints more sparingly, pubescent. *Thorax* strongly transverse, obtusely rounded in front, rather closely and finely punctate, uneven, there is a smooth, shining spot on the middle, but the sculpture can hardly be seen; the carina bisinuate towards each side, the middle angulate, forming subacute angles, and extending nearly half-way along the sides. *Scutellum* pilose, with a smooth line along the middle. *Elytra* rather broader than thorax at base, oblong, with two large prominences near the base, the third and fifth interstices terminate in elevations; their serial punctures or striæ more or less flexuous.

I feel quite satisfied that this is a distinct species; my specimen, a female, is nearly twice the bulk of No. 939, the description of which was derived from a male. The sinuation of the carina just beyond the middle is about twice as wide as it is in *P. meinertz-*

hageni, more resembling that of *P. albifrons* so far as I can judge by the figure (No. 19, Plate xiii., *Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886).

♀. Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Waimarama, Napier. Mr. Meinertzhagen.

2235. **P. viridescens,** *n.s.* *Body* dark-fuscous, here and there greenish, particularly near the shoulders, tibiæ and third antennal joint also viridescent, the other joints pale-brown but darker at the extremity; tarsi nearly black, elytra with some small dark spots; mandibles and front of rostrum reddish: densely clothed with greyish, and yellowish, coarse hairs, the middle of the rostrum with coarser villosity.

Agrees in most respects with the description and figure of *P. albifrons*. The *antennæ* are, in the male, less than three times the length of the body; apex of joints 2–5 nodose, the others less so. *Head* not dentate, finely and densely sculptured. *Thorax* strongly transverse, uneven; disc depressed, with a large, rounded, slight elevation in the middle, finely and closely punctured, and with a few larger punctures near the centre; the carina medially obtusely angulated, from thence directed a little forwards; but hardly sinuate, and, nearer the side than the middle, distinctly angulated, from that point turned backwards to form the almost sharp angle, and then marking the lateral margin to beyond the middle; its termination defined by a short notch in the side; apex obtusely rounded in the middle. *Elytra* oblong, uneven, basal elevations large, third and fifth interstices elevated behind, fifth not extending so far back as the third; the rows of punctures distinct but not regular, two of the striæ deep near the shoulders, those along the sides indistinct.

♂. Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$–$1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Fem. Much more finely pubescent; *antennæ* shorter than the body; *eyes* wholly uncovered, emarginate in front, not so large and transverse as in *P. signatus*; *carina* less distant from the base of the thorax than in the other sex; elytral elevations less developed, the striæ more regular, almost quite regular.

Length, 2–$2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Clevedon. Mr. G. Munro was kind enough to send me three examples of both sexes.

2236. **P. albifrons,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 435.) *Fusco-viridescens*, hic inde rufescens, capite anterius albido-piloso, elytris inæqualibus, antennis corpore fere triplo longioribus, testaceis.

♂. Long., 5mm.

The prevalent *colour* is a pallid fuscous, passing in places to a greenish tinge, and in other spots to a reddish. The front of the *head*, and also the basal joint of the antennæ, present a vertical face, covered with a white pubescence, which is denser and more patchy on the middle of the head; in front of the insertion of each antenna there is a small pointed projection or tuft. The *thorax* is

without punctuation, and has a fine white pubescence on the middle; the transverse line in front of the base strongly angulated on either side. The *elytra* have a very large prominence on either side of the suture behind the scutellum, and the third interstice from the suture projects at the hinder part so as to form a sort of bulla, the fifth interstice projecting in a similar though slighter manner; the striæ are rather deep, but irregular, and consist of rather coarse punctures; the interstices bear a few small fuscous spots or tufts.

A specimen of this species was sent by Mr. Helms, and was found on the racecourse. The female is, I believe, unknown. *Anthribus meinertzhageni*, Broun, is no doubt a *Proscoporhinus*. The genus was founded on a rare New Caledonian insect, and its discovery in New Zealand is of some interest on this account. The entomology of New Caledonia is only very imperfectly known, and we may anticipate that a greater affinity will be found to exist between it and that of New Zealand than is at present suspected.

Xenanthribus.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, short and broad, medially contracted, clothed with moderately short, and very long outstanding, hairs. *Rostrum* short and broad. *Scrobes* foveiform, lateral, situated in front of the lower margin of the eyes. *Mandibles* large, acute at apex. *Eyes* small, finely facetted, rotundate, indistinctly truncate in front, widely separated above. *Antennæ* moderately short, bearing some elongate hairs; the basal joints stout and about equal; 3–6 rather slender, decreasing in length, each longer than broad; seventh and eighth a little shorter and broader than the preceding one; club triarticulate, finely pubescent. *Thorax* with rounded sides, rounded and somewhat produced in the middle in front, without lateral margins, and without the usual carina near the base. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* short and broad, marginated at the base, humeral angles rounded, of the same width as the thorax at the base, abruptly declivous behind. *Pygidium* conical. *Legs* comparatively long and stout, simple; *tarsi* stout, third joint deeply bilobed, fourth elongate; claws provided with elongate denticles. *Prosternum* widely emarginate in front. *Mesosternum* about as long as the remarkably short *metasternum*. *Coxæ* moderately narrowly separated, the posterior rather more widely than the others. *Abdomen* with the basal four segments short, fifth longer but narrower.

This is distinguished from all the other genera of the Anthribidæ known to me by the absence of the basal carina of the thorax. A new group must be added to the family for its reception, having for its differentiating character what I have already indicated.

2237. **X. hirsutus,** *n.s.* *Fusco-niger*, elytral disc sometimes rufescent; the apical portion of the tibiæ, two small basal elytral elevations, and the tarsi pale-chestnut; two basal joints of antennæ fulvescent, joints 3–5 testaceous, club infuscate; clothed with very

long infuscate hairs and shorter yellowish ones, these latter of different degrees of thickness, forming a frontal patch on the thorax, and two narrow ones along the middle, one of which is close to the base.

Thorax about as broad as it is long, evenly convex, the base and apex of nearly equal width, the former truncate, the surface coarsely, closely, and deeply punctured. *Elytra* rather broader than the middle of the thorax, not much longer than it, their sides curvate, basal margin distinct; they are coarsely striate-punctate, the third interstices are a little raised, and, in some examples, bear two or three yellowish spots, near the middle of the base the yellow hairs sometimes form a large mark; the scutellar region is depressed, and there is a broad shallow impression near each shoulder.

Underside dark, clothed with grey hairs, with coarse punctures; the fifth segment, however, and the sides of the basal four, are nearly smooth.

I have not been able as yet to distinguish the sexes in a satisfactory manner.

Length (rost. incl.), 1; breadth, ½ line.

Moeraki. Mr. Sandager is the discoverer of this interesting little creature.

Group—CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Didymocantha.

2238. **D. robusta,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 92.) *Fusculo*, capite thoraceque rufis, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis; *elytris* nitidis, fortiter punctatis, pubescentia sparsa erecta vestitis, ex parte majore testaceis, argute fusco signatis.

Long., 12½mm.

Head red, coarsely punctate and much pubescent. *Antennæ* pale-red, their basal portion much pubescent; towards the apex the pubescence becomes gradually less, and is wanting on the apical joint. *Thorax* red, about as long as broad, the surface very uneven, with a smooth longitudinal space on the middle, on each side of which are coarse punctures; this smooth space does not extend to the front part, which is coarsely punctate; on each side of the middle towards the front there is a very distinct shining tubercle, and externally to this a less distinct sublateral tubercle; the angle at the side behind the middle is very prominent; the surface bears much pale pubescence. *Elytra* shining, definitely and coarsely punctate, and from each puncture there rises a pallid suberect hair; the punctuation is distant and regular; along the side of the wing-case, from the shoulder to the apex, extends a dark mark, and across the surface stretch two transverse irregular fasciæ of dark colour; the anterior one is angulate, and, as it proceeds from the side to the suture, extends forwards, and along the suture extends to the scutellum; the posterior transverse fascia is broad and angulate, and sends a narrow prolongation backwards along the suture to the apex. The *femora* are red, and stout for this genus; the

tibiæ and tarsi yellow; undersurface fuscous-red, with very scanty fine white pubescence. The individual before me is of uncertain sex.

The shorter and stouter femora distinguish this insect strongly from *D. sublineata;* probably it is allied to *D. picta*, Pates, a species I have not seen.

Greymouth. Helms.

2239. **D. quadriguttata,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 440.) *Capite* thoraceque rufis, antennis pedibusque testaceis, elytris pallide testaceis, vitta laterale guttulisque quatuor discoidalibus nigris; corpore subtus plus minusve infuscato.

Long. corp., 11–12mm.

Head and *thorax* castaneous or rufescent, with many white hairs, the latter with coarse punctuation along the middle, and just behind the middle, with a slight tuberculation, which is prolonged backwards as a smooth, not raised space not quite reaching the basal margin; on each side of the disc, near the front, there is a more distinct tubercle, the sides behind the middle with an acute tooth. *Scutellum* clothed with pallid scales or hairs. *Elytra* with rather coarse, definite punctuation, becoming a little finer at the apex, and with a scanty pallid pubescence, in front of the middle with two very minute black dots, and behind the middle with a pair of slightly larger dots. The *male* has the antennæ much longer than the body, but in the female they extend only slightly beyond the extremity of the elytra.

This is very closely allied to *D. sublineata*, but is a rather larger insect, with not quite so coarse punctuation on the wing-cases, and with the dark lines reduced to small dots. *D. sublineata* I have not seen from the South Island.

Picton, two males; Greymouth, one female. Helms.

2240. **D. jucunda,** *n.s. Variegate*, head and thorax dark-red, elytra and most part of the tibiæ of a pale-straw colour, knees infuscate, antennæ and femora red, tarsi and palpi fulvescent.

Head broadly but slightly impressed between the antennæ, punctate. *Thorax* about as long as broad, narrowed behind but not in front; disc moderately coarsely punctured, with some much larger punctures on the sides; a smooth central space, widest near the middle, extends from near the base towards the apex, and there are two smooth, obtuse tubercles before the middle; on each side, near the front, there is another similar elevation, and behind the middle a prominent acute tooth; the clothing, like that of the head, consists chiefly of yellow hairs, which are most abundant near the sides. *Scutellum* densely covered with scale-like hairs. *Elytra* gradually attenuated posteriorly, moderately coarsely punctated, the punctures reddish, but becoming paler and finer apically; each elytron with a pale vein-like mark extending from inside the shoulder to beyond the middle, the common lateral vitta is infuscate but not at all conspicuous, and there are two small blackish spots, one before and

one behind the middle, of equal size; the pubescence greyish. *Tibiæ* a little arcuate. *Underside* infuscate.

Male. *Antennæ* considerably longer than the body, the seventh joint reaching the extremity of the elytra, fourth shorter than the contiguous one, eleventh curvate.

Differs from *D. quadriguttata* in coloration, by the presence of the antero-lateral thoracic tubercles, &c.

Length, 6; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Boatman's. One male, from Mr. A. T. Cavell.

2241. **D. binotata,** *n.s.* *Variegate*, head and thorax dark-red, antennæ and femora paler; elytra fusco-testaceous, darker near the base than behind, their sides with the common fuscous vitta, and with one minute—hardly larger than one of the punctures—dark spot just before the middle of each elytron; tibiæ flavescent, but becoming reddish towards the extremity; underside rufo-castaneous, and, excepting the rugose prosternum, finely sculptured, and rather evenly clothed with long, slender grey hairs.

Closely allied to *D. quadriguttata* and *D. jucunda*, distinguished from both by there being only two dark elytral spots. From the latter it differs by the smaller antero-lateral tubercles, the more reduced impunctate area on the middle of the thorax, and by the fact that the post-median tubercle on each side is directed forwards rather than backwards. The hairs on the head, thorax, and scutellum are quite yellow, those on the wing-cases being paler. The elytra are not attenuated posteriorly, and the punctuation near the apices is coarser than in *D. jucunda;* the vein-like marks are absent; the punctures are scarcely at all rufescent, and are rather closer to one another. The fourth joint of the antennæ is one-third shorter than the contiguous ones, and the tenth just clears the extremity of the body.

♀. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Castle Hill Station, Canterbury. I am indebted to Mr. J. D. Enys for a female specimen.

2242. **D. vittata,** *n.s.* *Coloration* similar to that of *D. binotata*, except as follows: Apical half of tibiæ less rufescent, knees fuscous; clothing paler, quite grey on elytra.

Thorax rather elongate, quite 1 line long by $1\frac{1}{8}$ broad, somewhat oviform, more narrowed behind than in front; antero-lateral tubercles flattened and indistinct, the post-median rather small but acute; the disc with two smooth round elevations before the middle, the space immediately behind them also smooth, or nearly so, the longitudinal linear space on the middle very slightly raised, and almost free from punctuation from base to apex; the dorsal punctures moderately close and coarse, the lateral much coarser. *Elytra* moderately narrowed posteriorly, their punctuation normal, not very obviously reddened; each with a pale vein-like streak extending from inside the shoulder to beyond the middle, and two elongate dark marks or vittæ, the anterior situated before the middle and

three times longer than broad, the other is placed further from the suture, begins in line with the hind thighs, and is twice the length of the first.

Male. *Antennæ* long, fourth joint about one-third shorter than third, fifth one-third longer than third, the seventh joint reaching the extremity of the body.

♂. Length, 6; breadth, 1½ lines.

Tairua. One example.

Obs.—In my specimens of *D. sublineata* the eighth antennal joint of the male attains the extremity of the body. The dark elytral streaks commence before the middle, where they unite, so as to appear furcate; the pale vein-like marks are present. Beside the two frontal discoidal elevations on the thorax there are two less distinct ones near the base; the longitudinal space (nearly lateral) between these is nearly smooth. If these do not agree with the type in the British Museum they must represent a new species, for which I propose the name *D. ornata*.

Æmona,

Newman.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 436.)

Though this is one of the oldest and best known of the New Zealand Longicorns, until recently only one species was recognised. I have for some years been aware that there are several species, though I have not previously been able to understand them; but, as I have now recognised that the peculiar sexual differences in the sculpture of the thorax seen in other genera of the subfamily Cerambycides exist in a marked form in this genus, I am able to arrange satisfactorily the specimens at my disposal. According to this character there are two groups, distinguished by the prosternal sculpture in the male sex; and I may mention that it appears that this is correlative with a well-marked difference in the concealed internal supplementary abdominal segment of this sex. In all the species yet discovered the females have the flanks of the prothorax impunctate, while in the other sex they are punctate.

Sect. 1. Prosternum without true punctuation in the male and female.

2243. **Æ. humilis,** *Newman.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 436.) This species is of slender form, with the elytra a little attenuate behind, the thorax deeply furrowed by transverse rugæ, and, when the pubescence is removed, quite shining; the femora and the scape of the antennæ are infuscate externally. The two sexes are extremely similar, but the male has the flanks of the thorax punctate, and the antennæ slightly longer than those of the female. The dorsal plate of the supplementary internal segment is in the former sex infuscate at the tip and emarginate; the female has this

supplementary segment replaced by a very short, quadrate, transparent, semi-membranous ovipositor. The length attained is 15mm. to 18mm.

2244. **Æ. villosa,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 437.) The individuals of this are much larger than those of *Æ. hirta*, and it is a broader insect, not attenuate behind; the thorax is not in the least rounded at the sides, but is straight, or becomes just perceptibly broader behind; it is very deeply furrowed transversely, and the femora are red, without infuscation; the length is as much as 27mm. or 28mm.

I have seen only two examples, one sent from Greymouth some time since, and then supposed to be a large example of the preceding species, and an old individual obtained from Murray's collection. These accord with the size and form represented by White as *Isodera villosa;* and there can, I think, be no harm in my retaining the trivial name, though it would only confuse the student if the older authors were cited as the authority for it.

Notwithstanding the great discrepancy from the following, I have a suspicion this may be only the female thereof, in which case the trivial name will be abandoned altogether.

999. **Æ. hirta,** *Fab.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 437.) I have one male of this. Compared with *Æ. humilis*, it is a larger and broader insect, with the elytra not attenuate behind, the femora and scape of the antennæ entirely pallid. The sides of the thorax are a little rounded, the transverse furrows are not quite so deep, and the flanks are opaque, not shining as in *Æ. humilis*, and more finely punctured than in that species. The abdominal structure is the same as in the corresponding sex of *Æ. humilis;* the length is 20mm.

This example was sent me several years ago by Mr. Helms, and considered to be the common species; probably it may be so in the South Island; and it is possible, as already remarked, that *Æ. villosa* may be its female.

2245. **Æ. inæqualis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 438.) Ferruginea, griseo-vestita, antennis pedibusque cum tarsis concoloribus; prothorace cylindrico, parum profunde rugoso, nec tuberculato neque transversim plicato.

Long., 13mm.

Comparing the male of this species with that sex of *Æ. plicicollis*, it will be found that, though exceedingly similar, the present species has the sculpture of the pronotum obsolete, while the sexual punctuation on the sides of the thorax is a little coarser and denser. The other characters are the same as in *Æ. plicicollis*, the prosternal punctuation being equally very strongly developed, and the supplementary apical segment of the males similar.

Picton. Helms; two examples.

1000. **Æ. simplicollis,** *Broun.* Dr. Sharp gives a description of the female, and states that "the thorax is just about as broad as it is long; it has no transverse grooves, but at each side near the front there is a slightly-raised, shining, tubercular space, and nearer the middle, nearly in a line with it, a larger rugose elevation; on the middle there is another feeble elevation, becoming linear in front, and on the basal portion some obsolete inequalities."

Christchurch, Wakefield; Picton, Helms. One example from each source.

2246. **Æ. mutica,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 439.) Angustior, ferruginea, griseo-vestita, antennis pedibusque cum tarsis concoloribus; prothorace cylindrico, fere esculpturato, opaco, tenuiter pubescens.

Long. 11mm.

This is the most slender of the species, and may be readily known by the almost complete absence of thoracic sculpture, the surface being feebly uneven, with an obscure slight carination of the disc. The male has the sides of the thorax a little rounded, but in the female they are straight; the former sex has the flanks of the pronotum punctate, and all the prosternum, except the front, similarly punctate; the supplementary segment is like that of *Æ. plicicollis.*

Picton. Helms; one pair.

Sect. 2. Prosternum punctate in the male sex, impunctate in the female.

2247. **Æ. plicicollis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 437.) *Pallide* ferruginea, griseo-vestita, antennis pedibusque cum tarsis concoloribus; prothorace sat profunde transversim ruguloso.

Long., 13mm.

Mas. Prosterno fere undique profunde arguteque punctato.

This species, of which I am acquainted with only a single male, is very distinct, though looking at first sight like a small *Æ. hirta.* The prosternal structure and sculpture is, however, markedly different; in the male sex of *Æ. humilis* and of *Æ. hirta* the prosternum in front of the coxæ is divided by a transverse depression into two parts, the anterior of which is polished, and the posterior traversed by some obsolete wrinkles, the sides of the prothorax being punctate; in the present species the anterior part is very much reduced in size, and the posterior part is entirely covered, like the sides of the thorax, by a coarse deep punctuation. The supplementary concealed anal segment is very different in its form from that of the two species mentioned, the dorsal plate being broad and short, gently rounded behind, not emarginate in the middle. As other characters, it may be mentioned that the thoracic rugæ are not so deep and regular as in the other species of this group, that the sides of the thorax are rounded, and that the legs, including the tarsi, are entirely pale.

Greymouth, Belfrage. I have two female examples from Picton, which I have little doubt pertain to this species, but, as they were not found in the same district, and present some differences, it is advisable to consider the species as established on the male only. These examples are 17mm. or 18mm. long, darker in colour, with the thorax straight at the sides; the prosternum and sides of the thorax without true punctuation.

2248. **Æ. debilis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1868, p. 439.) *Minor*, angusta, ferruginea, griseo-vestita, antennis pedibusque cum tarsis concoloribus; prothorace angusto, subcylindrico, lateribus leniter curvatis, parce obsoleteque sculpturato, crebrius pubescente.

Long., 10mm.

Rather less elongate than *Æ. mutica*, with a less cylindric thorax, which is more pubescent and has some feeble asperities on the middle; in the male sex the prosternum and the sides of the prothorax are punctate, but less definitely than in the other species of this group, and the punctuation is rendered still more indistinct by the pubescence. Without a careful examination these parts appear impunctate as in the female, but the species cannot be mistaken as belonging to the first group, in consequence of the small size and absence of plication on the thorax.

Picton. Helms; one pair.

Ophryops.

2249. **O. dispar,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 439.) *Elongatus*, angustulus, testaceus, capite antennarum basi, thorace pedibusque ferrugineo-testaceis, antennis articulis tertio quarto quintoque plus minusve fuscescentibus; thorace dense subtilissime punctato punctisque majoribus sparsis parum conspicuis, subopaco utrinque longitudinaliter impresso, media area angusta antice tenuissima polita; elytris, punctis majoribus impressis profundis.

Long., 18mm.

Fem. (?) eadem species: Prothorace nitido fortiter inæqualiter punctato, hic inde subtuberculato.

The *thorax* of the male is very broad, abruptly constricted behind, covered with a dense porous-like punctation, here and there with larger punctures; on each side there is a peculiar polished space, somewhat depressed, but terminating in front considerably behind the front margin in a very feeble elevation placed somewhat more towards the middle; the medial smooth space extends from front to base, being very slender in front, but dilated on each side at the basal margin. The *scutellum* is impunctate; the *elytra* are equally covered with large punctures, the colour of the punctures being chocolate-red, and along each wing-case there are two or three feeble longitudinal pallid veins.

Greymouth. Helms. *O. pallidus*, Broun (*Man.*, p. 576), is, I have little doubt, this species.

This insect was sent me some years ago, having been captured, I believe, at Maori Creek, by Mr. Lins; and the two examples were sent as being one species, though there appears to be no direct evidence of this beyond the general resemblance between the two. I myself likewise think them one species, though the prothoracic differences are so marked and extreme that they are almost what would be considered of generic importance amongst the allies; and also in the supposed female the longitudinal veins on the wing-cases are not present; it is therefore possible that the supposititious female may not really belong to the species. The genus was established by White, on a single male, closely allied to that which I have described, but considerably larger, and with differences in the prothoracic sculpture; it has since remained unknown to entomologists, its position being somewhat uncertain. Lacordaire is quite in error in supposing (*Gen. Col.*, viii., p. 378) that the eyes present the remarkable form they do in the genus *Bardistus:* that he should have made this mistake is curious, as White gives a figure of the side of the head and eye, which is approximately correct. This at present is all the information I can give about the genus, as the condition of the two examples I have received does not warrant a prolonged examination; but I think there is little doubt it will prove to be closely allied to the New Zealand *Didymocanthæ*.

2250. **O. nigropictus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrow, subdepressed; nitid, testaceous, head, thorax, legs, and terminal joints of antennæ rufo-testaceous, joints 2–4, and the knees, blackish.

Head with a deep narrow frontal channel, on each side of which there is also a punctate depressed space; around the eyes the surface is quite smooth, but elsewhere there are some rather large distant punctures. *Thorax* widest behind the middle, gradually narrowed anteriorly, more abruptly behind; each side with two small prominences; above there are three longitudinal areas having a few large punctures, but shining; the central space, narrow in front, is gradually expanded posteriorly; the others are slightly raised, more so in front; the rest of the surface is dotted with large and distant, and small, closely-placed, punctures. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* rather coarsely punctated, not costate, but each marked with three ivory-like longitudinal veins, the sutural least distinct; the punctures of a chocolate colour.

Underside rufo-testaceous; abdomen infuscate, feebly sculptured.

Differs from Dr. Sharp's *O. dispar* in having a narrower thorax with two lateral tubercles, the surface much less densely punctured, but with many larger and more evident punctures.

♂. Length, 8; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Clevedon, Southern Wairoa. One example; Mr. G. Munro.

2251. **O. testaceus,** *n.s.* *Testaceous;* front tibiæ darker than the others; basal joint of antennæ rufous, second and third piceous, the remainder more or less infuscate.

Male. *Thorax* obsoletely binodose laterally, subopaque, finely and densely punctured; with a smooth dorsal space, depressed behind, and not extending beyond the middle; and, midway between the medial space and each side, there is a curvate space, raised near the front, also smooth; it is suddenly contracted near the base, but gradually narrowed anteriorly. *Elytra* with reddish punctures, but without distinct vein-like marks.

Female. *Thorax* distinctly bituberculate at each side, dorsal space nearly smooth, as are also two irregularly-formed curved spaces, one near each side; the sides closely, the disc coarsely and distantly, punctated. *Elytra* with, on each, two longitudinal vein-like marks, more distinct than in the other sex.

In some respects this species resembles Dr. Sharp's *O. dispar*.

♂. Length, 9½; breadth, 2¼ lines.

Puysegur Point. Mr. Hansen; one of each sex.

2252. **O. lentiginosus,** *n.s.* *Pallid,* head and thorax testaceous, antennæ testaceous but with the basal joint rufo-piceous and the second rufescent, legs pallid, elytra of an ivory-like hue, with many fuscous spots.

Head with a fine median groove, and some rather coarse distant punctures, the punctures are finer behind, they are also small but close near the eyes. *Antennæ* with much slender elongate pubescence, the seventh joint reaching the extremity of the body, third and fifth nearly equal. *Thorax* slightly longer than broad, almost quite oviform, constricted at the base, gradually narrowed anteriorly, densely ciliated in front; the base, a narrow median space, and an irregular one near each side, almost smooth, but not distinctly raised; the surface elsewhere finely and closely punctured, and also with many dark, coarse, scattered punctures; each side bears two smooth, minute elevations. *Elytra* elongate, glabrous above, densely fringed behind, apices not close together at the suture; rather closely punctured, the punctures smaller and reddish near the base, fuscous and confluent elsewhere, but leaving two smooth, longitudinal lines on the disc, the suture too is smooth.

The vein-like marks, and confused maculation of the wing-cases, are distinctive. *Didymocantha ægrota,* Bates, should be placed in this genus.

♂. Length, 7; breadth, quite 1½ lines.

Wellington. Sandager; one mutilated individual.

Pseudosemnus.

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Leptachrous*. *Forehead* short, vertical, nearly concave, with reflexed anterior margins. *Labrum* very transverse. *Palpi* stout; terminal joint of the maxillary elongate securiform and deeply grooved at extremity. *Antennæ* longer than the body in the male; scape clavate, basal six joints almost nodose at apex and ciliated with outstanding hairs. *Pygidium* exposed. Mentum

truncate. Front *coxæ* more separated by the well-developed prosternal process; middle coxæ rather more deeply imbedded and more distant; hind coxæ widely separated; mesosternal process with a deep narrow channel behind.

2253. **P. amabilis,** *n.s.* *Opaque*, dark-chocolate; tarsi and antennæ pale rufo-fuscous, the latter with elongate white hairs on the first six joints; base of femora and the tibiæ often red; base of elytra with six patches of depressed, bright-fulvous hair, the rest of their surface covered with cinereous and white hairs, those of the latter more conspicuous, but very irregularly disposed so as to cause a somewhat marbled or maculate appearance.

Head densely punctate-rugose, on some parts almost granulate, but with a smooth space extending from the base to the forehead; antennal tubercles elevated, with a broad deep interval. *Eyes* coarsely facetted, reniform, their greatest bulk below towards the front. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint rugose; second very short; third rather longer than the following ones. *Thorax* considerably constricted in front, with a large acute tubercle at each side, two on the disc near the front, and a smaller one on the middle near the base; its surface uneven, and more or less densely but finely granulate. *Scutellum* nearly smooth. *Elytra* elongate, subparallel, apices conjointly broadly rounded; with many irregular shallow depressions, their sculpture similar to that of the thorax but finer.

Underside clothed with greyish pubescence.

♂, ♀. Length, 8–11; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Wellington. Mr. G. V. Hudson was kind enough to send a pair which he cut out of a matai.

Xuthodes.

2254. **X. lepidus,** *n.s.* *Shining;* head, thorax, and scutellum red; antennæ and legs castaneo-rufous; elytra testaceous, with three paler, vein-like marks on the dorsum of each elytron, the punctures reddish.

This resembles *X. batesi*, but is much smaller, the eyes are similar in form, and therefore different from those of the typical species. Head and thorax with finer greyish hairs. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, less widened in front, lateral prominences obtuse, disc with three slightly-raised spots, with some large shallow punctures in front, the other punctures distant and shallow. *Elytra* tolerably closely punctured on the basal half, becoming quite remote behind.

Underside castaneous, with grey pubescence.

Length, 6; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Forty-mile Bush. One example, minus a leg, from Mr. H. Suter.

Cacodrotus.

Nov. gen.

Head nearly vertical in front, and as long as the back part, with a transverse groove at each side at the base of the mandibles;

much rounded behind. *Palpi* short, last joint of maxillary cultriform. *Eyes* moderately large, widely distant above, moderately finely facetted, truncate behind, deeply notched in front near the inner side, their greatest bulk below. *Antennæ* inserted on obtuse prominences in front of, and in line with, inner margin of eyes, shorter than the body; basal joint stout, elongate, not at all clavate, only very gradually thickened; second very short, joints 3–6 elongate and slender, third longest; 7–10 slightly expanded, a little produced at the outer extremity; eleventh similar to tenth, but with a distinct terminal appendage or false joint. *Thorax* longer than broad, strongly angulated or tuberculate at the middle of each side, with two dorsal prominences in line with the others, appearing as if deeply and widely contracted and depressed before and behind. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* broader than thorax, parallel-sided; apices obliquely rounded, a little angulated at the suture. *Legs* slender, femora not clavate; tarsi moderately elongate.

Drotus and *Calliprason* are its allies. The head is more like that of the latter, but the eyes are quite different.

2255. **C. bifasciatus,** *n.s.* *Body* almost black; elytra each with a pale somewhat testaceous, or greyish, oblique fascia extending from behind the shoulder to the suture, and another starting from behind the posterior femora and directed forwards towards the suture; clothed with greyish hairs, and with some elongate slender ones near the sides; legs, antennæ, and palpi, also the trochanters and apex of prosternum, fulvescent.

Head closely and rugosely punctured. *Thorax* much elevated across the middle, the two nodosities smooth, superficial sculpture very much like that of the head. *Elytra* moderately closely punctured throughout.

Length, 4½; breadth, 1⅝ lines.

Taieri, Otago. Mr. S. W. Fulton was kind enough to send me the only specimen he could find: it is, unfortunately, much mutilated.

Zorion.

2256. **Z. castum,** *n.s.* *Shining*, greenish-blue; a large median spot near the side of each elytron, and the basal portion of joints 3 to 8 of the antennæ fulvous; base of femora pallid, nearly white; tarsi and palpi fuscous; antennæ, save the shining basal two joints, dark smoky-brown.

Body similar in form to *Z. minutum*, but much more slender, bearing very few slender hairs.

Head rather small. *Eyes* much smaller, not prominent. *Thorax* longer. *Scutellum* raised above the usual level. *Elytra* widest behind posterior femora, but more narrowed apically than in the typical species, basal elevations well developed. *Pygidium* convex, narrow. *Legs* slender, particularly the tibial portion; *tarsi* elongate, very slender, basal articulation filiform, as long as the following three taken together.

The tarsi alone are distinctive.

♂. Length, 2½ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Egmont. Another of Mr. A. T. Urquhart's discoveries near Stratford.

Gnomodes.

Nov. gen.

Body almost glabrous. *Head* nearly vertical in front; the labrum with a straight suture, and, like the epistome, appearing membranous. *Eyes* widely separated above, distinctly facetted, reniform, deeply emarginate, their greatest bulk in front. *Antennæ* implanted just in front of the emargination of the eyes, reaching backwards to the hind thighs, finely pubescent, filiform; basal joint about as long as the third and fourth taken together, gradually thickened; second short, fifth slightly longer than the contiguous ones. *Palpi* with narrow, securiform, terminal joints. *Thorax* cylindrical, longer than broad, quite unarmed, slightly narrowed between the middle and front. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* quite oblong, twice as broad as thorax, declivous behind; apices nearly obliquely truncate but rounded at the suture. *Pygidium* exposed. *Legs* moderately elongate; femora slightly clavate, almost ridged below; tibiæ straight; tarsi with brush-like soles, third joint short, lobate, the basal joint of the posterior longer than the following three. Front *coxæ* contiguous, prominent, situated close to the hind margin of the prosternum. *Mesosternum* short, its process moderately broad. *Metasternum* shorter than the abdomen, convex, with a broad channel behind. Hind coxæ a little further apart than the intermediate. Basal segment of *abdomen* curvilinearly triangular between the coxæ, 2–4 nearly equal, fifth obtusely prolonged in the middle.

The typical species bears some resemblance to the Indian and Malayan genus *Gnoma*, but, structurally, the two forms are essentially different; it should be placed near *Zorion*, which has differently-shaped eyes, thinner palpi, a shorter head, &c.

2257. **G. piceus,** *n.s. Shining*, bearing very few, slender, minute, greyish hairs; piceous, the head and thorax nearly quite black, joints 5–7 of the antennæ slightly testaceous.

Head with a broad shallow median depression, minutely and densely sculptured, its punctuation irregular, round on the middle, but transverse behind and near the sides. *Thorax* not twice as long as broad, base and apex nearly truncate, a little wider behind the middle than it is elsewhere, narrower and more constricted near the front than near the base; its sculpture excessively fine, so that the surface would appear smooth if it were not for the presence of some distant transversal punctiform impressions. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* oblong, humeral angles obtuse; they are irregularly punctate-striate; with costiform interstices, the two external costæ uniting, extending towards, but not reaching, the shoulder; in line with the hind thighs there are six distinctly-punctured striæ, on the posterior declivity these become confused and less distinct, and cease altogether at the extremity; near the base are irregular scutellar series

of small punctures, the surface there is transversely rugose and the interstices become flattened; the vertical sides are punctate-striate, and the interstices are more or less raised. *Tibiæ* with fine fuscous hairs, the posterior longer than the others; third tarsal joint cleft almost to its base; claws much bent.

Length, 3½; breadth, 1¼ lines.

Wellington. Mr. G. V. Hudson gave me the only specimen he could find. It was taken off the trunk of a tree at Karori.

Gastrosarus.

2258. **G. urbanus,** *n.s.* *Nitid*, head and thorax nigro-violaceous; elytra fusco-testaceous at base, gradually becoming rufo-violaceous behind; antennæ (except shining punctate basal two joints) infuscate-black, very opaque, densely covered with minute ash-coloured hairs; legs chestnut-red, tibiæ infuscate towards the extremity, tarsi fuscous; palpi reddish.

Head as broad in line with the eyes as the widest part of thorax, very finely punctured. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest behind the middle, where the sides are obtusely dilated, between that point and the base a second smaller swollen spot is situated more on the upper surface, and a third in front of the middle one; it is a good deal narrowed behind, and deeply but not widely constricted near the basal margin; towards the front it is more gradually narrowed, but more constricted; disc uneven, with a transverse fovea-like depression near the base at the middle, and two obsolete elevations near the middle; it is finely punctured, and clothed with fine, decumbent, ash-coloured hairs, and with some scattered long erect ones. *Scutellum* broad, blackish. *Elytra* wider than thorax at base, gradually attenuated posteriorly, so that they are only half the breadth of the basal portion at the extremity, apices subtruncate, but acutely spinose at the suture, and with the external angle obtusely produced; there is a long shallow depression on each elytron, the punctures are distinct but less numerous behind. *Underside* nigro-violaceous. *Legs* with fine erect hairs, two front pairs short, posterior very long with curvate tibiæ.

This seems quite different from the typical species; the coloration, and punctuation of the head, are dissimilar.

♂. Length, 4½ lines; breadth, 1 line.

I caught a male specimen on a tree in my orchard at Karaka, near Drury. Fem. incog.

2259. **G. lautus,** *n.s.* *Glossy*, head and thorax violaceo-rufous; scutellum dark; elytra testaceous, but, at the extremity, tinged with violaceous; legs rufo-fulvous; antennæ black, opaque, first two joints shining, somewhat violaceous; abdomen in colour similar to the legs, the sternum more violaceous.

I think I am right in regarding this as distinct from *G. nigricollis*. The *head* is very finely and not coarsely punctured. The *thorax* is quite as broad as the head, uneven above, finely punc-

tured, depressed near base and apex, each side with three obtuse inequalities. *Elytra* one-third narrower behind than at base, moderately punctured, fewer punctures behind, apices a little produced at the suture, truncate.

Clothing and legs similar to *G. urbanus;* it is not the female of that species, however, nor do I think it can be *G. nigricollis.* The apical ventral segment is similarly formed.

♀. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Mount Arthur. One female, found by T. F. Cheeseman and J. Adams.

2260. **G. picticornis,** *n.s.* *Body* elongate, shining, sparsely clothed with erect, slender hairs; head, thorax, posterior portion of wing-cases, and sternum dark-violaceous; basal portion of elytra testaceous; legs fulvous, femora more rufescent; two basal articulations of antennæ dark-blue, punctate, and shining, joints 3–7 quite opaque, black, eighth and ninth paler, tenth and eleventh pale-yellow. Abdomen fulvous.

Male. *Antennæ* longer than body, scape shorter than third or fourth joints. *Thorax* longer than broad, angularly dilated laterally and bearing four obtuse, but not prominent, discoidal elevations. *Elytra* distinctly punctured but not so deeply behind, their apices almost semicircularly excised.

Female. *Antennæ* three-fourths the length of the body, not so stout as those of the other sex but similarly coloured. *Thorax* rhomboidal.

I have pointed out the characters which seem to differentiate the pair I have seen from the typical form, and, although I have applied the name *G. picticornis,* I feel doubtful as to whether the insect will prove to be a valid species. I possess one female which agrees with Bates's description; in it the antennæ are quite black and dull.

Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Mr. G. V. Hudson was kind enough to present me with the male, which was found at Wakapuaka, Nelson; the female was caught at Karori, Wellington.

Navomorpha (Gen., p. 589).

2261. **N. sticticum,** *n.s.* *Shining,* more or less violaceous, sides of elytra towards the extremity ferruginous, tibiæ red, the clothing whitish.

Head, thorax, and antennæ of normal form. *Elytra* broader than thorax, shoulders not prominent, sides almost parallel to beyond the hind thighs, from thence gradually but not greatly narrowed, apices individually rounded; each elytron with a broad sutural channel beginning in line with the middle thighs and attaining the apex, filled with whitish hairs so disposed as to cause a spotted appearance behind; beyond there are two broad, depressed, longitudinal areas indistinctly separated lengthwise by a smooth

space which does not reach the base, these depressed areas consist of large, irregular cavities filled with pubescence, the intervals between these cavities are nude and nearly on a level with the other glabrous parts, the pubescence therefore is quite maculated from base to apex; some of the depressions become quite elongate or striate on approaching the extremity; just on the outer edge of the dorsum another broad, smooth space extends from the base towards the apex, the deflexed sides being covered with pubescent cavities. The sides of the thorax are also spotted, but I fail to detect more than two or three large punctiform impressions. In *N. lineatum* the spaces between the outer and inner pubescent areas bear numerous small but distinct punctures. Apical ventral segment exposed and punctate.

Underside dark-violaceous, partially covered with spotted pubescence.

This elegant species, as regards form and structure, is allied to *N. lineatum;* it is, however, rather larger, and the hind-body, instead of being gradually attenuated posteriorly, is almost parallel-sided.

Length, $8\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

The discovery of this fine insect is due to Mr. George Munro, of Southern Wairoa (Clevedon).

Anencyrus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 441.)

Corpus parum elongatum, minus pubescens, thorace elytrisque inæqualibus, illo lateribus haud spinosis, his abdomine paulo brevioribus: *antennæ* (feminæ?) corpore breviores, filiformes. *Caput* breve, frons verticalis sat elongata. *Oculi* laterales, supra distantes, magni, subtiliter granulati. *Coxæ* anteriores globosæ, acetabulis a prosterno bene separatis, posterius apertis, externe parum prolongatis, trochantinis conspicuis. *Elytra* apicem versus angustata, apicibus oblique truncatis. *Metasternum* convexum, sat elongatum, episternis latis. *Abdomen* normale, segmento basale secundo longiore, sequentibus inter se subæqualibus. *Pedes* modice elongati, femora basi tenue; tarsi posteriores articulo basale sequentibus duobus simul sumptis æquale, vix longiore.

This is another genus which seems to have no near ally, and which it would be very difficult to place in Lacordaire's arrangement. In the New Zealand list it will go next to *Gastrosarus*, to which, however, it is by no means closely allied, being different in form and sculpture, having the front coxal cavities with a broad aperture, externally displaying the trochantin, while internally they are separated by a well-marked convex process of the prosternum; the front of the head, too, is elongated, instead of displaying the remarkable abbreviation of *Gastrosarus*.

2262. **A. discedens,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 441.) *Rufus*, femorum basi, elytrorumque costis abbreviatis ad

basin et ad latera pallide flavis; *thorace* impunctato, brevissime flavo-pubescente, disco obtuse trinodoso; *elytris* fortiter irregulariter punctatis.

Long., 11mm.

Antennæ slender, not quite reaching extremity of body; third, fourth, and fifth joints with a few rather long hairs beneath; the fourth rather shorter than the third or fifth, which are about equal. *Eyes* convex, but little distant from the *thorax*. This latter is rather broader than long, with a very large but obtuse prominence on each side of the middle, and between them, just behind the middle, with a smaller prominence: these protuberances are polished and shining, the rest of the surface being covered with a very delicate minute pubescence; this is of a pallid colour, the thorax itself being of a darker, more vinous red than the rest of the surface. The *elytra* are peculiar, both in form and sculpture; their basal portion is flattened, but bears a short longitudinal elevation near the suture, and from near the shoulder there extends backwards a fold or plication, which, on the middle of the length, is very abruptly defined and costiform, and then ceases, there being external to it at the middle of the elytra, close to the side, a shorter abrupt costa; these costæ are pallidly flavescent, the rest of the surface being of a tawny-red colour; the elytra are evidently narrowed behind, and leave the terminal segment exposed; the apices not at all spinose; they have a peculiar rough irregular sculpture, which is not true punctuation, and is not present on the costæ; they have a few short feeble hairs, most distinct at the apex.

Picton. Helms; one mutilated example of quite uncertain sex.

Ceralomus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 442.)

Corpus parvum, tomento subtilissime vestitum. Caput exsertum, fronte minus elongato, abrupte perpendiculare; *oculi* omnino divisi, supra valde distantes, a thorace remoti. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, sat tenues, simplices, articulis 3–6 apicibus subnodosis. *Thorax* lateribus obtuse angulatis. *Coxæ* anteriores haud prominulæ, parum transversæ, acetabulæ extus latissime apertæ, trochantinis maximis; inter se parum distantes. Acetabula intermedia extus late aperta; *metasternum* elongatum, episternis modice latis.

This is another genus, apparently without any ally, to be placed in the New Zealand list near *Calliprason*, to which, however, it is only very distantly allied; the facies is rather that of the *Lamiidæ*, such as *Hybolasius* or *Tetrorea sellata*, and I had no idea until I investigated it that it would prove a *Cerambycid*, though really its structures are quite normally Cerambycid; the *antennæ* are inserted on the summit of the depressed head, far from the mandibles; the *eyes* are so deeply emarginate that they are practically divided into two parts, of which the superior is much smaller than the inferior; they are placed far from the front margin of the thorax, and are finely

facetted; the front coxal cavities are open behind, the *mesosternum* being very approximate to them; a short process, broad in front, imperfectly divides them, and they project only slightly beyond it; the middle coxæ are widely separated; the *femora* have the basal half much more slender than the outer, the division between the two parts not abrupt; the *tibiæ* are very slender, and the basal joint of the hind tarsus is elongate, longer than the two following together; the *hind-body* is normal, its five segments subequal in length.

2263. **C. morosus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 442.) *Niger*, subolivescens, opacus, pube argentea subvariegatus, pedibus fuscis, tarsis antennisque testaceis, his articulis versus apices nigricantibus; *elytris* haud punctatis, omnium subtilissime rugulosis.

Long., 7½mm.

Antennæ with the first six joints sparingly armed with erect hairs beneath, scape rather long, but little thicker at the apex than at the base, each of these joints (except the basal and second) swollen at the apex, and with the incrassate part black: *thorax* as long as broad, each side with a large angular prominence, and the disc between these with two large obsolete elevations, the surface only minutely sculptured, with a small spot on the middle; between the prominences smooth: *elytra* slender, even, dull olivaceous-black, marbled with a minute silvery pubescence, which itself is encroached on by small bare spaces; apices singly rounded: *femora* piceous, but little paler at the base; *tibiæ* sordid-testaceous, with a few long erect hairs; *tarsi* rather more dilute.

Greymouth. Helms; a single example, in very bad preservation.

Group—LAMIIDÆ.

Xylotoles.

2264. **X. huttoni,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, Part i., 1882, p. 93.) Parum elongatus, posterius attenuatus, corpore toto cum antennis pedibusque dense tomentoso; pedibus parum elongatis, dense vestitis, femoribus basi superne nudo rufescente; antennis variegatis.

Long., 7mm.

Head very short; antennal tubercles, placed quite on its upper part, prominent; granulation of eyes very coarse. *Thorax* with a transverse depression behind the front, and another at an equal distance before the base; from the middle of the anterior depression there extends a depression backwards, on each side of which the surface is rather more elevated, and is densely tomentose with pale-grey pubescence, the rest of the surface being covered with darker, but mottled, pubescence; at each side about the middle there is a prominent speck of pure-white pubescence. *Elytra* not prolonged, but broadly dehiscent at apex, densely clothed with dark tomentum, which is, however, speckled and mottled, and bears some small but

prominent tufts. *Legs* and tarsi very densely clothed. *Antennæ* mottled with greyish spots; the base of each of joints 4–11 yellowish. *Undersurface* densely clothed everywhere with fine pubescence.

This aberrant *Xylotoles* tends to connect *Xylotoles* and *Tetrorea*; although very different, owing to its clothing, from the other species, I do not see any characters that necessitate at present its generic isolation, unless the coarser granulation of the eyes and shorter head be considered such.

I received a single individual from Professor Hutton, after whom I have named it, some years ago (1877). It was found by him in Otago.

2265. **X. gaudens,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* subdepressed, moderately shining, variegate; femora pale-chestnut or fulvescent, tibiæ greenish, the front pair darker and more spotted with fuscous; antennæ much variegated, joints 2–6 nearly similar to the thighs in colour, with brownish spots, the first fuscous, but with pallid marks caused by the pubescence, 7–11 viridescent or fuscous, paler at the base.

Thorax broader than long, obtusely prominent at each side behind the middle, much narrowed behind; there is a distinct transverse depression near the front, and a much larger one behind the middle, with a more or less evident longitudinal one between them, so that there appear to be two small central, obtuse prominences; the surface is densely and minutely sculptured, and, near the base, finely transversely strigose; the colour, like that of the head, is a dark bronzed brown; it is sparingly clothed with short, but not slender, pallid hairs. *Elytra* with a dense, minute sculpture, and numerous distinct punctures, these are not regularly distributed, and are not continued to the extremity; the two basal prominences are moderate but not acute, in line with each of these there is an elongate but small crest, and about midway between the latter and the apex there is a curvate patch of yellow pubescence separated from its fellow by the broad suture; the clothing is not dense, mostly yellowish, rather short, often forming small spots, notably along the suture; they are broadly depressed before the middle, with a strongly-curved linear impression extending from near each shoulder to the suture; in front of this curvature the colour is like that of the thorax, behind it it is somewhat rufo-castaneous as far as the hind thighs, the apical portion is infuscate but variegate. *Antennæ* elongate, eighth joint attaining the extremity, first clavate, the fourth quite one-third longer than the third.

This species has given me a great deal of trouble. It should, I think, be placed beside *X. huttoni*. The *head* is very short, with a deep median channel, so that the tubercles, which are situated on the upper part, seem rather large. The *elytra* are gradually attenuated and dehiscent. It is as much allied to *Tetrorea*, and the elongate depressed species of *Hybolasius*, as it is to *Xylotoles*. No. 1078 is another near ally.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mokohinou. Sandager; one male.

2266. **X. germanus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 443.) *X. nano* proxime affinis, sed *antennis* tenuioribus, articulo tertio quarto evidenter longiore facile distinguendus. *Parvus*, fusco-testaceo-cupreus, pube grisea vestitus, elytris plus minusve fusco-variegatis; pedibus antennisque testaceis, his articulis apice fuscescente, illis femoribus extrorsum fuscis.

Long., 3½–4½mm.

Though very similar to the smaller examples of *X. nanus*, I have no doubt this is distinct, as, in addition to the structure of the *antennæ* mentioned above, it exhibits other differences, being of shorter form, with shorter thorax and metasternum. Like *X. nanus*, it varies a good deal in colour.

Dunedin. Professor Hutton; a small series of examples.

2267. **X. fasciatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 443.) *Minimus*, niger, subænescens, pube grisea variegatus, *elytris* post medium fascia conspicua pallida, *tibiis* testaceo-annulatis, *antennis* fuscis, articulis basi testaceo.

Long., 3mm.

This, the smallest species of the genus, is very distinct from *X. germanus*, the elytra having the minute punctuation more sparing and distinct. The *antennæ* are slender, with the third joint much longer than the fourth. The *thorax* is cylindrical, elongate. The *elytra* are very slender, with curved sides, a fine sutural stria, a few coarse punctures at the base, with a well-marked pallid fascia some distance before the apex, and a very minute pallid pubescence irregularly distributed on the basal part.

Bealey. Helms; a single example.

Stenellipsis.

2268. **S. cuneata,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 443.) *Minus* elongata, elytris ad apicem attenuatis; nigricans, supra fusco-rufa, tenuiter griseo-vestita, *elytris* ad latera ante medium vage ochraceo-plagiatis, ultra medium vage angulariter griseo-fasciatis.

Long., 7mm.

Antennæ reaching to the extremity of the body, the joints a little infuscate towards their apices, from the base to the sixth joint feebly ciliate beneath. *Thorax* with the sides rounded, feebly constricted in front and behind, densely and finely punctate, obscure-reddish in colour, evenly covered with fine griseous pubescence. *Elytra* only a little broader than the thorax, but with prominent shoulders, similar in colour to the thorax, but unevenly pubescent, there being a nearly-denuded space in front of the middle, so as to cause an angular faint fascia, limited in front at the sides by pubescence of a more ochraceous colour, the posterior angular fascia still more faint; there is a sutural stria not reaching the front, and numerous coarse punctures on the basal portion. *Femora* much inflated.

This species, on account of its shorter legs and antennæ and acuminate elytra, approaches rather closely to *Xylotoles;* but the sculpture and facies are more those of the genus in which I place it.

Picton. Helms; a small series of examples.

Somatidia.

2269. **S. grandis,** *n.s.* *Robust*, moderately elongate, convex; opaque, piceous, covered with decumbent yellowish-brown hairs, but the clothing of the blackish sides and the common apical mark of the hind-body cinereous and less conspicuous.

Antennæ stout, fusco-rufous, maculate, hairy, basal portion of joints 3–11 paler; third joint much longer than fourth. *Thorax* transversal, widest at the middle, thinly yet distinctly punctated. *Elytra* ovate, bearing a few large punctures near the base, those behind much smaller and more distant; each elytron bears two minute black crests. *Legs* stout, elongate, variegated in the usual manner.

There are no long hairs on the body, which is, moreover, free from inequalities of surface, the back part of the head is impunctate, the hind-body is rather long, and the shoulders are broader than the base of the thorax.

There are only two species like the present one, *S. antarctica* and *S. longipes;* from the former it differs in having a narrower and more remotely punctured thorax and with few punctures on the wing-cases; from the latter it may be at once distinguished by the elytral crests. It is the largest species that has been found as yet.

♀. Length, 4½; breadth, 1¾ lines.

Mr. G. V. Hudson. Karori, near Wellington, under a log.

Obs.—The species of *Somatidia* are divisible into two sections. In the first, consisting of Nos. 1048, 1049, 1052, 1054, and *S. grandis*, the shoulders of the elytra, though rounded, are distinctly broader than the base of the thorax; whilst the second section comprises those in which the thorax and hind-body are more or less gradually, but quite evidently, narrowed towards each other.

2270. **S. helmsi,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 93.) *Parum* convexa, elytris dilatatis, ad apicem attenuatis; *thorace* parvo, ferrugineo, ad latera nigricante, utrinque tuberculo parvo; *elytris* nigro-fuscis, ad basin plaga maxima communi pallide ochracea.

Long., 4½mm.

This curious insect, with very sharply defined *coloration*, has the body but little clothed with down, the variegation being caused by tinting of the chitinous substance. The *thorax* is reddish, with the sides darker, the lateral portions coarsely and closely punctured, the middle less distinctly; at each side behind the middle is a small but prominent tubercle, and on the disc, just in front of the middle, are two obscure elevations. *Elytra* narrowed at the base and apex, the

greatest width in front of the middle, of a blackish colour, but with a very large and extremely sharply defined pale basal portion. The surface bears numerous coarse but not deep punctures; on the middle of the pale colour there are four obscure elevations, and on the line of junction of the two colours are four other elevations, two on each side like the anterior set, the external being more indistinct than the internal; the dark posterior portion bears also two small elevations, one in front of the other, on each wing-case. The *femora* are rather pale at the base, dark at the extremity; the tibiæ are dark at the base, then show a broad pale ring, and their extremity is also pale, as are likewise the tarsi.

I have much pleasure in naming this interesting little insect after its discoverer.

Greymouth. Found by Mr. Helms.

2271. **S. spinicolle,** *n.s. Shining,* cupreo-fuscous; head and thorax reddish; legs and antennæ chestnut-red, the latter unspotted, tibiæ more or less testaceous.

Differs from *S. ptinoides,* its nearest ally, as follows: *Thorax* broader at the middle, more narrowed behind, yet more rotundate, with a small spiniform tubercle at each side behind the middle directed upwards rather than outwards, the punctures coarser and more distant, so that the interstices are larger and smooth. *Elytra* more elongate, widest before the middle, disc reddish and glabrous at the middle, clothed with distinct, bright-yellow, decumbent hairs, which do not assume any well-marked pattern; there are few punctures, these are serial, and there are a few near the apices. *Antennæ* with large oval basal joint; third very long, about the length of the next four short joints taken together. The *body* is much more elongate, quite as convex, and the elytra are narrowed to the width of the thorax at the base.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Taieri. Mr. S. W. Fulton.

2272. **S. costifer,** *n.s. Robust,* uneven, variegate.

Head quite vertical in front, distinctly but not very closely punctured; behind concave, deep-black, opaque, densely covered with black pubescence. *Thorax* rather broader than long; the sides regularly rounded, the middle consequently widest, piceous; disc reddish, with two slightly-raised, smooth, blackish spots; punctuation distinct, closer behind the middle than in front, frontal interstices sometimes rather large; pubescence fine, a bright-yellow elongate mark in front of the scutellum, the rest greyish and cinereous, nearly nude in front. *Antennæ* obscure-reddish, joints 2–4 hardly maculate, 5–10 fuscous for about two-thirds the length, terminal testaceous; fourth longer than fifth, shorter than third. *Scutellum* large, yellowish-grey. *Elytra* widest near the middle, oviform, not narrow, slightly wider than thorax at base, rather abruptly deflexed behind; suture somewhat raised and bent at the base, the elevation continued backwards to near the middle, where it is broader, and

there bears a small yellow crest; between the suture and this raised part the punctures are coarse and serial; there is a similar elevation at the shoulder, also with a yellow tuft, but not extending as far back as the other; there are besides a small yellow spot near each middle thigh, and another on top of hind slope; the punctuation very coarse near the base and along the sides, shallow near the hind declivity, and, though coarse, not close together; pubescence very fine, greyish, but more or less maculate behind. *Femora* clavate, base reddish, the rest piceous, pubescence greyish; tibiæ and tarsi yellow, the base and a spot half-way down (tibiæ) fuscous.

Fem. Thorax transverse, densely punctured throughout, elytral elevations less distinct.

Closely allied to No. 1052, a male, elevations on elytra similar; thorax narrow, densely punctate.

♂. Length, 3¼; breadth, 1⅜ lines.

Howick, one male; Tairua (1884), one female.

2273. **S. variegata,** *n.s.* *Shining*, rather pale coppery-brown; densely covered with short greyish-yellow and fine ash-coloured hairs, the former cover most of the thorax, form a broad irregular fascia near the middle of elytra, and a curved much-interrupted one just below the top of hind slope, the sides of which bear similar pubescence.

Thorax rather broader than long, its sides regularly curved, but not strongly, so that the base is but little narrowed, punctures moderately coarse but distant. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* elongate-oval, not very convex, of the same width as thorax at the base; each with a slight, almost obsolete costa midway between the shoulder and suture, extending to top of hind slope; there are few punctures, all widely separated. *Antennæ* nearly as long as the body, fourth joint nearly one-third longer than fifth, shorter than third; basal joint covered with yellowish pubescence; the others infuscate-red, 5–9 pallid at base. *Legs* (except fuscous spot near top of tibiæ) yellowish, base of femora rufescent.

S. terrestre is undoubtedly the most similar species; this, however, is broader, the thorax is shorter, the body less medially contracted, differently sculptured and coloured. It is the only species with a yellow basal joint of the antennæ.

Except Nos. 1048 and 1051, the species of this genus are extremely rare, so that there is usually great difficulty in determining the sexes.

Length, 3½; breadth, 1⅝ lines.

Parua, near Whangarei Harbour. One example.

2274. **S. simplex,** *n.s.* *Subopaque*, castaneo-fuscous, densely covered with very fine, decumbent, tawny or pale-brown pubescence; legs somewhat testaceous, the base of the tibiæ, and about half of each thigh, more or less fuscous; the extremity of the antennal joints but little darker than other portions; palpi yellowish.

In form very much like *S. antarctica* but rather narrower, the

thorax, however, is more strongly rounded and narrower, and more distantly punctured. The *elytra* are similarly marked, but have only about half as many punctures, these are almost entirely confined to the basal portion, the crests between the posterior femora are small but distinct, the two before the middle are quite obsolete. The *head* is a little more elongated in front, and the punctures visible in *S. antarctica* are almost altogether absent. The *antennæ* are slightly longer than the body, the third joint is about one-fourth longer than the following one.

♂. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

Moeraki. I am indebted to Mr. Sandager for my specimen.

2275. **S. signata,** *n.s. Body* nearly black, densely covered with dark and yellowish, moderately coarse, depressed hairs, and numerous erect setæ or hairs; the yellowish hairs cover most of the thoracic disc, and on the elytra form a broad space across the middle, which mark is prolonged at the suture to the base, on either side of the hind slope there is another yellowish patch; the legs also variegate, the tarsi and the larger portion of each tibia testaceous.

Antennæ stout, reaching beyond the hind thighs, obscure-reddish, tipped with black; basal joint very thick and densely pubescent, third quite twice the length of the fourth or fifth. *Thorax* broadest before the middle, much narrowed behind, with a denticle on each side just behind the middle; its punctuation moderately close and coarse. *Elytra* widest just before the middle, much narrower near the base, more gradually behind; their punctures rather distant, concealed or altogether absent on some parts, small but distinct behind.

One of the *S. ptinoides* section, most nearly related to *S. spinicollis*. In one example sent for examination and returned to Mr. Sandager the coloration is better defined. The black forms a fascia behind the posterior femora with an apical prolongation along the suture, and a large humeral area which is furcate behind, extending obliquely downwards along the side and also towards the suture; the thorax, too, is nearly all blackish.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Moeraki. Mr. Sandager forwarded two specimens.

Tetrorea.

2276. **T. longipennis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 445.) *Angustula*, nigra, supra olivaceo-nigra, elytris pube pallida ornatis, pedibus antennisque rufescentibus, griseo-vestitis, fusco-maculatis; *thorace* ad latera obtuse tuberculato, disco fortiter punctato, obsolete bituberculato.

Long., 10mm.

I have seen only a single example of this insect; though similar to *T. sellata* it is much smaller, and is readily distinguished by the large extent of the pale patch of the wing-cases; this extends backwards beyond the middle, becoming attenuate behind, and then ex-

panding again, and ceasing a little before the apex. The *thorax* has but little pubescence, and is armed at the side with only a short obtuse angular prominence, and there are numerous coarse, deep punctures on the middle, and two slight prominences. The *elytra* have a very obscure elevation of the surface on each side near the base; they possess numerous deep punctures on the basal portion; these extend backwards along the sides nearly to the extremity; behind the termination of the pale portion there is a minute elevation, covered with dense black velvety pile; the posterior part of the pale colour is defined in front by a minute line of black pile, and there is an obscure obtuse elevation behind the middle, near the suture. The slender basal portion of the *femur*, unlike the other parts, is not maculate.

Greymouth. Helms.

2277. **T. sellata,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 95.) Sat elongata fere gracilis, nigricans, pube variegata vestita, elytris ante medium plaga pallidiore oblique descendente, pedibus articulisque 1–4 antennarum maculatis, harum articulis 5–10 nigro-fuscis, singulo ad basin late pallide-annulato; elytris utrinque pone scutellum tuberculo parum elevato, singulo ad apicem rotundato; antennis pedibusque fere gracilibus.

Long., 11–12mm.

Eyes comparatively little separated on the vertex. *Thorax* with large lateral prominence, and with broad tubercle on each side of the middle. *Scutellum* clothed with black pile. Each *wing-case* has an obscure elevation near the base, and numerous large punctures about the scutellum; the lateral portions are also a good deal punctate; the surface is variegate with obscurely-coloured down, and there is a patch of pale colour descending obliquely from behind the shoulder, and meeting its fellow of the opposite side just in front of the middle. The *legs* are rather slender, and bear only a few erect white setæ.

Greymouth. Helms.

This departs from the typical species by the form of the apices of the elytra, and by the eyes being less separated on the vertex, but it cannot with advantage be separated at present as a distinct genus, especially as it bears a great general resemblance to *T. discedens*. The colour of the down on the scutellum, independently of more important characters, permits it to be distinguished at a glance from *T. discedens*.

1440. **T. discedens,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 95.) *Pube* variegata, ex parte majore fusco-olivacea, vestita, elytris pone basin plaga magna communi pallidiore, antennis pedibusque conspicue maculatis, abdomine utrinque flavo-maculato; prothorace in medio plaga nuda, nitida; elytris utrinque pone scutellum tuberculo elevato, etiam ad medium et ante apicem penicilla parva instructis.

Long., 11–13mm.

Antennæ reaching slightly beyond the extremity of the body, very distinctly maculate, the basal joints more or less ferruginous. *Thorax* with an angular prominence on each side, with a small shining space on the middle of the disc, and in front of this, on each side, a not very distinct tubercle. *Scutellum* clothed with ochreous scales along the margin. *Elytra* not prolonged at the apex, but distinctly dehiscent there, the apex of each not rounded, but rather obscurely and a little obliquely truncate. *Tibiæ* sparingly clothed with fine setæ.

One individual, which I believe to be a male, is larger and more robustly formed, and has the legs thicker, and the tibiæ more setose. The colour is variable, the large common patch on the elytra being sometimes white, in other cases only a little paler than the general colour.

Otago, Professor Hutton; Greymouth, Helms.

Mesolamia.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, p. 96.)

Corpus sat robustum, subtile tomentosum. *Caput* facie perpendiculari brevissima. *Oculi* mediocriter granulati. *Antennæ* (feminæ?) corpore breviores, sat robustæ, articulo basali parum elongato et parum dilatato, quam tertio paulo breviore. *Thorax* ad latera angulatus. *Elytra* apicibus rotundatis. Cetera fere ut in *Tetrorea*.

The insect for which I have established this genus has given me some trouble on account of its want of special resemblance to any other of the New Zealand Lamiides, while at the same time it possesses no striking peculiarities of its own. It is perhaps nearest to *Tetrorea*, from which it differs by the more finely facetted eyes, as well as by the different form and peculiar head. This last character renders the genus of special interest, for the shape of the head only exhibits the *Lamia* characteristics in a comparatively imperfect manner. The perpendicular part of the head is quite short, and is not abruptly differentiated from the vertex, the middle portion in fact passing quite gradually into the plane of the vertex; both the vertex and front are canaliculate along the middle, and a fine transverse suture can be detected in front of the eyes. The anterior coxal cavities have externally a small transverse fissure. The external structure of the middle cavities is not easily seen without dissection, the surface there being uneven in consequence of the large size of the globose coxæ; but it appears to me the side wing of the mesosternum does not quite meet the metasternum. As the general structure of the undersurface is not very different from that of *Tetrorea*, it may be placed next to that form.

2278. **M. marmorata,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, p. 97.) *Fusco-rufa*, pube flavescenti subtili dense vestita, maculis fusco-rufis adspersa; elytris parum inæqualibus, singulo ad apicem rotundato.

Long., 9–12mm.

The *surface* is apparently of a dark or obscure-red colour, closely covered with a fine, closely-adpressed, yellow pile, but in parts this pile is replaced by a pile of a darker colour, thus giving rise to a maculated appearance, most of the spots being of small size and round in shape. The *antennæ* are rather stout, and are not hispid; each joint bears rather scanty pale pile on the basal portion, and this therefore appears paler than the apical part of each joint. The *vertex* is deeply channelled, and between the antennæ there is a rather deep depression, which is continued on the front of the head as a fine channel. The *thorax* is narrower than the elytra, and is not so long as broad; on each side it is much dilated to form a large angular prominence; the surface is not at all tuberculate, only a little uneven, and bears numerous small spots of the kind already described. The surface of each *elytron* is elevated near the base on each side of the scutellum, and there is also on the middle of each an obscure longitudinal folding or elevation; there is a large, irregular, curved, dark mark on each, as well as numerous small spots. The rather stout, short *legs* are destitute of setæ, but are clothed with fine pile; the femora are a little maculate, and there is a dark mark on each tibia below the middle.

The female has the apical ventral segment very largely impressed, and at each side bears elongate pubescence, which projects towards the middle, and so much conceals the depression. The male is unknown.

Two specimens of this species were sent from Dunedin by Professor Hutton in 1877.

2279. **M. ærata,** *n.s.* *Shining,* bronzed-brown; tibiæ and antennæ obscure fusco-rufous, base of joints 3–11 of the latter greyish; tibiæ near the extremity fringed with short black hairs; tarsi with grey and black pubescence in distinct patches; base of femora paler than the darker maculate portion; body clothed with very fine ash-coloured and coarser grey hairs, these latter causing the spotted appearance of the elytra.

Head with a few coarse punctures behind, its short frontal portion more abruptly vertical than appears to be the case in *M. marmoratus*, judging by the description only. *Thorax* broader than long, sides tuberculate at the middle, more slightly constricted in front than behind; surface uneven, densely, irregularly, and finely rugose, not distinctly punctured, and not in the least maculate, the pubescence being thinly and uniformly distributed. *Elytra*, at base, a little broader than middle of thorax, slightly and gradually narrowed backwards; beyond the scutellum there is a broad, elongate, obtuse elevation on each elytron; outside this a long curvate depression extends from the shoulder to the suture a little way behind the middle femur; there is also a longitudinal elevation (not a carina) beginning behind the shoulder but not reaching the apex, the side outside this being flattened or depressed; there are very few punctures near the base, and, apparently, none at all behind; the grey hairs produce a spotted appearance behind, form a sort of

broad, interrupted, maculate fascia behind the posterior femora, but on the basal half they are more evenly distributed.

Male. *Antennæ* almost as long as the body, third and fourth joints almost equally elongate, second very short.

Female. Very much broader, suboblong, thorax transverse; *antennæ* reaching hind thighs only. ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ lines.)

Underside more rufescent than the upper surface, rather closely spotted; basal abdominal segment triangular in front.

♂. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Mount Arthur. Taken off *Aciphyllæ* by Messrs. E. Meyrick and T. F. Cheeseman, to whom I am indebted for a specimen of each sex.

Hybolasius.

2280. **H. deplanatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 94.) *Parvus*, oblongus, subdepressus, fuscus, superne rufescens, antennis pedibusque rufis; prothorace dense subtiliterque granuloso punctato, vittis tribus flavescentibus parum argutis pubescentia ornatis, ad latera angulatis; elytris parum inæqualibus.

Long., 3–4mm.

Antennæ red, slender, sparingly hispid. *Head* infuscate-red. *Thorax* very transverse, strongly angularly prominent at each side, the surface densely covered with minute asperities, which are more than usually visible on account of the scanty pubescence; this latter is yellowish in colour, and arranged so as to form three indistinct longitudinal bands. *Elytra* reddish, more or less distinctly marked with fuscous along the suture; this colour beyond the middle rather abruptly turned towards the sides, and bounded about the middle by a very obscure longitudinal elevation; the surface rather sparingly pubescent, and irregularly punctate, but almost destitute of erect setæ. *Legs* clear-red.

This species is allied to *H. bellicosus*, Broun, but is more brightly coloured, with the antennæ and upper surface less hispid, &c.

Greymouth. Helms.

2281. **H. castaneus,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, subdepressed, a little shining, pale reddish-chestnut, legs and antennæ paler.

Head distinctly channelled. *Thorax* broader than long, much more deeply constricted near the raised basal margin than in front; sides obtusely prominent behind the middle, disc uneven, apparently finely and closely granulated, sparsely clothed with greyish or yellowish hairs. *Antennæ* with elongate, slender, pale-brown hairs; third and fourth joints very long, 5–11 very faintly infuscate at extremity. *Elytra* oblong, subparallel, broadly depressed at the middle, basal elevations inconspicuous; moderately coarsely and closely punctured, more distantly behind posterior femora; in line with these there is an obscure, curved, fuscous fascia; they are covered with greyish or pale-yellow hairs and many erect, elongate ones, similar to those on the legs and antennæ. *Tibiæ* straight.

Smaller than *H. brevicollis*, somewhat like it, the thorax more

deeply constricted at the base. The term "constricted," as used in descriptions of species of this genus, implies not only a lateral contraction, but also a corresponding depression of the upper surface.

♀. Length, 1½ lines; breadth, quite ½ line.

Howick. A second example is darker in colour; a third is set aside as a variety without the fascia, though future research may prove that it represents a distinct species.

2282. **H. finitimus,** *n.s. Variegate,* reddish-brown; head, thoracic disc, elytral basal elevations, and fascia between hind thighs piceous; clothed with depressed greyish hairs, but with elongate ones on the legs and antennæ, besides a few erect ones on the body.

Head finely granulated, central groove distinct. *Antennæ* moderately slender; the apex of third and fourth joints, and about half the length of the following ones, pitchy in colour; third and fourth long, fifth reaching hind thighs. *Thorax* rather broader than long, deeply constricted near the base, very slightly in front, sides behind the middle but little prominent; closely and finely granulated. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* oblong, medially depressed, basal elevations obtuse; punctation not close, moderately coarse and deep. Tibiæ straight, apical half dark; tarsi fuscous.

Quite distinct from *H. castaneus;* smaller, decidedly narrower, distinctly variegate, a little glossy; more like *H. pusillus,* but with bright-looking elytra.

Fem. Broader, darker, elytra less distinctly marked.

♂. Length, 1¼ lines; breadth, quite ⅝ line.

West Taieri Bush, Otago. Mr. S. W. Fulton.

2283. **H. albihirtus,** *n.s. Rufo-piceous;* clothed with conspicuous white and yellowish-grey hairs; oblong, depressed.

Thorax much broader than long, the obtuse lateral prominences placed very near the base, where the constriction is deeper than in front, it being there more like a broad shallow impression extending from the middle to near the apex; its surface closely and minutely granulated. *Antennæ* elongate, fourth joint attaining hind thighs. *Elytra* oblong, rather flat, basal prominences obtuse; each elytron with an oblique impression extending from the shoulder backwards; coarsely and moderately closely punctured, with a very slight elevation on each near the posterior femora.

The whitish hairs on the wing-cases are in marked contrast to the dark ground-colour. *Antennæ* almost without maculation and redder than the body. It is one of several small, rather broad, depressed species, but can be easily identified.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, ⅝ line.

Helensville, near Kaipara Harbour.

2284. **H. gnarus,** *n.s. Piceous;* legs and antennæ red, darker towards the extremity; palpi testaceous; clothed with pale-yellow pubescence and elongate white or infuscate hairs on the legs and antennæ as well as on the body, the yellowish pubescence thicker

and more conspicuous along the elytral suture, and near the middle, than elsewhere.

Head and *thorax* densely and finely granulated: the latter a little broader than long, more constricted near the base than in front; lateral prominences obtuse, situated just behind the middle. *Scutellum* densely pubescent. *Antennæ* elongate, their fourth joint reaching to beyond the hind thighs; covered with short yellowish pubescence. *Elytra* moderately elongate, not parallel, gently narrowed backwards, their basal elevations obtuse; each broadly longitudinally depressed from behind the shoulders; moderately closely and coarsely punctured, more distantly behind. Posterior *tibiæ* bent.

This comes near *H. albihirtus;* it is narrower, not so flat above, the lateral thoracic prominences placed further forward and much more conspicuous, the thorax therefore less quadrate, it is also more densely and obviously granulate.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Helensville.

2285. **H. femoralis,** *n.s.* *Piceous*, antennæ and tibiæ rufo-castaneous, apices of the latter, and joints 4–10 of the former, at the extremity, of a pitchy colour.

Head finely but not closely granulated, antennal tubercles smooth and shining. *Antennæ* thick, their fourth joint just attaining hind thighs, the seventh reaching the extremity of the body. *Prothorax* as long as broad, lateral angulations very obtuse and quite medial, more constricted behind than in front; more finely and much more closely granulated than the head. *Elytra* oblong; basal elevations distinct, yet obtuse; each has an elongate obtuse elevation beginning before the middle, the suture also a little raised, these parts finely or only obsoletely punctured, as, indeed, is the case with the whole of the apical half, the basal being, as usual, more coarsely sculptured. *Legs* robust, femora unusually incrassate, hind tarsi rather long. The *clothing* in my specimen rather scanty, mostly greyish, with the ordinary long hairs on the legs and antennæ.

An easily-recognised species, owing to the thick legs and antennæ in comparison with the small body.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Dunedin. The only specimen I have seen came from Mr. T. Chalmer.

2286. **H. thoracicus,** *n.s.* *Body* rather narrow, not depressed; rufo-piceous, legs and antennæ pitchy-red; thickly covered with yellow and yellowish-grey pubescence, and elongate greyish hairs, the yellow hairs rather coarse on the head, thorax, and base of elytra.

Head finely granulated. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, sides obtusely swollen behind the middle, narrowed towards the front, constricted behind; the sculpture consists of fine granules, but appears as if the surface were minutely transversely rugose. *Elytra*

very gradually narrowed from the shoulders backwards; basal elevations obtuse, without other well-marked elevations or depressions; moderately coarsely punctured, fewer punctures behind. *Legs* stout, tibiæ straight. *Antennæ* stout, fourth articulation barely reaching hind thighs.

Similar in form to Dr. Sharp's *H. simplex*, which he has since removed to the genus *Pœcilippe*. It is distinguished by the narrow form, rather long thorax, and conspicuous clothing. *H. picitarsis* and the male of *H. pusillus* are also of somewhat similar form. *H. gnarus* and *H. vegetus* are intermediate between the broad and narrow species.

Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Tairua. One individual, found during a visit to that district about five years ago.

2287. **H. rufescens,** *n.s. Narrow*, subdepressed, somewhat nitid, almost wholly dark-red; the tips of the last three antennal joints, the tarsi, and extremity of tibiæ dark in colour; elongate hairs on antennæ pallid, elsewhere white; pubescence on body white and pale-cinereous, the former coarser and more conspicuous.

Head granulated, not very closely. *Antennæ* slender and elongate, fourth joint reaching just beyond hind thighs, joints 7–11 extending beyond extremity of body. *Thorax* longer than broad, more constricted behind than in front, lateral protuberances situated behind the middle, rather large but obtuse; its surface more closely and finely granulated than the head. *Elytra* suboblong, widest at base, yet not much wider there than elsewhere, apices rather sharply rounded, so as to cause a sutural opening; basal elevations moderate, elongate; they are broadly impressed before the middle, the punctation moderate, less evident behind, and there is an obscure dark fascia in line with hind thighs. *Femora* rather slender at base, medially clavate; tibiæ rather slender, the posterior a little incurved.

There can be but little difficulty in identifying this rather brightly coloured species. It is somewhat similar to the *H. thoracicus* allies.

♂. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Howick. Only one individual found during three years.

Pœcilippe,

Bates.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 444.)

This genus has not yet been distinguished in a very satisfactory manner from *Hybolasius*, but I find a character which appears sufficient to warrant its retention—namely, that the scape of the antennæ is cicatrised in front towards the apex by numerous scars. This character exists also in *Hybolasius simplex* (Sharp), though not in so marked a degree, and it will be necessary, therefore, to treat

that species as belonging to *Pœcilippe*. The two following new species also are quite similar to *Hybolasius*, except in the above characters.

2288. **P. medialis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 444.) *Nigro-fusca*, antennis tibiisque testaceo-variegatis; pubescens, elytris ante medium fascia lata ad latera antrorsum curvata albida, post hac fascia nigro-fusca, apice minus argute pallido; *prothorace* ad latera minus acute tuberculato, *elytris* ad basin tuberculis sat elevatis haud cristatis.

Long., 5½–8mm.

Scape of antennæ dark, the following joints testaceous at base, fuscous at extremity. *Thorax* strongly transverse, furnished at each side with an angular prominence, and on the middle with two transverse elevations; it is sparingly covered with griseous pubescence, which is more concentrated at each side behind the lateral tubercle. *Elytra* broad, not narrowed till near the extremity, near the suture at the base with two broad, not tufted, elevations, and behind each a little obliquely depressed, clothed with whitish pubescence, which forms a broad band just about the middle, and is sharply limited behind by black, in front quite vaguely limited; behind the broad dark fascia the pubescence is again more pallid, though more scanty. *Tibiæ* black at the apex; pallid above this.

This species is excessively similar to *Hybolasius pedator*, but the central pallid fascia is more distinct and curvate in the opposite direction.

Picton. Helms; a small series exhibiting little variation except in size.

2289. **P. femoralis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 444.) *Nigricans*, griseo-vestita, subvariegata, pedibus plus minusve rufo-variegatis, femoribus semper superne rufis, antennis pedibusque longius albido-setosellis, illis ex parte majore testaceis.

Long., 5½–7mm.

Thorax rather elongate, with moderate lateral prominence, and two slight elevations in front of the middle, the pubescence more concentrated at the side behind the lateral tubercle. *Elytra* depressed, narrowed behind, the centro-basal tubercles moderately conspicuous, but not tufted, the surface behind them a little obliquely depressed, and also near the suture behind the middle longitudinally a little depressed; they are more or less obscurely rufescent, exhibit a punctuation like the species of *Hybolasius*, and are clothed with griseous pubescence in a somewhat spotty or irregular manner.

Although very similar to *P. medialis*, this is readily distinguished by the longer thorax, and the absence of a definite medial fascia on the wing-cases.

Picton. Helms; a series of twelve examples, unfortunately much abraded, varying a good deal in size and in the colour of the derma, which is sometimes more rufescent than black.

Group—CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

Scaphodius,

Chapuis.

(*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, vol. xviii., p. 51.)

Head small, received into, and exactly adapted to, the front of the prothorax. *Antennæ* short and rather slender, joints 3–6 small, and so closely applied to one another as to be scarcely distinguishable; joints 7–11 a good deal broader than the preceding ones, Middle of *pronotum* prolonged behind, and its apex with a small deep notch, adapted to the narrow small scutellum. The *coxæ* all very widely separated, the anterior ones very near the front edge of the prosternum. The *prosternum* is flat along the middle, and the mesosternum is elevated in the middle so as to form a short, very broad process, connected with the prosternum by a quite straight transverse suture, the two parts being so closely applied together as to appear one; this raised portion of the *mesosternum* is quite continuous in plane with the metasternum, and thus the body along the middle line is very consolidated: the first *ventral segment* is large, the second very short, the sutures between first and second, and second and third segments quite straight, the two following sutures strongly arcuate, so that the third segment appears quite divided in the middle, fifth segment large, with a broad shallow impression extending along the middle. *Pygidium* exposed.

1444. **S. compactus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, vol. xviii., p. 50.) *Minutus*, breviter ovalis, convexus, nitidus, niger, antennarum basi orisque partibus testaceis, pedibus anterioribus fusco-testaceis, posterioribus piceis: prothorace subtiliter sparsim punctato; elytris striatis, striis punctatis.

Long., 1⅝mm.

Labrum, palpi, and basal joints of the antennæ pale-yellow, the terminal four joints of the latter deeply infuscate. *Prothorax* at the base continuous with the elytra, to which it is very closely applied, the sides much narrowed in front, very distinctly margined, its surface very shining, and bearing minute, scanty, somewhat elongate punctures: *elytra* very distinctly striate, the striæ fine at the base, distinctly punctured, the sutural angles rounded.

Of this peculiar little insect I have seen only one individual, in bad condition, which I obtained from the collection of the late Andrew Murray. I believe it may be referred to the genus *Scaphodius*, recently established by Chapuis for the New Caledonian *Cryptocephalus striaticollis*: as, however, that insect is scarcely known to entomologists, and I have not seen it myself, there is considerable doubt whether these two insects will prove to be really congeneric; I think it, therefore, well to prefix the characters I have been able to detect in the specimen before me.

Group—EUMOLPIDÆ.

Eucolaspis.

Nov. gen.

(Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc., Nov., 1886.)

Coxæ omnes parum distantes; corpus absque pubescentia; coxæ anteriores ad marginem anteriorem posterni sitæ.

The *form* is rather short, convex. The *head* is deflexed, the eyes moderately convex. The *pronotum* is margined at the base, sides, and front, but has no denticles or sinuation on the lateral margin. The front *coxæ* are situated as near as possible to the front margin of the prosternum, which is not at all deflexed; they are moderately separated, the *prosternum* arched upwards behind them. The middle coxæ also are moderately separated; the *metasternum* is short; the hind coxæ are not more widely separated than the others. The *femora* are rather slender, unarmed; the *tibiæ* are simple, straight externally, not mucronate at the apex; the third joint of the *tarsus* is bilobed, but it is short, and fitted rather closely to the preceding joint; the *claws* are appendiculate.

Peniticus is clearly an allied form, and as a genus is distinguished by the short convex form, the greater separation of the coxæ, the excessively short metasternum, and the position of the front coxæ, which is not quite so close to the front margin.

2290. **E. ochracea,** *n.s. Shining,* ochraceous, occasionally with some ill-defined fuscous spots.

Head punctate. *Pronotum* bisinuate at base, sides finely marginated and slightly curvate; nearly smooth at the sides, the punctures more sparingly distributed near the middle of the base than on the disc. *Elytra* more or less striate posteriorly, the punctation on the dorsum seldom disposed in regular series, coarser and more rugose behind the smooth, somewhat elevated, humeral angles; intrahumeral depressions well marked.

The basal margin of the thorax and the elytral suture are usually reddish.

In form very much like *E. atrocerulea,* but with finer punctures on the pronotum, and having the hind-body more narrowed towards the apex.

Length, 2; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

North Island; different localities.

2291. **E. colorata,** *n.s. Variegate;* the back of the head, the thorax, except two broad oblique vittæ of a piceous hue, testaceous; elytra with two broad stripes proceeding from the shoulders and terminating near the apex close to the suture testaceous, the rest of their surface of a bluish or piceous colour; legs and antennæ dark, the apex of the femora and antennal joints yellowish.

Antennæ robust, third and fourth articulations each shorter than fifth. *Head* punctate. *Thorax* strongly transverse, a little curved but not very much narrowed anteriorly, side margins rather broad, angles rectangular, base sinuous; bearing fewer punctures on the sides and before the scutellum than elsewhere. *Elytra* more or less furrowed apically, their punctation not truly serial, shoulders smooth and prominent. Legs stout.

When compared with the preceding species it will be noticed that the pronotum is less depressed and contracted in front, that it is shorter, and that the lateral margins are more explanate.

Var. A. Testaceous; front of head and all but the middle of thorax piceous; a broad triangular space of a pitchy hue occupies all the scutellar region and most part of the sides of the wing-cases; joints 3–6 of antennæ elongate and slender.

Var. B. Antennæ and legs testaceous; the yellowish spaces on the body increased, the greenish diminished, both, however, maintaining the same shapes.

Length, 2; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Tairua, Waitakerei Range, and other localities.

2292. **E. montana,** *n.s.* *Oviform*, rather elongate, convex; shining; the head, all save the margins of the thorax, and two broad longitudinal vittæ not attaining the apices of the elytra, fuscous; the elytral suture also similarly dark in colour; the remainder of the body testaceous.

Prothorax moderately short, its angles about rectangular, sides finely margined and somewhat rounded; its whole punctation rather fine and dense. *Elytra* grooved behind, the striæ prolonged forwards towards the middle as series of punctures, but nearer the base, owing to the interposition of other punctures, the punctation becomes irregular; humeral angles smooth.

Its nearest ally is, undoubtedly, *E. puncticollis*, from which it may be readily distinguished by an examination of the thoracic sculpture. In *E. montana* the punctures are a little larger and the intervals between them are broader, whilst the hind-body is narrower throughout; in *E. puncticollis* the punctures are very close to one another, and the interstices are excessively narrow and often appear as if rugose.

Var. A. Thorax and tibiæ piceous; tarsi and basal half of antennæ infuscate, the apical half of these latter rufescent.

Var. B. Nearly wholly testaceous, the elytral vittæ represented by two elongate brown spots.

Var. C. Body greenish-black; the legs, antennæ, the suture, sides, and apices of wing-cases, testaceous.

Var. D. Body piceous; legs and antennæ testaceous.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, nearly 1 line.

Found on Mount Egmont, at various elevations from 800ft. to 3,000ft.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp, when establishing this genus, did not describe any species. It was intended for the reception of species formerly referred to *Colaspis* by himself (*C. puncticollis*), by White, and by me. The amended list of this genus will now stand as follows:—

E. ochracea, *Broun.*
E. colorata, „
E. montana, „
E. brunnea, *Fabr.*
E. pallidipennis, *White.*
E. puncticollis, *Sharp, MS.*
E. jucunda, *Broun.*
E. subænea, *Broun.*
E. sculpta, „
E. mera, „
E. brevicollis, „
E. atrocerulea, „
E. huttoni, „

Atrichatus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886.)

Corpus oblongum, absque pubescentia; prothoraci anguli posteriores liberi; coxæ posteriores magis quam anteriores et intermediæ distantes.

This is another form closely allied to *Eucolaspis*, but appearing to me entitled to generic distinction. The anterior and middle *coxæ* are but little more separated than they are in *Eucolaspis*, but the posterior are more widely distant. Although very different in form from *Peniticus*, *Atrichatus* is as near to it as to *Colaspis*, but the front coxæ are not so widely separated, and the metasternum is not so extremely abbreviated. *Atrichatus* has the antennæ very widely separated, and the *tibiæ* broader at the extremity, and excavate externally; the front coxæ are very near the margin of the prosternum, though not so excessively close as they are in *Eucolaspis*. The *claws* are appendiculate.

The insect which I take for the type of this genus was found at Christchurch by Wakefield. I do not describe it, as I think it may probably be the *Colaspis ochraceus* of Broun.

Obs.—No. 1099 now becomes *Atrichatus ochraceus*.—T. B.

Pilacolaspis.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886.)

Corpus oblongum, subtiliter pubescens; coxæ anteriores et intermediæ satis, posteriores magis, distantes, anteriores bene pone prosterni marginem anteriorem sitæ.

This is allied to *Eucolaspis*, but presents too many points of distinction to be treated as a mere extension thereof. The hind coxæ considerably more widely separated, and the position of the front coxæ, added to the pubescent surface, being the most important points of distinction. The other characters are apparently similar to those of *Eucolaspis*, except that I cannot detect any lobes or appendage on the claws; it is just possible, however, that I may be in error on this point, as the only example I have seen is in bad condition, and much mutilated.

2293. **P. wakefieldi,** *n.s.* (*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886.) *Sordide* testaceus, supra æneescens, tenuiter albido-pubescens, crebre punctatus, antennis pedibusque elongatis, crassiusculis.

Long., 5mm.

Antennæ elongate; second joint subglobose; third elongate, a little shorter than the fourth; tenth twice as long as broad (terminal joint mutilated); the colour is uniform dusky-yellow. *Head* rather closely punctate, with a fovea on the middle. *Thorax* strongly transverse, with the sides rounded, and more narrowed behind than in front; a little sinuate at the posterior angles, which are by this made rectangular; the surface is uniformly densely and moderately coarsely punctured. *Elytra* with diffuse moderately-coarse punctuation, not so dense as that of the thorax and more effaced on the apical portion. *Undersurface* yellow, sparsely pubescent. *Legs* stout, yellow.

Christchurch. C. M. Wakefield, Esq.

Group—CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

Allocharis.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp ; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 98.)

Elytra libera. *Metasternum* sat breve, quam pronotum brevius. *Acetabula* antica occlusa. *Palpi* maxillares breves, haud incrassati, articulo ultimo quam præcedente angustiore et paulo breviore, apice obtuse acuminato. *Antennæ* parum graciles sat elongatæ. *Pedes* omnes distantes, posteriores valde distantes. *Mesosternum* inter pro- et meta-sterna distinctum. *Tibiæ* haud canaliculatæ; tarsorum articulo 3° ad apicem sat profunde emarginato. Facies inter *Chrysomelam* et *Prasocurem* quasi intermedia.

This is an anomalous insect, but on the whole is probably most allied to the *Phyllocharites* of Chapuis. The metasternum is not so abbreviate as in *Cyrtonus*, its length being just intermediate between those of *Cyrtonus* and *Gonioctena*. The metasternum is brought up to the level of the middle of the pro- and meta-sterna, and exposed between them as a curved linear piece. The claws of the tarsi are short, and armed at the base with an angular dilatation. The maxillary palpi do not differ much from those of *Cyrtonus*. The elytra are not soldered, but I am unable to say whether wings are present or not.

2294. **A. marginata,** *n.s.* (*Sharp ; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1882, Part i., p. 99.) *Oblongo-ovalis*, sat elongata, convexa, nitida, fusco-ænea, elytris rufo-marginatis, antennis palpis pedibusque testaceis; elytris subtiliter seriatim punctatis, interstitiis fere impunctatis.

Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$mm.; lat., $2\frac{7}{8}$mm.

Antennæ clear-red, stout, rather longer than head and thorax; second joint quite as broad as third, and distinctly shorter than it;

sixth a little shorter than the contiguous joints, and rather longer than broad. *Head* much immersed in thorax, its surface distinctly but irregularly punctate; eyes small, coarsely granulate. *Thorax* rather strongly transverse, but little emarginate in front, a little narrower than the elytra, the colour shining-brassy, becoming rufescent or fuscescent towards the sides, the surface rather finely and distantly punctate: the lateral and basal margins are fine but distinct throughout; the front margin is even finer than the others, and is obsolete in the middle. *Scutellum* not large, rather broad, curvilinearly triangular, impunctate. *Elytra* of an obscure-brassy colour, with the sides broadly and distinctly rufescent, and the base more obscurely so, not at all striate, but bearing each nine series of fine punctures, and with some other very fine and distant punctures. *Legs* rather short and stout, reddish-yellow.

I received a single specimen of this rather obscure-looking but interesting insect from C. M. Wakefield, Esq. It is labelled "Craigieburn, Powell."

2295 **A. morosa,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, moderately elongate and convex, nude above; more or less piceous, the head and thorax with a slight greenish tinge, the base and lateral margins of elytra reddish, front and hind angles only of thorax rufescent, legs and antennæ ferruginous.

Head distinctly and irregularly punctured. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, distinctly emarginated at apex, its sides straight behind, but slightly rounded in front; rather closely and irregularly (almost rugosely on some parts), but not very coarsely punctate. *Scutellum* quite as long as broad, smooth. *Elytra* with rows of fine punctures, sometimes neither regular nor distinct; the interstices with very few fine punctures.

Evidently nearly allied to *A. marginata*, but at once differentiated by the thoracic sculpture, and coloration.

Length, $2\frac{5}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

I am indebted to J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S., Canterbury, for the only individual I have seen.

2296. **A. limbata,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, moderately elongate, convex, shining; brown, slightly bronzed, head and thorax much darker than the elytra; the sides of the thorax and elytra broadly testaceous (in some examples fulvescent); elytra, along the middle, dilute in colour but not as pale as the sides; legs and antennæ testaceous (sometimes rufo-testaceous), palpi yellow.

Nearly related to *A. marginata*. The *head* is a little uneven, almost smooth, having only a few minute punctures; eyes moderately large. *Thorax* subtruncate in front, finely and distantly punctated. *Elytra* with nine rows of fine, not very regular, punctures, and with a short scutellar series on each wing-case, causing those near the suture to appear quite oblique near the base, interstices finely punctured. *Tibiæ* canaliculate towards the extremity.

Underside castaneous, sparingly clothed with fine grey hairs; the

sternum more distinctly (yet rather distantly) punctured than the ventral segments.

Described from five examples sent to me by Messrs. Fulton and Chalmer. One was found on Flagstaff Hill, Dunedin; the others on Mount Maungatua.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Caccomolpus.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 447.)

Antennæ graciles, apicem versus paulo latiores. *Palpi* articulo ultimo apice truncato. *Coxæ* omnes distantes. *Tibiæ* extus ultra medium latiores, basi et apice tenuioribus.

This genus is closely allied to *Aphilon*, but it is comparatively of ordinary facies, resembling in form and appearance the hemispherical Phytophaga, such as *Phædon* and *Apteropeda*. It differs from *Aphilon* by the almost filiform antennæ, and truncate apex of maxillary palpi, by the less widely distant front coxæ, and the fact that all the coxæ are larger and less globose.

The position of these two genera should be in the Chapuis group Chrysomelites, where they will be exceptional on account of the bilobed tarsi. One Eastern genus, *Agasta*, is already known to possess this peculiarity, but the New Zealand genera do not appear to be in the least allied to it.

2297. **C. globosus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 447.) *Rotundatus*, convexus, æneo-niger, nitidus; antennis, pedibus, abdomine, capite subtus, sternique lateribus flavis; *elytris* seriatim punctatis, interstitiis parce punctatis.

Long., 3mm.

Antennæ elongate; third joint longer than second; tenth much longer than broad; terminal joint still more elongate. *Head* very sparingly punctate; the clypeus more closely. *Thorax* about three times as broad as long; sparingly punctate. *Elytra* each with nine series of punctures, the external indistinct, and all becoming quite obsolete behind; between the suture and the first stria there are three or four punctures interpolated near the base; *legs* pale-yellow, coxæ brownish; middle of the body beneath æneous. The male has the basal joint of all the tarsi much larger than it is in the female. *Scutellum* moderately large and elongate, impunctate.

Greymouth. Helms.

2298. **C. plagiatus,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Dub. Soc.*, 1886, p. 448.) *Rotundato-ovalis*, convexus, nitidus, testaceus, elytris basin versus plaga magna transversa nigro-fusca, obsolete seriatim punctatis.

Long., 4mm.

Antennæ pale-yellow, elongate, slender; third joint a good deal longer than second. *Head* impunctate, bi-impressed between the

eyes. *Thorax* with numerous rather large punctures irregularly distributed. *Elytra* near the base with a very large patch of dark colour extending nearly but not quite to the side margin; near the outside this patch is prolonged in front so as to touch the base, and behind it is also longer externally than it is at the suture, being externally about half the length of the elytra; the scanty serial punctuation is very much effaced; the *legs* are rather long; the external sinuosity of the *tibiæ* very pronounced; on the undersurface the middle of the breast is dark, the rest pale.

Greymouth. Helms.

2299. **C. pullatus,** *n.s.* *Rotundate*, convex; shining-black, legs and antennæ rufo-testaceous, femora yellow, abdomen rufescent.

Head quite smooth behind, forehead finely and closely punctate. *Antennæ* elongate, third and fourth joints nearly equally long, second shorter; basal five glabrous or nearly so, remainder pubescent and thickened. *Thorax* thrice as broad as long, apex widely incurved, finely but distinctly marginated; with an angular impression near each side, finely and moderately distantly punctured, base more finely and closely, sides nearly smooth. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* finely almost striate punctate. *Tibiæ* strongly curved, slender near base, but expanded towards the extremity; *tarsi* stout, basal joint of posterior oblong, large; second small, third bilobed.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Forty-mile Bush. Mr. H. Suter.

2300. **C. maculatus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, broadly-oval, narrowed behind; nude, fusco-piceous; legs, antennæ, sides of thorax, humeral angles, sides and apices of elytra testaceous.

Head without distinct sculpture. *Thorax* finely, irregularly, and remotely punctured. *Elytra* with, on each, nine series of fine punctures; interstices with very few, minute, distant punctures. *Underside* smooth, its middle part pitchy-brown, the remainder testaceous. *Tibiæ* curved and bent, bearing yellowish pubescence near the extremity. *Antennæ* with swollen basal joint; second much shorter than third; joints 3–6 decrease in length; 7–10 stouter than the preceding and more thickened apically; eleventh oviform, rather larger than tenth. *Scutellum* small, curvilinearly triangular. *Tarsi* normal, large.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Mount Arthur. My specimen was in a collection of Coleoptera brought by Messrs. T. F. Cheeseman and J. Adams.

Aphilon (Gen., p. 629).

2301. **A. præstans,** *n.s.* *Subhemispherical*, nude above, glossy, aeneo-niger, legs and antennæ rufo-testaceous, front tibiæ almost red.

Head destitute of distinct punctation. *Antennæ* shorter than the body, basal joint large and stout; second much smaller, half the length of third; joints 3–5 equally elongate; sixth smaller than fifth; seventh, eighth, and ninth of nearly the same size, each widened apically; tenth of similar form but longer than the preceding one; eleventh largest, elongate-oval; the terminal articulations punctate, and bearing more pubescence than the others. *Eyes* convex and coarsely facetted. *Thorax* much broader than long, its sides finely marginated and nearly straight, yet gradually narrowed towards the obtuse anterior angles, hind angles acutely rectangular but not prominent; its surface smooth. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* with several series of more or less regular punctures, and about midway between the middle and apex appearing as if furnished with a plica or fold at the side. *Legs* stout, the two hind pairs of tibiæ curvate, the anterior flattened or concave on the upper face at the extremity; *tarsi* stout, basal joint very large and narrowed towards its base, second short, lobes of the third moderate.

Nos. 1556 and 1557 are nearly twice as large, the former has many small but distinct punctures on the thorax, and the basal articulation of the front tarsus is oblong-oval; No. 1557 is, on the whole, more nearly related, but its legs are relatively more slender, and the elytral punctation has a tendency to assume a striate appearance.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Mr. George Munro has been kind enough to present me with the only example he could succeed in finding.

2302. **A. convexum,** *n.s.* *Hemispherical*, compact, convex, nude, shining; black, legs and antennæ yellow, terminal joints of these latter darker.

Head without distinct punctures, reddish in front. *Antennæ* moderately elongate, stout, basal joint thick, second short, third distinctly longer than fourth, joints 4–6 oblong, eighth smaller than the contiguous ones, ninth and tenth broader than the preceding ones, eleventh suboblong. *Prothorax* transverse, smooth. *Scutellum* distinct, triangular. *Elytra* with irregular rows of shallow and rather small punctures. *Tibiæ* stout and curved; *tarsi* stout, shorter than tibiæ, basal joint of the anterior oblong, second broad, transverse, third longer than second, bilobed.

The most convex species yet brought to light, of about the same size as *A. minutum*, but with shorter and differently-formed antennæ; the tarsi are similar in both species, and both have a distinct scutellum.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

One example, no doubt a female, found amongst vegetable matter on the ground, near Howick.

2303. **A. latulum,** *n.s.* *Convex*, broad, shining, black, nude, antennæ and legs fulvescent.

Head smooth. *Antennæ* elongate, second joint shorter and narrower than the first, second and third about equally elongate and slender; fifth and sixth oblong; seventh and eighth much larger than the preceding two, obconical; ninth and tenth nearly equal, each much larger than the eighth; eleventh largest, suboblong. *Prothorax* large, smooth. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* with irregular series of fine punctures. *Legs* moderate, tibiæ curved; basal joint of the posterior *tarsi* longer than second and narrowed towards the base, second transverse, third bilobed, fourth elongate.

This, the broadest species known as yet, instead of being hemispherical may be said to be of a rounded quadrate form. None of the other small species possess such elongate antennæ.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found one on a log at Stratford, Taranaki.

Obs.—Unfortunately the members of this genus are excessively rare. Dr. Sharp, no doubt, founded the genus on a female specimen, as he describes the tarsi as "moderately slender." I find that the anterior are usually rather shorter than the others, and, in the males, the basal joint is strongly developed; at any rate I, at present, consider *A. punctatum* and *A. monstrosum* as true representative males, whilst *A. sobrinum*, though, most likely, a male also, has rather more slender tarsi. The scutellum is sometimes quite invisible, but on the other hand it is often moderately large.

Group—HALTICIDÆ.

Trachytetra.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886.)

Acetabulæ anteriores apertæ; pronotum absque sulca transversa; tibiæ posteriores apice breviter calcarato; metasternum brevissimum.

Antennæ moderately long and stout, eleven-jointed; anterior coxæ only slightly separated; mesosternum not in the least impressed; *metasternum* so short that the hind coxæ are only slightly separated from the middle; hind *coxæ* moderately separated; femora strongly dilated; hind *tibia* slender, armed at the apex with a short mucro directed outwards; *tarsi* rather short, their basal joint one-third of the length of the tibia; claw-joint small; *claws* minute; the other tibiæ without mucro; *epipleura* rather narrow, completely disappearing some distance before the extremity.

Obs.—This genus has for its type the remarkable little Halticid described by me several years ago under the name *Phyllotreta rugulosa*. It must now become known as *Trachytetra rugulosa*. I pointed out at the time that it was an aberrant form, &c. Dr. Sharp further states that it may be placed near *Phyllotreta*, from which it is distinguished by the very abbreviate metasternum.—T. B.

Pleuraltica.

Nov. gen.

(*Sharp ; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886.)

Acetabulæ anteriores apertæ ; pronotum absque sulca transversa ; tibiæ posteriores ecalcaratæ ; metasternum sat elongatum.

It is not much allied to *Phyllotreta*, nor apparently to any known form. It has very long *antennæ*, eleven-jointed, with elongate basal joint ; the front *coxæ* are moderately separated, and the *mesosternum* is very slightly impressed in the middle for the reception of the prosternal process ; the *metasternum* is of normal length, and the hind coxæ rather widely separated ; the hind femora are moderately broad, rather flat ; the *tibiæ* are not grooved at the extremity, but their superior external aspect is flat, and polished nearly up to the knee, and its outer edge is finely and densely minutely ciliate near the extremity ; the *epipleuræ* are broad, and do not disappear till near the extremity. The female has a raised plica on the *elytra* extending backwards from the shoulder ; and in the male the epipleuræ are broader and more deeply sulcate.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp having proposed the above generic name for my No. 1120, its name must now be altered to *Pleuraltica cyanea*.—T. B.

Group—GALERUCIDÆ (Gen., p. 631).

Luperus.

2304. **L. oleareæ,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, slightly convex, shining, bronzed-green, second and third antennal joints fuscous, remaining joints blackish.

Head more or less punctate, the raised antennal orbits smooth. *Antennæ* moderate, basal joint not much inflated, third longer than second, fourth much longer than the preceding one, each of the following joints about three or four times longer than broad. *Prothorax* transversal, convex, its sides strongly but simply marginated, and but little curved, front angles thickened but not prominent, apex truncate ; its surface rather finely and distantly punctured, without any very obvious depressions. *Scutellum* smooth, blackish. *Elytra* oblong, widest behind, apex rounded, each longitudinally depressed inside the shoulders ; distinctly and rugosely punctate. *Legs* with griseous hairs ; femora pitchy-brown, tibiæ and tarsi rufo-fuscous, posterior tibiæ curvate. *Pygidium* triangular, moderately punctured. *Underside* æneous, not coarsely sculptured.

Not unlike No. 1115 (*Luperus viridis*), but much more finely sculptured, and destitute of distinct inequalities of surface.

A variety occurs, fusco-æneous, having slight depressions and wrinkles on the thorax.

Length, 2–2¼ lines ; breadth, 1 line.

Taken off the inflorescence of *Olearea nitida* on Mount Egmont, elevation 3,500ft.

2305. **L. rugicollis,** *n.s.* *Subdepressed*, viridi-æneous, glossy; antennæ blackish, femora and terminal joints of tarsi dark, tibiæ pale-brown.

Thorax transverse, uneven, depressed behind the apex, with two almost smooth raised spots near the middle, the rest of its surface more or less rugose, especially between the middle and base, and moderately coarsely punctured; the sides but little rounded, and distinctly margined; anterior angles incrassate but not dentiform, posterior rectangular, with a short oblique space between them and the otherwise truncate base. *Scutellum* triangular, smooth. *Elytra* somewhat dilated behind, depressed inside the humeral angles, rounded apically; rugosely punctate. *Antennæ* stout, basal joint metallic-green, not much swollen. *Tibiæ* (posterior) arcuate.

More coarsely sculptured than *L. olearece;* more nearly resembling *L. viridis* in that respect, but differing from it in the thoracic depressions, coarse punctation, and in the hind angles not being rounded off as in that species.

Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Mount Egmont, elevation 3,500ft.

2306. **L. brevicollis,** *n.s.* *Fusco-æneous*, glossy; antennæ, thighs, and tarsi almost black.

Head nearly smooth. *Thorax* about twice as broad as long, apex truncate, sides nearly straight, front angles slightly thickened, posterior nearly rectangular but obtuse, with a short obliquity intervening between them and the base, which is slightly curved; depressed along the front, a little unlevel, with a pair of smooth spots near the middle, moderately wrinkled and punctured.

Much resembling *L. rugicollis*, the pronotum shorter, less uneven, more rugose, the punctures less evidently separated, lateral margins finer, base less truncate; elytra very similar as regards sculpture, but rather longer; pygidium more broadly triangular and more punctate; the hind tibiæ less curved.

Length, $2\frac{3}{8}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Mount Egmont.

2307. **L. sulcifer,** *n.s.* *Violaceous*, nitid; thighs and antennæ black, tibiæ and tarsi fuscous.

Thorax transverse, slightly convex, sides rounded; anterior angles thickened, posterior obtuse, almost quite rounded off; lateral rims rather wide, somewhat reflexed, with a conspicuous channel inside each; evidently, yet not very coarsely, punctate, the punctures more remote on the middle, where, indeed, an almost smooth space with two inconsiderable elevations may be seen. *Elytra* rugose-punctate. *Pygidium* rather short, broad, rugosely punctured. The posterior *tibiæ* arched. *Antennæ* elongate, their joints nearly four times longer than broad.

Distinguished from its immediate allies (*L. viridis, olearece,*

rugicollis, and the two following) by the more curvate sides of the thorax, and the unusually well developed marginal channels, &c.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Otira Gorge, Canterbury. One example, found by T. F. Cheeseman.

2308. **L. rectipes,** *n.s.* *Nigrescent*, head and thoracic margins violaceous, second and third antennal joints, and the tibiæ, infuscate, tarsi dark.

Prothorax broader than long, a little convex and uneven above, rugosely punctate, with hardly any smooth discoidal spaces; sides slightly curved, their margins well developed, incrassate in front, hind angles rectangular, with a short oblique space between them and the base. *Elytra* rugosely punctured. *Tibiæ* almost straight. *Pygidium* broadly triangular and rugose-punctate. *Antennæ* moderately elongate.

The chief differences between this species and its congeners must be sought for in the thoracic angles, form, and sculpture, in the shape of the posterior tibiæ, and in the coloration.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ line.

One individual was brought from the Otira Gorge by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

2309. **L. calcaratus,** *n.s.* *Shining*, violet-coloured, antennæ black, femora nearly so, but tinged with violaceous, tibiæ and tarsi dark-brown.

Head indistinctly punctured on the vertex, the antennal elevations less flattened and expanded than usual. *Thorax* transverse, somewhat uneven and convex, depressed along the front, rugosely punctured, its sculpture irregular; sides well marginated, thickened in front, a little rounded medially, but with a slight sinuosity before the rectangular and almost protuberant posterior angles, which are separated from the base by a short oblique space. *Elytra* rugosely punctured, as is also the broad pygidium. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, the anterior with distinct spurs. *Antennæ* moderately elongate.

The rather prominent posterior angles with the sinus in front of each, &c., will lead to the identification of this species.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Mount Arthur. T. F. Cheeseman; a single specimen.

Note.—This and the five preceding species, as well as No. 1115, form a tolerably homogeneous group or series. They are all more or less metallic and brightly coloured. The elytra are wider than the thorax at the base and still broader behind the middle, there is a depression just inside each shoulder, the extremity is rounded, and their sculpture is very similar.

2310. **L. princeps,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, nitid, rufo-violaceous, with a golden tinge on the thorax, antennæ and legs nearly black.

Head nearly smooth behind. *Antennæ* long, three-fourths the length of the body. *Thorax* much shorter than broad, depressed on

the middle near the apex, its sculpture rather coarse, consisting of rugosities and punctures; its sides slightly curvate, distinctly marginated, the margins of nearly equal thickness throughout, posterior angles not prominent. *Scutellum* rather broad and smooth. *Elytra* elongate, somewhat attenuated posteriorly, apices well rounded, intrahumeral impressions not deep, strongly rugose-punctate. *Legs* elongate, hind tibiæ curved.

The rich metallic coloration and rather elongate outline render its recognition easy. It is the finest New Zealand species.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 1 line.

One example, not in good condition, was found by Mr. G. M. Thomson on Mount Tyndall, at an elevation of about 6,000ft.

2311. **L. monticola,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, rather elongate, shining; of a variable dark-bronze hue, thorax and shoulders sometimes rufescent; antennæ blackish, but with three or four of their basal joints often pale-brown; femora pitchy-brown, their extremity, the tibiæ, and all except the terminal joints of the tarsi, fusco-testaceous.

Thorax transverse, nearly parallel laterally, side margins somewhat thickened at the front and hind angles, these latter not prominent but with an oblique space between them and the base; dorsum a little uneven, not coarsely rugose-punctate, the wrinkles placed for the most part between the middle and the base, with more or less evident smooth spots near the centre. *Elytra* widest behind, base depressed near each shoulder, rugose-punctate. *Antennæ* moderately long. *Legs* stout, posterior tibiæ but little arcuate; the two basal joints of the tarsi slender at base but expanded apically. *Underside* æneo-niger.

Most nearly approaches *L. olearea* in form and sculpture, but the colour of the legs at once differentiates it from our allied species.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$–2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$–$\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Mount Maungatua, Taieri. Several specimens, received from Mr. S. W. Fulton.

2312. **L. fuscatus,** *n.s.* *Shining*, testaceo-fuscous; the thorax, sutural region of the wing-cases, as well as an elongate mark behind, on each elytron, sometimes dusky.

Thorax transversely quadrate, slightly narrowed towards the base, finely margined, anterior angles but little incrassate, posterior obtuse; disc a little convex, sparingly and lightly punctured. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, narrowed anteriorly, apices strongly rounded, so that they do not touch at the sutural region, depressions near the shoulders moderate; their punctation not at all coarse but a little rugose. *Pygidium* not very perceptibly punctate. *Legs* rather slender, tibiæ almost straight. *Antennæ* not very elongate in the female, longer in the other sex.

In general appearance most like No. 1113 (*L. nitidicollis*); the antennal tubercles less flattened; thorax less curvedly contracted behind, and therefore more quadrate, its base not in the least rounded

and less convex; hind-body more elongate, and less widened posteriorly.

Length, 1¾ lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Mount Egmont, elevation 3,200ft.

2313. **L. sordidus,** *n.s.* *Subdepressed*, suboblong, shining; infuscate, elytra pale-brown irregularly stained with linear dusky marks.

Prothorax broader than long, yet not very much so, lateral margins fine, front angles thickened, the posterior obsolete, sides a good deal curvate; disc convex, finely and not closely punctured, bearing an impression near each side. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, widest behind, apices well rounded, basal impressions elongate; they are moderately punctured, slightly rugose, and appear as if clothed with exceedingly minute, almost imperceptible, brassy setæ. *Pygidium* broad, closely yet finely sculptured. *Tibiæ* just about straight.

This is nearly related to *L. vulgaris*, but with a larger and less transverse thorax which is more rounded laterally, and with the apices of the wing-cases more strongly curvate individually towards the suture.

Length, 1⅞ lines; breadth, ⅞ line.

Mount Egmont, elevation 3,500ft.

2314. **L. truncatus,** *n.s.* *Nigro-fuscous*, shining; the tibiæ and basal joint of antennæ fusco-testaceous, the remaining articulations, and the thighs, darker.

Thorax transverse, very finely marginated, base and sides rounded, front angles thickened, posterior blunt; dorsum convex, rather distantly and not coarsely punctured. *Antennæ* rather short. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, scarcely wider between the hind thighs than elsewhere, narrowed behind, apices obliquely truncated towards the suture, leaving an evident gap there, base slightly incurved; without distinct depressions near the shoulders, these latter, however, a little elevated and smooth; their punctation close, not very coarse, and slightly rugose. *Tibiæ* hardly at all arched, their terminal spurs well developed.

This species cannot be easily mistaken. The apices of the elytra most nearly resemble those of *S. thoracicus* and *S. nigripes*, but these two species are, nevertheless, essentially different.

Length, 1¾ lines; breadth, ¾ line.

Otira Gorge, Canterbury. One only, for which I am indebted to Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

2315. **L. nigricornis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886.) *Niger*, vertice fusco, thorace testaceo, elytris albido-testaceis, dense punctatis, sutura margineque externo omnium angustissime nigris.

Long., 4½–5mm.

Antennæ black, basal joint but little swollen, third joint longer than second, fourth much longer than third; each of the joints towards the extremity three or four times longer than broad. *Head* black in front, the vertex brown. *Thorax* yellow, nearly twice as long as broad, much narrower than the elytra; its sides nearly straight, simply margined, without denticle at anterior angle; the surface appears smooth, but is really rather closely punctate, though the punctuation is quite obsolete. *Scutellum* black. *Elytra* very pallid, but with the suture as well as the outer margin just visibly marked with black; they are finely but extremely densely punctate, almost rugulose, the apex broadly rounded. The *legs* and under-surface are black; the hind-body sometimes fuscous towards extremity.

Greymouth. Helms. One of the sexes appears to be rather larger, with the antennæ slightly more elongate.

2316. **L. ænescens,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886.) *Elongatus*, depressus, æneus, antennis pedibusque fusco-testaceis; prothorace fere impunctato, elytris crebre minus subtiliter punctatis.

Long., 4mm.

Antennæ very slender, elongate, joints 4–11 subequal to one another, the former slightly the longer; basal joints not much swollen. *Thorax* twice as broad as it is long, only very indistinctly and sparingly punctate, the punctuation a little more distinct on the basal portion, the sides slightly narrowed behind, the front angle a little thickened and prominent *Elytra* parallel, closely and not finely punctured, with a slight depression at the base within the shoulder; the apices broadly rounded; the long narrow pygidium projects horizontally beyond the elytra, and is impunctate. *Legs* infuscate-yellow, the base of the femora clear-yellow. This is excessively similar to the numerous European species of the *L. rufipes* group, but has a much more elongate basal joint to the antennæ.

Bealey. Helms.

2317. **L. puncticollis,** *n.s.* (*Sharp; Trans. Roy. Dub. Soc.*, Nov., 1886.) *Minus* gracilis, nigricans, supra cum antennis pedibusque testaceis; prothorace elytrisque fortiter punctatis.

Long., 4½mm.

Antennæ rather short and stout, sordid-yellow. *Thorax* transverse, the sides rounded, the anterior angles not prominent, the base oblique on either side near the very obtuse posterior angles, the surface shining, coarsely moderately and closely punctate. *Elytra* coarsely and closely punctate; apices rounded, leaving extremity of body exposed. *Legs* yellow; hind tibiæ not curvate.

This is very different from the other species. Otira; Wakefield.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp having expressed an opinion to the effect that he had been unable to distinguish *Adoxia* from *Luperus*, the former

name had better be abandoned, and its species therefore must be placed with those described above. The genus *Luperus* will now include the following New Zealand species :—

L. vulgaris (No. 1108), *Broun.*
L. attenuatus (No. 1109), „
L. thoracicus (No. 1110), „
L. nigripes (No. 1111), „
L. nigricans (No. 1112), „
L. nitidicollis (No. 1113), „
L. æneus (No. 1114), „
L. viridis (No. 1115), „
L. oleareæ, „
L. rugicollis, „
L. brevicollis, „
L. sulcifer, *Broun.*
L. rectipes, „
L. calcaratus, „
L. princeps, „
L. monticola, „
L. fuscatus, „
L. sordidus, „
L. truncatus, „
L. nigricornis, *Sharp.*
L. ænescens, „
L. punctipollis, „

T.B.

Allastena.

Nov. gen.

Luperus is an allied genus; in facies, indeed, both are much alike; the two following species possess, however, three or four characters in common which at once differentiate them from *Luperus*.

The posterior *tibiæ* are curved in a direction just the reverse of that seen in *Luperus*, they are considerably thickened towards the extremity, and the protuberant and almost cavernose apex is peculiar. The basal joint of the hind *tarsus* is compressed laterally, so that its greatest bulk is from above downwards; that of the others is a good deal expanded, but flattened above; the *claws* are small, and apparently not appendiculate.

Perhaps the best illustration I can afford as to the structure of the basal articulation of the posterior tarsi is that of No. 1457 (*Zeopœcilus opulentus*), one of the Geodephaga.

2318. **A. nitida,** *n.s.* *Glossy*, æneous, legs and first antennal joint testaceous, the other joints darker, the extremity of joints 5–11 blackish.

Thorax broader than long, yet not very transverse, its sides finely margined and but little curved, front angles thickened, posterior obtuse; the surface slightly uneven, rather finely and distantly punctured. *Scutellum* small, smooth. *Elytra* elongate-oblong, very little distended behind, their apices, individually, strongly rounded; they bear a few short grey hairs, have a depression near each shoulder, and are rugosely punctate. *Pygidium* short and broad, nearly smooth. *Antennæ* stout, not very elongate, first joint not much inflated, second shortest, each of the others twice as long as broad. *Legs* robust; hind tibiæ much arcuate inwardly, and somewhat thickened towards the apex; basal joint of intermediate and anterior tarsi much broader than in *Luperus*.

Though resembling *Luperus monticola* in some respects, it is decidedly narrower.

Length, $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

I am indebted to Mr. S. W. Fulton, of Outram, for the only specimen I have seen. He found it on Mount Maungatua.

2319. **A. quadrata,** *n.s.* *Shining*, bronzed-black, tibiæ and three basal joints of antennæ testaceous, the remaining joints of these latter brown, but with the apex of each still darker, femora infuscate.

Thorax transversely quadrate, finely marginated and nearly straight laterally, anterior angles thick, the posterior nearly rectangular; its disc moderately finely and sparsely punctured, more closely near the sides. *Scutellum* well developed, smooth. *Elytra* quite as broad at the base as behind, narrower near the middle, apices obliquely curved towards the suture; their surface closely punctated, but not very evidently rugose. *Antennæ* stout.

The *hind-body* differs in form from that of the typical species; the thorax is rather longer; the scutellum is more exposed; the legs are similar in structure, but the basal joint of the anterior tarsus is more expanded.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Maungatua, Otago. Mr. S. W. Fulton; one example.

Group—EROTYLIDÆ.

Cryptodacne.

2320. **C. pubescens,** *n.s.* *Shining* chestnut-red; clothed with distinct, moderately elongate, yellow hairs.

Head with a few small punctures near the sides and in front. *Antennæ* elongate, second joint but little more than half the length of the third, sixth smaller than the contiguous ones. *Thorax* slightly broader than long, its sides almost straight, not wider in front than behind; with two finely and distantly punctured longitudinal areas, the middle smooth, most of the sides also smooth, there being only a few rather scattered punctures. *Elytra* with several series of fine but rather elongate punctures. *Legs* stout, normal.

About half the bulk of *C. synthetica;* the thorax not so wide, proportionally, near the front; it may be easily identified by means of the obvious pubescence.

Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Moeraki. One individual, from Mr. Sandager.

Group—COCCINELLIDÆ.

Coccinella.

2321. **C. coriacea,** *n.s.*(?). *Subhemispherical;* black, head and thorax a little shining; elytra subopaque; antennæ, palpi, and tarsi infuscate; with yellow spots.

Head finely and indistinctly punctured, without spots. *Thorax* with a broad shallow impression near each hind angle, with a very transverse spot near each anterior angle, its punctuation very fine. *Elytra* densely covered with fine, irregular, minute rugosities, so as

to appear coriaceous; humeral spots narrow and elongate, the two basal small, angulate, and exhibiting two or three short striæ; there are six median spots, four behind these, and two at the apex, near the suture. *Legs* sparingly clothed with grey hairs.

Although I consider this to be a variety only of *C. tasmanii*, I have given it a name in case future research should prove it to be a distinct species. The elytral sculpture, absence of spots on the head, and reduction in size of the spots on the wing-cases give the insect a peculiar appearance.

Length, 2; breadth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Mount Cook, near the Hermitage. One example, forwarded by Mr. H. Suter.

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